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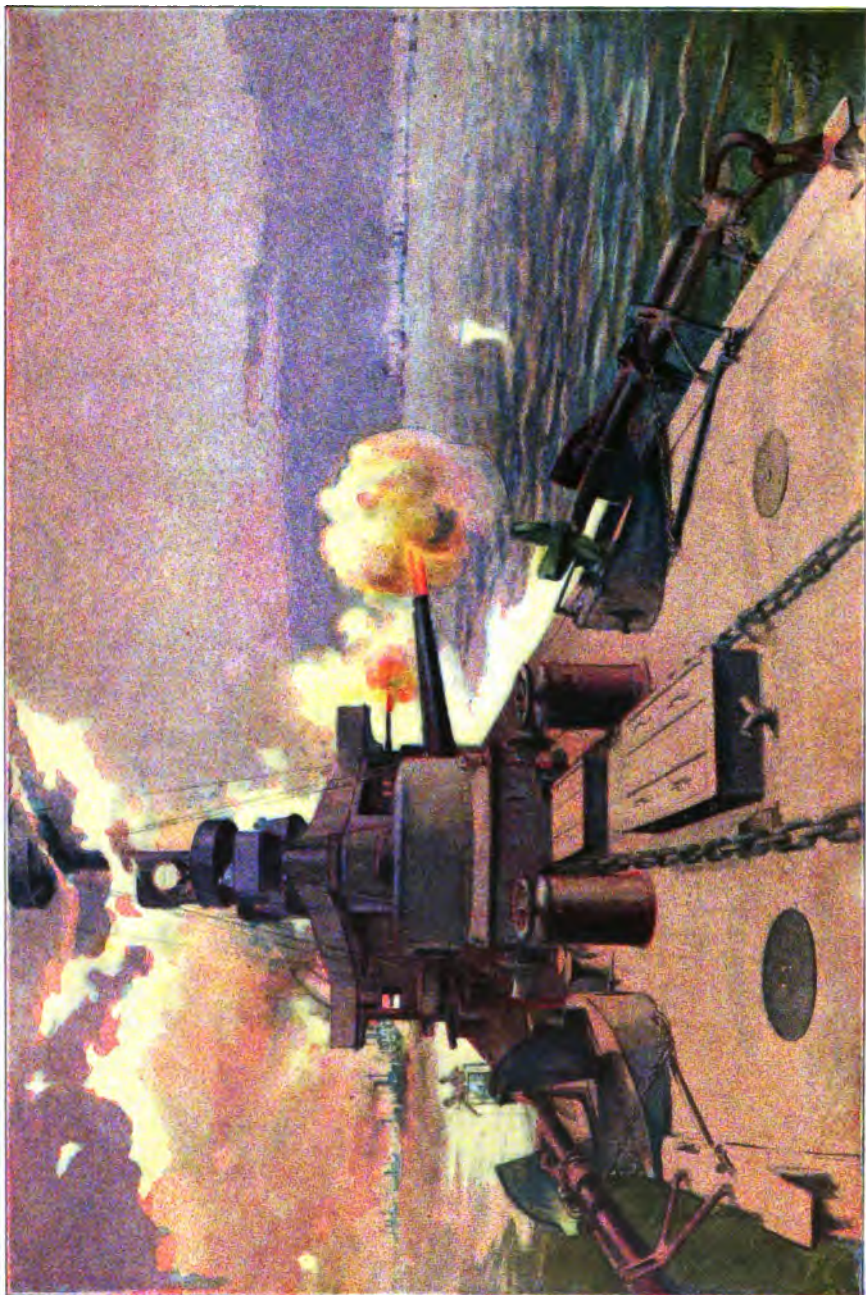
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THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

HARPER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA *of* UNITED STATES HISTORY

FROM 458 A.D. TO 1902

BASED UPON THE PLAN OF

BENSON JOHN LOSSING, LL.D.

SOMETIME EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD" AND AUTHOR OF
"THE PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION" "THE PICTORIAL FIELD-
BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812" ETC., ETC., ETC.

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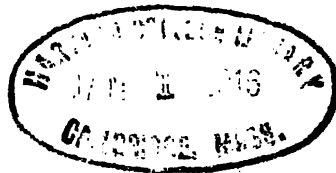
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HARPERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

UNITED STATES HISTORY

T.

Taft, ALPHONSO, jurist; born in Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810; graduated at Yale College; admitted to the bar in 1838; practised in Cincinnati, O.; and was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in 1866-72. He was made Secretary of War in March, 1876, and in May of the same year was transferred to the Attorney-Generalship, serving till March, 1877; was United States minister to Austria in 1882-84; was then transferred to Russia, where he served one year. He died in San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1891.

Taft, LORADO, sculptor; born in Elmwood, Ill., April 29, 1860; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1879; student at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1880-83; instructor at the Chicago Art Institute since 1886; and lecturer on art in the University of Chicago since 1893. He has produced several busts and medallions of prominent Americans; a statue of Schuyler Colfax; reliefs for the Michigan monument on the Gettysburg battlefield; and a statue of General Grant for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was the decorator of the Horticultural Building in the World's Columbian Exposition; and is a member of the American Sculpture Society and the Western Society of Artists.

Taft, WILLIAM HOWARD, lawyer; born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857; graduated at Yale College in 1878, and at the Law School of Cincinnati College in 1880; was admitted to the bar in the latter year; was collector of internal revenue in the

First District of Ohio in 1882; practised law in 1883-87; judge of the Superior Court of Ohio in 1887-90; Professor of Law at the University of Cincinnati in 1896-1900. In the latter year he was made president of the United States Philippine Commission, and on June 5, 1901, was appointed the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands.

Tailfer, PATRICK, physician; lived in the eighteenth century. He emigrated to the colony of Georgia, and, becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs, he left the colony in 1740 and went to Charleston, S. C., where, with Hugh Anderson and David Douglass he printed *A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America from the First Settlement thereof until the Present Period* (1741).

Talbot, JOHN, colonial bishop; born in Wymondham, England, in 1645; was chaplain of the British ship *Centurion*, which in 1702 brought the first foreign missionaries to Virginia. He soon afterwards left the service of the admiralty and became a missionary among the Indians, sometimes travelling 500 miles on horseback to attend to their spiritual wants. Satisfied that the Church of England needed a bishop in America, he frequently spoke of it. In 1703 he was made rector of St. Mary's Church, New Brunswick, N. J. The next year the clergy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania petitioned for a bishop, and Talbot was persuaded to carry the petition to London

TALBOT—TALCOTT

himself. He was favored by Queen Anne in his efforts to have the prayer of the petition granted, but failed to obtain the appointment of a suffragan, and he resolved to ask for consecration for himself by nonjuring bishops. This was done by two bishops, and in 1722 he returned to America and assumed episcopal authority. The governor of Pennsylvania (Keith) complained of him to the Lords of the Privy Seal, and he was summoned to England, but did not go. He died in Burlington, N. J., Nov. 29, 1727.

Talbot, SILAS, naval officer; born in Dighton, Mass., in 1751; was captain in a Rhode Island regiment at the siege of Boston; accompanied the American army to New York; and, for skilful operations with fire-rafts against the British shipping there, received from Congress the commission of major. In the summer of



SILAS TALBOT.

1776 he accepted the command of a fire-brig on the Hudson. By orders of Washington, after gaining Harlem Heights (Sept. 15), Talbot attempted the destruction of the British vessels of war lying off the present 124th Street, New York City. At 2 A.M. on the 16th, when it was dark and cloudy, Talbot left his hiding-place under the Palisades, 3 or 4 miles above Fort Lee, ran down the river with a fair wind, and, grappling the *Romney*, set his brig on fire. The crew of the brig

escaped in a boat, and the *Romney* soon freed herself without injury. The other war-vessels fled out of the harbor in alarm. Talbot received a severe wound in the defence of Fort Mifflin, and gave material aid to General Sullivan on Rhode Island in 1778. A few weeks later he captured a British floating battery anchored in one of the channels commanding Newport, and for this exploit was commissioned captain. In his prize (the *Pigot*) he cruised off the New England coast, capturing several prizes. In 1780 he was captured and confined in the prison-ship *Jersey*, removed to England, and exchanged in 1781. After the war he purchased the confiscated estate of Sir William Johnson, near the Mohawk River: served in the New York Assembly, and was a member of Congress in 1793-94. He was employed in 1794 to superintend the construction of the frigate *Constitution*, which, in 1799, was his flag-ship in a cruise to the West Indies. He resigned Sept. 21, 1801. He died in New York City, June 30, 1813.

Talcott, ANDREW, civil engineer; born in Glastonbury, Conn., April 20, 1797; graduated at the United States Military Academy, and commissioned second lieutenant in the engineer corps in 1818; served for a year on construction duty; then accompanied Gen. Henry Atkinson as engineer on the expedition to establish military posts on the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. On his return he was engaged on the construction of the defences of Hampton Roads, Va., till 1835. He resigned his commission in 1836. He devised the Talcott method for determining territorial latitudes by observations of stars near the zenith. He died in Richmond, Va., April 22, 1883.

Talcott, GEORGE, military officer; born in Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 6, 1786; joined the army in 1813; promoted first lieutenant in March, 1814; served through the Mexican War, being promoted colonel and chief of ordnance in March, 1848. On Nov. 6, 1850, he sent a letter without the knowledge of the Secretary of War to Colonel Huger, commandant of the arsenal at Fort Monroe, respecting the purchase of ammunition, on the receipt of which Colonel Huger made a contract to buy a large quantity of shot and shell.

TALCOTT—TALLMADGE

When this fact became known to the War Department Talcott was court-martialled, found guilty, and forced to retire on July 8, 1851. Many prominent men declared the sentence unjust and illegal, and attempts were made to reinstate him, but without success. Hon. John C. Spencer wrote a *Review* of the trial to prove the error of the judgment. Talcott died in Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1862.

Talcott, JOHN, military officer; born in Braintree, England, about 1630; came to the United States with his father, and settled in Boston, and later in Hartford, Conn.; was made ensign of colonial troops in 1650; became captain in 1660; elected a deputy of the colony of Connecticut; treasurer of the colony in 1660-76; and was one of the patentees named in the charter granted to Connecticut in 1662 by Charles I. He served in the Indian War of 1676 as major, and in June of that year, at the head of the "standing army" of Connecticut, accompanied by 200 Mohican and Pequot Indians, fought a successful battle at the Housatonic. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel during the war. Many of his official papers are preserved among the State records in Hartford. He died in Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1688.

Talladega, BATTLE AT. On the evening of Nov. 8, 1813, Gen. Andrew Jackson and his troops were resting within 6 miles of Talladega, one of the chief gathering-places of the hostile Creek Indians in Talladega county, Ala., a little east of the Coosa River. Jackson's forces were composed of 1,200 infantry and 800 mounted men. He disposed them for action so as to enclose the foe in a circle of armed men. He moved at sunrise, Nov. 9. When the attack began the Indians rushed out with great fury, and their yells at first so alarmed the militia that some of them fell back, but were soon rallied and fought gallantly. The battle soon became general, and raged for about fifteen minutes, when the Indians broke and fled in all directions. They were pursued for several miles, and over 300 of the dusky warriors were slain, besides a large number wounded. The Americans lost fifteen killed and eighty-five wounded. Among the few trophies of victory borne back to the Coosa was a coarse banner, on which

were the Spanish arms, an evidence of the complicity of the Spaniards with the Indians.

Tallasahatchee, BATTLE AT. The massacre at Fort Mims (see MIMS, FORT, MASSACRE AT) stirred the indignation of the whole people of the Southwest. A cry for help went northward. Jackson was then prostrate at a Nashville inn, from the effects of a bullet received from the hands of Thomas H. Benton, in a duel. He appealed to the Tennesseans to take the field, promising to be with them as soon as possible. Five thousand men speedily responded. Jackson despatched (Sept. 26, 1813) Gen. John Coffee, with 500 dragoons and as many mounted volunteers as could join him immediately, towards the Creek country. Jackson, with his arm in a sling, joined him soon afterwards, and drilled his troops thoroughly for the emergency. When he arrived at the Coosa he was informed that the hostile Creeks were assembled at Tallasahatchee, a town in an open woodland. Jackson sent the stalwart Coffee, with 1,000 horsemen, to attack them. He was accompanied by friendly Creeks and Cherokees. On the morning of Oct. 3, by a manœuvre, the Indians were decoyed out of the town, when they fell upon the Tennesseans furiously. They were immediately smitten by a volley of bullets and a charge of the cavalry. The Creeks fought valiantly. Inch by inch they were pushed back by the narrowing circle of their assailants, who attacked them at all points. Not one would ask quarter, but fought as long as he could wield a weapon. Every warrior was killed. In falling back to their village, they became mingled with the women and children, and some of these were slain. Fully 200 Indians perished, and eighty-four women and children were made prisoners. The loss of the Americans was five killed and forty-one wounded, most of them slightly. Having destroyed the town and buried the dead, Coffee marched back to Jackson's camp on the Coosa, followed by a train of sorrowful captives. Thus was commenced the fearful chastisement of the Indians for their work at Fort Mims.

Tallmadge, BENJAMIN, military officer; born in Brookhaven, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1754; entered the patriot army as

TALLMADGE—TAMMANY

lieutenant of a Connecticut regiment in June, 1776, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. In 1779-80 he was engaged in expeditions against bodies of British and Tories on Long Island, and was in some of the principal battles of the war. In



the fall of 1780 he had the custody of Major André until after that officer's execution. He was long in Washington's military family, and was his confidential correspondent. He became a successful merchant, and, from 1801 to 1817, was a member of Congress. He died in Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835.

Tallmadge, JAMES, lawyer; born in Stamford, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1778; graduated at Brown University in 1798; studied law and practised for several years; but later turned his attention to agriculture. He was for some time private secretary to Gen. George Clinton; had command of a regiment in New York during the War of 1812-15; was member of Congress in 1817-19, and introduced an amendment to the bill restricting slavery to the region west of the Mississippi; was a member of the State legislature in 1825-26; visited Russia and introduced American machinery there in 1835; and was one of the founders of the University of the City of New York. He died in New York, Sept. 29, 1853.

Tallmadge, THOMAS DE WITT, clergyman; born in Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832; studied at the University of the City of New York, and graduated at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856; was ordained pastor of the Reformed

Dutch Church in Belleville, N. J., in the same year; was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church (popularly known as the Tabernacle) of Brooklyn, in 1869-94, during which time this well-known place of worship was destroyed by fire three times. Feeling himself unable to stand the strain of building another church edifice, he removed to Washington, D. C. His sermons have been published every week for twenty-nine years. In 1900 it was estimated that their publication in 3,600 papers had carried them to no less than 30,000,000 people weekly in the United States and other lands. He has been editor of the *Christian Herald* for many years.

Talon, PIERRE, explorer; born in Canada after 1650; was with the La Salle expedition to Illinois in 1687. After the murder of La Salle he lived for a time with the Cenis Indians. Later he became an interpreter to Franciscan missionaries who had arrived at the village. Subsequently he went, with a sister and two brothers, to Mexico. He wrote an account of La Salle's death in a work entitled *Narrative of Pierre and Jean Talon, by the Order of Count Ponchartrain, to their Arrival at Vera Cruz, Sept. 14, 1698*. He died after 1700.

Tammany, Sr., a great and good chief of the Delaware Indians, called Tamenand by the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He is supposed to have been one of those who made the famous treaty with WILLIAM PENN (*q. v.*). He was revered by the Delawares almost like a deity, and old and young went to him for counsel. He never had his equal among them. In the Revolutionary War the admirers of the good chief conferred upon him the title of saint, and he was established as the patron saint of America. His name was inserted in some calendars, and his festival was celebrated on May 1 of each year. After the Revolution an association was formed in Philadelphia, called the Tammany Society. On May 1 they paraded the streets, with bucktails in their hats, and proceeded to a pleasant retreat out of town, which they called the "wigwam," where, after a long talk, or Indian "palaver," had been delivered, and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the

TAMMANY SOCIETY—TANNER

day in festivity and mirth. After dinner Indian dances were performed in front of the wigwam, the calumet was again smoked, and the company separated.

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, a political organization formed chiefly through the exertions of William Mooney, an upholsterer in the city of New York, at the beginning of the administration of President Washington. Its first meeting was held on May 13, 1789. The society took its name from St. Tammany. The officers of the society consisted of a grand sachem and thirteen inferior sachems, representing the President and the governors of the thirteen States. Besides these there was a grand council, of which the sachems were members. It was a

to the organization, and from that time it became a political society. They met at first in Martling's Long Room, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. In 1800 the society determined to build a wigwam, and Tammany Hall was erected by them on that spot. Many years afterwards they abandoned the old wigwam and made their quarters in a fine building on Fourteenth Street, adjoining the Academy of Music. Although the actual membership of the society embraced only a few hundred men, it has been able for many years to control and poll many thousand votes and wield an immense power in the politics both of New York City and of the State. Its connection with the gigantic frauds of the Tweed ring led to a natural reaction and a temporary check. But it soon recovered its prestige and increased power. See **NEW YORK CHRONOLOGY**, in this volume.

Tampa, a city, port of entry, and county seat of Hillsboro county, Fla. During the American-Spanish War in 1898 it was one of the rendezvous for the American army when being assembled for the invasion of Cuba. Population (1900), 15,839.

Tampico, a seaport town of Mexico, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the Panuco River, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico; was taken possession of by the fleet of Commodore Conner, Nov. 14, 1846, in the early part of the war with Mexico.

Taney, ROGER BROOKE, jurist; born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777; graduated at Dickinson College in 1795; admitted to the bar in 1799. He was of a family of English Roman Catholics who settled in Maryland. At the age of twenty-three he was a member of the Maryland Assembly; was State Senator in 1816, and attorney-general of Maryland in 1827. In 1831 President Jackson appointed him United States Attorney-General, and in 1836 he was appointed chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Judge Marshall. In 1857 he gave his famous opinion in the **DRED SCOTT CASE** (*q. v.*), and was an earnest upholder of the slave-system. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1864.

Tanner, BENJAMIN, engraver; born in New York City, March 27, 1775; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1799, and with his brother Henry founded a map-publishing



TAMMANY HALL.

very popular society and patriotic in its influence. Its membership included most of the best men of New York City. No party politics were tolerated in its meetings. But when Washington denounced "self-constituted societies," in consequence of the violent resistance to law made by the secret Democratic societies, at the time of the **WHISKEY INSURRECTION** (*q. v.*), nearly all the members left it, believing their society to be included in the reproof. Mooney and others adhered

TANNER—TAPPAN

establishment. He also founded the bank-note engraving house of Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co., in 1816. Later this enterprise was abandoned and he founded a blank-check-note and draft publishing concern. His engravings include *Apotheosis of Washington*; *Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813*; *The Launch of the Steam Frigate Fulton*; *Macdonough's Victory on Lake Champlain, and Defeat of the British Army at Plattsburg by General McComb, Sept. 11, 1814*; *The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown*; *America Guided by Wisdom*, etc. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1848.

Tanner, BENJAMIN TUCKER, clergyman; born of African parents in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1835; studied theology in the Western Theological Seminary; was editor of the *Christian Recorder* for sixteen years; founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church Review, of which he was editor for four years. He was ordained bishop in 1888. His publications include *The Origin of the Negro*; *The Negro in Holy Writ*; *The Color of Solomon: What?* etc.

Tanner, HENRY S., cartographer; born in New York City in 1786; brother of Benjamin Tanner; settled in Philadelphia early in life; returned to New York in 1850. His maps include the *New American Atlas*; *The World*; *Map of the United States of Mexico*; *Map of Philadelphia*; and *Map of the United States of America*. He was also the author of *Memoir on the Recent Surveys in the United States*; *View of the Valley of the Mississippi*; *American Traveller*; *Central Traveller*; *New Picture of Philadelphia*; and *Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States*. He died in New York City in 1858.

Tanner, JAMES, attorney; born in Richmondville, N. Y., April 4, 1844; received a common school education; enlisted as a private in the 87th New York Volunteers in 1861; was promoted corporal; took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and there lost both legs. He returned to his native State in 1866; studied law; was appointed to a post in the New York Custom-house; became deputy collector under General Arthur; was tax collector of Brooklyn in 1877-85; and was appointed United States Com-

missioner of Pensions in 1889. On resigning this office he became a pension attorney.

Tanner, JOHN, captive; born in Kentucky about 1780. His father laid out a farm at the mouth of the Big Miami River, O. When John was six years old he was captured by an Indian, and after two years' detention was sold to Net-nokwa, an Ottawa Indian. He lived in captivity for thirty years, becoming so thoroughly accustomed to Indian life that he forgot his own language. He engaged in warlike expeditions and married Mis-kwa-bun-o-kwa ("the Red Sky of the Morning"). Subsequently he went to Detroit, where he met his brother and visited his family. He was then employed as an interpreter. He was the author of a *Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner during Thirty Years' Residence among the Indians*. He died in 1847.

Tanoan Indians, a family of North American Indians that were widely scattered in the middle of the sixteenth century, and were divided into several groups which received distinct names from the Spanish discoverers and conquerors. They occupied nearly all of the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte, a stretch of country approximately 230 miles long by an extreme width of 100 miles, and extending within forty miles of New Mexico to within 120 miles of Mexico. The Pueblo of Isleta, in New Mexico, contains the largest population, about 1,000.

Taos. See TANOAN INDIANS.

Tappan, a village of New York, 24 miles north of New York City, and 1½ miles west of the Hudson River. Here, on Oct. 2, 1780, MAJ. JOHN ANDRÉ (q. v.) was hanged as a British spy.

Tappan, ARTHUR, philanthropist; born in Northampton, Mass., May 22, 1786; received a common school education; established himself in business in Portland, Me., and subsequently in Montreal, Canada, where he remained until the beginning of the War of 1812. He was the founder of Oberlin College, and erected Tappan Hall there; endowed Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati; established a professorship at Auburn Theological Seminary; was one of the founders of the American Tract Society; and

TAPPAN—TARIFF

with his brother established the New York *Journal of Commerce* in 1828 and *The Emancipator* in 1833. He was the first president of the American Anti-slavery Society, to which he contributed \$1,000 a month for several years, but withdrew in 1840 on account of the aggressive spirit manifested by many members towards the churches and the Union; and during his later years was connected with a mercantile agency which his brother Lewis established. He died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1865.

Tappan, Lewis, merchant; brother of Arthur Tappan; born in Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788; received a common school education; established himself in business with his brother in 1814. Later he became interested in calico-print works and the manufacture of cotton; removed to New York in 1827, and with his brother engaged in the importing trade. In 1833 he became deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, in consequence of which he and his brother at various times suffered personal violence. He was involved in the crisis of 1837, and soon after withdrew from the firm and established the first mercantile agency in the country. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1873.

Tarbox, Increase Niles, author; born in East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 11, 1815; graduated at Yale College in 1839; studied theology and became pastor of a Congregational church in Framington, Mass., in 1844; later was made secretary of the American College and Education Society of Boston. His publications include *The Curse, or the Position Occupied in History by the Race of Ham*; *Life of Israel Putnam, Major-General in the Continental Army*; *Sir Walter Raleigh and His Colony in America*, etc. He died in West Newton, Mass., May 3, 1888.

Tariff. The tariff is a tax levied upon exports or (especially) imports. A duty was early collected by Moslem rulers at the Spanish port Tarifa, whence the modern name, on goods passing through the Strait of Gibraltar. The word as used in the United States was adopted from the English tariffs, which before the reign of Queen Elizabeth were prohibitory, and since used as a source of revenue. In the United States the tariff is for revenue

and protection; there are no prohibitory duties except on chicory, shoddy, doctored wines, and a few articles of like character. Before the adoption of the United States Constitution most of the American colonies had systems of taxation on imports. The first acts of the Dutch West India Company with reference to the colony of New Netherlands provided for export and import duties, and specific rates were levied on furs and codfish by act of June 7, 1629. In 1661 the council of Virginia laid an import tax on rum and sugar, and forbade unloading them except at appointed ports. The government of Massachusetts enacted a general import tax, November, 1668. Under the confederation, the Continental Congress made numerous unsuccessful attempts to induce the States to join in an import tax for the common treasury, only succeeding in securing, in 1786, an agreement from New York, granting to the United States certain imposts, provided the other States did the same. A measure for taxing imports, "for the support of the government, for the discharge of debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," was introduced in the House of Representatives of the First Congress, by James Madison, April 8, 1789. From this dates tariff legislation in the United States.

CHRONOLOGY.

Congress passes first tariff act, to continue in force until June, 1796, combining specific duties on some articles and *ad valorem* on others, equivalent to an 8½ per cent. *ad valorem* rate, with drawback, except 1 per cent. of duties, on all articles exported within twelve months, except distilled spirits other than brandy and geneva, signed by Washington

July 4, 1789

Act of Congress passed to regulate the collection of duties. Each collection district to lie within a State. Providing for collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, weighers, measurers, gaugers, and inspectors. *Ad valorem* duties to be estimated by adding 20 per cent. to the actual cost thereof if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any place beyond, and 10 per cent. if from any other country. Duties to be paid in cash if under \$50; if

TARIFF

over, might be secured by bond to run from four to twelve months, with 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment

July 31, 1789

Act laying duties on importations extended to North Carolina, Feb. 8, and to Rhode Island.....June 14, 1790

Act of July 4, 1789, repealed, and new law enacted raising duties to equal an 11 per cent. *ad valorem* rate

Aug. 10, 1790

Tariff rate raised to equal 13½ per cent., by act of.....May 2, 1792

Additional duties levied on imports, particularly tobacco, snuff, and refined sugar, by acts of.....June 5-7, 1794

Tariff on brown sugar, molasses, and tea increased.....March 3, 1797

Duty on salt increased from 12 to 20 cents by act of.....July 8, 1797

First elaborate act of Congress for taking possession of arriving merchandise, and levying and collecting duties

March 2, 1799

Additional duties imposed on wines, sugar, molasses, and such articles as have paid 10 per cent.....May 13, 1800

Two and one-half per cent. *ad valorem* imposed on all importations in American vessels, and 10 per cent. in foreign vessels, in addition to existing rates, for a fund to protect commerce and seamen against the Barbary powers, commonly called the "Mediterranean fund"....March 27, 1804

All tariff duties increased 100 per cent., and 10 per cent. additional on goods imported from foreign ships.....July 1, 1812

Double war duties continued until June 30, 1816, and after that day an additional duty of 42 per cent. until a new tariff shall be formed.....Feb. 5, 1816

A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, reports to Congress on the subject of a general tariff of increased duties

Feb. 13, 1816

Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, reports a bill from the committee on ways and means to regulate duties on imports and tonnage.....March 12, 1816

Tariff bill opposed by Mr. Webster and most of the Eastern States, and by John Randolph, and supported by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Lowndes. Among other provisions was one for the gradual reduction of the tax on cotton and woollen goods. Act passes the House by a vote of

88 to 54, and the Senate by 25 to 7, and becomes a law.....April 27, 1816

Act passed deferring the time of reduction of tariff on woollens and cottons until 1826, and raising the duty on bar iron from \$9 to \$15 per ton

April 20, 1818

Resolutions introduced in Congress for the abolition of drawbacks, and bills to shorten long credits on importations, to tax auction sales of imports, and to collect duties in cash debated, but fail to become laws.....1819-22

Auction system, by which foreigners shipped goods to the United States, undervaluing them in the invoice, for which the auctioneer gave bonds and immediately sold for what they would bring, is remedied by deterrent legislation, which began in 1818 and concluded in act of

March 1, 1823

Tariff bill with average rate of 37 per cent. duties, after a debate of ten weeks, passes the House by vote of 107 to 102. The Senate adds amendments which the House rejects. The difference is settled by a committee of conference, and bill passes Senate by 25 to 22, approved

May 22, 1824

National convention, called by the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts at Harrisburg, adopts resolutions in favor of more protection on iron, steel, glass, wool, woollens, and hemp.....July 30, 1827

Tariff bill, based on recommendation of Harrisburg convention, introduced in Congress.....Jan. 31, 1828

New tariff, with a 41 per cent. rate, favored by Daniel Webster, is debated from March 4 to May 15; passed by House, 100 to 91; Senate, 26 to 21, and approved.....May 19, 1828

[This became known as the "Tariff of Abominations." South Carolina protested against it as unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust. North Carolina also protested, and Alabama and Georgia denied the power of Congress to lay duties for protection.]

Duties on coffee, cocoa, and tea reduced by act of May 20; on molasses and salt by act.....May 29, 1830

Secretary of the Treasury Ingham, in his report, advocates "home" valuation in place of "foreign," the current value

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of goods in the United States to be the dutiable value.....Dec. 15, 1830

National free-trade convention meets in Philadelphia.....Sept. 30, 1831

National protection convention meets in New York.....Oct. 26; 1831

George McDuffie, representative from South Carolina, from committee on ways and means, reports a bill proposing *ad valorem* duties for revenue only

Feb. 8, 1832

John Quincy Adams reports a bill repealing the act of 1828, and reducing duties on coarse woollens, iron, etc.

May 23, 1832

Tariff bill retaining the protective features of the tariff of 1828, but reducing or abolishing many taxes, is reported. It reduced the tax on iron, increased that on woollens, made some raw wools free, and left cotton unchanged. Duties of less than \$200 to be paid in cash without discount, law to take effect March 3, 1833; approved.....July 14, 1832

Representatives from South Carolina publish an address on the subject of the tariff, urging resistance....July 15, 1832

Convention meets in Columbia, S. C., Nov. 19, and calls on the legislature to declare the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828 null and void in that State, and to prohibit the collection of duties there after Feb. 1, 1833; law passed..Nov. 24, 1832

Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends a reduction of duties to the requirements of revenue....Dec. 5, 1832

President proclaims intention to enforce the laws.....Dec. 11, 1832

Mr. Verplanck, from the committee on ways and means, reports a bill providing for the reduction of duties in the course of two years to about one-half

Jan. 8, 1833

"Compromise Tariff bill" introduced by Mr. Clay.....Feb. 12, 1833

House strikes out Mr. Verplanck's bill and substitutes Mr. Clay's, which declares its object to be "to prevent the destruction of the political system, and to arrest civil war and restore peace and tranquillity to the nation." It provides for a gradual reduction in duties, and for "home valuation," all duties to be paid in cash. Passed by vote of 118 to 84 in the House, and 29 to 16 in the Senate, and approved.....March 2, 1833

"Force bill" or "Bloody bill," to enforce the collection of duties, passed by Congress.....March 2, 1833

Nullification acts repealed by South Carolina.....March 18, 1833

Home league formed to agitate for high duties1841

A general tariff act, with average rate of duty about 33 per cent., and dropping the principle of "home valuation," is passed.....Sept. 11, 1841

Tariff law passed containing the much-controverted and litigated "similitude section" (sec. 20), imposing duties on non-enumerated articles which may be similar in material, quality, texture, or use to any enumerated article..Aug. 30, 1842

Tariff bill passes the House by a vote of 114 to 95, and the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President, George M. Dallas. Average rate of duty 25½ per cent.....July 30, 1846

Warehouse system established by act of Congress.....Aug. 6, 1846

Robert J. Walker introduces the system of private bonded warehouses, which is confirmed by act of Congress

March 28, 1854

Free-trade policy declared in the platform of the Democratic party at Cincinnati.....June 6, 1856

Tariff act passed lowering the average duty to about 20 per cent..March 3, 1857

Republican Convention at Chicago adopts a protective-tariff platform

May 17, 1860

Tariff bill, raising the tariff of 1857 about one-third, introduced in the House by Mr. Morrill, passed and approved, March 2, 1861; goes into effect

April 1, 1861

Amended tariff act raising duties passed.....Aug. 5, 1861

Act passed increasing tariff on tea, coffee, and sugar.....Dec. 24, 1861

Act passed raising tariff duties temporarily.....July 14, 1862

Act passed "to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue," etc., which provides that all invoices of goods be made in triplicate, one to be given the person producing them, a second filed in the office of the consular officer nearest the place of shipment, and the third transmitted to the collector at the port of entry.....March 3, 1863

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Joint resolution raising all duties 50 per cent. for sixty days, afterwards extended to ninety days.....April 29, 1864

General revision of tariff, increasing duties passed.....June 30, 1864

Bill passed increasing tariff rates, March 3, 1865, and amended..July 28, 1866

Transportation in bond of goods destined for Canada or Mexico, through the United States, provided for by act of

July 28, 1866

Convention of woollen manufacturers at Syracuse ask increased duties. They form an alliance with wool-growers, and arrange a tariff which becomes a law by act of.....March 2, 1867

Duty on copper and copper ore increased by act of.....Feb. 24, 1869

First law distinctly authorizing the appointment of special agents of the treasury in the customs service, passed

May 12, 1870

Following a general debate on an act to reduce internal taxes, etc., a new tariff, retaining most of the protective features, becomes a law.....July 14, 1870

Duties removed from tea and coffee after July 1, 1872, by act of..May 1, 1872

General act passed reducing duties on imports and internal taxes..June 6, 1872

All provision moieties to informers repealed, and the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures to be paid into the treasury, by act of.....June 22, 1874

Tariff law amended by act of Congress
Feb. 8, 1875

Salts and sulphate of quinine put on the free-list.....July 1, 1879

Act creating a tariff commission of nine civilians appointed by the President to visit different sections of the country in the interest of tariff revision and report

May 15, 1882

Tariff commission, consisting of John L. Hayes, president, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Austin M. Garland, Jacob Ambler, Robert P. Porter, John W. H. Underwood, Duncan F. Kenner, Alexander R. Boetler, and William H. McMahon, organizes at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.,

July 6, 1882

Report of tariff commission submitted to Congress and referred to ways and means committee.....Dec. 4, 1882

Act passed repealing section 2510 of the Revised Statutes (levying an addition-

al duty of 10 per cent. on goods from places west of the Cape of Good Hope), May 4, and amended.....Dec. 23, 1882

Senate reports a tariff bill which is called up for consideration, Jan. 10; House bill reported by ways and means committee, Jan. 16; both bills discussed and amended for several weeks; a conference committee meets, Feb. 28; after some resignations and reappointments of members, reports, March 2, accepted in the Senate, 12.30 A.M., March 3, by 32 to 31 votes, and in the House at 5.30 P.M., March 3, by 152 to 116 votes, and signed by the President before adjournment, which was after midnight..March 3, 1883

A bill "to reduce import duties and war-tariff taxes," introduced by Mr. Morrison, is reported in the House, March 11, and defeated by vote of 159 to 155

April 15, 1884

A bill to reduce tariff taxes, introduced by Mr. Morrison, is lost by vote of the House, 157 to 140.....June 17, 1886

Mills bill, a measure "to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue," introduced in the House by Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, chairman of the ways and means committee.....April 2, 1888

Mills bill is taken up for discussion, April 17, and debated until July 19, and passes the House by vote of 149 to 14

July 21, 1888

[Referred in the Senate to the finance committee, by whom a substitute was prepared, and failed to become a law.]

A bill "to equalize duties upon imports and to reduce the revenue of the government," introduced by William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....April 16, 1890

McKinley Customs Administration act approved.....June 10, 1890

McKinley tariff bill passes the House, May 21; referred to Senate committee on finance, May 23; reported to the Senate with amendments. June 18; passes Senate with amendments, Sept. 10; reported by conference committee to House, Sept. 26; approved by the President, Oct. 1, and takes effect Oct. 6, 1890

Tariff (Wilson) bill made public

Nov. 27, 1893

Internal revenue bill containing the income-tax reported to the House

Jan. 24, 1894

TARIFF LEGISLATION

Tariff bill with income-tax attached passes the House, 204 to 140..Feb. 1, 1894

Senate passes tariff bill, 39 yeas (thirty-seven Democrats, two Populists), 34 nays (thirty-one Republicans, two Populists, one Democrat, D. B. Hill)....July 3, 1894

Tariff bill received in the House with 633 Senate amendments; rates increased July 5, 1894

House disagreeing, a conference committee is appointed; the Senate compels the House to adopt its amendments

Aug. 13, 1894

Bill sent to the President Aug. 17, 1894

Becomes a law without his signature Aug. 27, 1894

Chairman Dingley, of the committee on ways and means, introduces new tariff bill.....Dec. 7, 1896

Measure reported from committee on ways and means.....March 19, 1897

Bill passes the House, 205 yeas to 122 nays, twenty-seven not voting

March 31, 1897

Bill passes the Senate with about 870 amendments, 38 yeas, 28 nays, twenty-three not voting.....July 7, 1897

House non-concurred in Senate amendments; conference committee reported favorably on majority of Senate amendments; report agreed to; and act approved by the President....July 24, 1897

TARIFF LEGISLATION

Tariff Legislation. The question of tariffs in the United States has been a disputed point since the very formation of the nation. The overthrow of one political party has almost invariably been followed by a revision of the tariff. Gradually through all these changes the two great national parties have come to have a rather settled policy in regard to the tariff. The history of the tariff struggle in the United States is here given.

The question of raising a sufficient national revenue was one of the first and most important matters discussed by the Congress of 1789. The tariff, which was passed on July 4 of that year, was nominally protective. Specific duties were placed on spirits and fermented liquors, sugar, coffee, tea, and some other articles, while the remaining mass of imports bore *ad valorem* duties averaging about 8½ per cent. This tariff of 1789 was largely the work of Madison. Protection was not in the early years of the republic a party measure, or indeed a vital question.

The effect of the restrictive actions of France and Great Britain in the Napoleonic régime and of the embargo, followed by the War of 1812, was to make the United States more dependent on itself for manufactures. Soon after the close of the war the tariff of April 27, 1816, was adopted. The increase of manufacturing interests was shown in the increasing duties, which in the case of cotton reached 25 per cent. Shortly after the panic of

1819 came an attempted tariff measure in 1820. By 1824 the movement towards higher protection showed itself in the act of May 22, in which the average rate was 37 per cent. Woollen goods, cotton goods, and iron were main subjects of debate from the early stages of the controversy. The tariff of 1824 was protectionist, but in 1828 a tariff was passed which, on account of its various eccentricities, received the name of the Tariff of Abominations. Opposition to this act was very bitter in the South, and led to the nullification movement. The law was modified in 1832, and further in 1833 by the compromise tariff promoted by Henry Clay. By this act duties were to be gradually reduced to 20 per cent. Parties had again crystallized; protection was a Whig doctrine, together with internal improvements. See AMERICAN SYSTEM.

High protection was revived by the tariff of 1842, in which the duties averaged about 33 per cent. But in 1846 the Democrats passed the low Walker tariff, named after the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker. The average rate was about 25 per cent., and under this law the country continued until 1857, when, with an overflowing revenue, the rate was still further reduced to about 20 per cent. From 1846 to 1861, accordingly, there was an approach to a revenue tariff. The Morrill tariff, named after the chairman of the ways and means committee, was enacted in 1861, having a protection char-

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acter; the Civil War broke out; expenses of government enormously increased; in 1862 a stringent internal revenue act was passed. As the war developed, all financial experiments were tried, taxes on incomes and corporation receipts, on manufactures, also loans, and inconvertible currency; in 1864 a tariff bill was enacted which accorded a high measure of protection and produced a large amount of revenue. From 1866 to 1872 the internal-revenue taxes were mainly abolished, but a movement towards reforming the tariff failed in 1867. In 1870 the duties on purely revenue articles were lowered, and in 1872 tea and coffee were admitted free, and the protective duties received a 10 per cent. "horizontal" reduction. Party lines were not drawn upon these measures, although the war tariffs had been passed by the Republicans. This 10 per cent. reduction was in 1875 revoked, but the tariff was not generally discussed, although reform bills were introduced in 1876 and 1878.

In the campaign of 1880 the Republicans made some use of protection, and the Democratic candidate, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK (*q. v.*), referred to it as a local issue. In 1882 the Republicans took up the matter seriously; a tariff commission was appointed, and in 1883 an act was passed; this measure was distinctly protective; some reductions were made in wool, iron, etc., and the duty on steel rails was reduced from \$28 to \$17. Almost immediately the Democrats gained control of the House. The Morrison bill of 1884 proposed a "horizontal" reduction of 20 per cent., with free iron ore, coal, and lumber. It was opposed by the Republicans and defeated, as 41 out of 192 Democrats antagonized it. Again in 1886 another low-tariff bill met the same fate, but the number of opposing Democrats had fallen to 26 out of 169; free wool, salt, and lumber were offered.

In 1887 the protective contest entered on its last phase. The election of 1884 had not turned distinctively on the tariff; but in the December message of 1887 President Cleveland devoted his attention entirely to the surplus in the treasury and the cause of tariff reform (see CLEVELAND, GROVER). The following year the Democratic House passed the Mills bill, which

provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig-iron, and abolition of specific duties on cottons. The Democrats were now practically united on this side, and only 4 out of 169 votes were recorded against the bill. It failed in the Republican Senate. The same year the election for President occurred, with Cleveland and Harrison as opposing champions of tariff reform and protection respectively. The tariff was the main issue, and the Republicans were successful. As Congress was also Republican a revision of the tariff laws was made, and this measure bore the name of the McKinley tariff, from the chairman of the ways and means committee. Of this act, passed October, 1890, the following features are to be noted. Under the influence largely, it is claimed, of Secretary Blaine, reciprocity provisions were inserted when the bill was before the Senate. By these provisions the President could by proclamation impose fixed duties on sugar, wool, tea, coffee, and hides from other countries, whenever the duties imposed by such countries on American products shall be deemed unjust. Duties were accordingly laid on imports from Venezuela, Haiti, and Colombia; reciprocity treaties were negotiated with Brazil, San Domingo, Cuba, and Porto Rico, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Guiana, and several States of Central America; also some reciprocity arrangements were made with Germany and France.

Other important features were the remission of the duty on sugar, a general increase in wool and woollen goods, dress goods, knit goods, linen, plush, velvets, etc.; tin plates were protected; the tobacco tax was reduced; there was an increase on barley, eggs, potatoes, a decrease on some articles, and additions to the free list. On the whole the act was regarded as a high protective measure. It raised considerable Republican opposition, especially in the Northwest. A few weeks later the Republican party met a Waterloo in the elections throughout the country, and this result was ascribed to the tariff. In 1893 the Democrats, having regained possession of the executive and both branches of Congress, prepared to deal with the question. President Cleveland was elected in 1892 largely on this

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issue, and the party platform had condemned the principle of protection. The Wilson bill, framed by Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, and his associates, was presented to the House at the close of 1893, and provided for reduction of duties in some cases, and of some notable additions to the free list, including wool. On Feb. 1, 1894, it passed the House by a vote of 204 to 140. Sixteen Democrats voted against the bill.

The Wilson bill failed to provide sufficient revenue. After the election of McKinley and a Republican Congress in 1896, a strong effort was at once made to pass another tariff measure, entitled the Dingley bill. This bill somewhat resembles the McKinley bill, although the duties proposed were not as excessive. The duty on wool was restored. The Dingley bill met with much opposition, but was passed at the close of July, 1897. This was chiefly due to Western Senators, who refused to aid the Republican tariff plans unless that party would support free-silver legislation.

The Wilson tariff was chiefly noted for its free-wool (raw) provision, while one of the leading features of the McKinley law was its reciprocity clause, the text of which was as follows:

Section 3. With a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after July 1, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, impose duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid

upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country.

Among other provisions of the McKinley law, the following were especially noteworthy:

A bounty of 2 cents per pound was authorized for all sugar grown within the United States, testing not less than 90° by the polariscope; and upon all sugars testing less than 90° and not less than 80°, a bounty of 1¾ cents per pound. It was estimated that this provision would cause an annual expenditure of \$7,000,000, based upon the annual production of sugar at the time of the passage of the bill.

All packages or boxes containing articles of foreign merchandise imported into the United States must be plainly marked or stamped with the name of the country in which the articles originated.

When foreign raw materials have been made into finished products in this country and exported, 99 per cent. of the duties paid on such raw materials was refunded.

All special taxes and licenses imposed upon the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and upon dealers in them, were abolished, thus reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco from about 8 cents per pound to about 4 cents per pound. This is the only important change made in the internal-revenue laws.

On March 18, 1897, a bill to "provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States" was introduced into the House of Representatives by Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine. The treasury had suffered since 1893 from yearly deficits, and the finances had been further deranged by the growing conviction that the currency system was not as perfect as it should be. Many believed the aggravating cause to be a want of a sufficient revenue, and the new tariff was framed to produce this revenue. By raising all existing duties to the rates collected under the law of 1890, and by subjecting to duties a large number of articles, raw materials of industry, imported free under the laws of 1890 and 1894, the framer of the measure estimated that the new scheme of duties would produce an annual revenue of \$273,500,000, or nearly \$50,000,000 more than had been obtained

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from customs in any one year since 1867. The measure passed the House, almost without debate, and the Senate finance committee prepared a bill of its own, as a substitute, differing in many important particulars from the House measure. After many conferences the two bodies came to an agreement, and the bill received the signature of the President on July 24, 1897. This tariff is one of the most detailed and extensive ever framed by Congress. The first two sections enumerate 705 articles and classes, of which 463 were subject to duty. Provision was made in Section 3 for reciprocity agreements with such nations or countries as would make adequate concessions on the products and manufactures of the United States; but the list of foreign products on which reduction of duty may be made by the United States was too limited to offer much scope for reciprocal agreements. In Section 5 the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to ascertain the net amount of any bounty, direct or indirect, paid by a foreign government on the exportation of any article or merchandise, which amount was to be added to the duty imposed on such articles or merchandise imported into the United States from the

bounty-paying country. By Section 22 a discriminating duty of 10 per cent., in addition to the duties imposed by law, was imposed on "all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country." This section was at first believed to have the unlooked-for effect of imposing a discriminating duty on foreign goods brought into the United States through Canada—a commerce of some importance. The Attorney-General decided that such was not the effect. A further important provision was contained in Section 32 permitting appraising officers, in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States. This permitted "home market value" to be considered where "foreign market value is in doubt."

As the intention of the framers of the act was to go back to the law of 1890, a comparison is made with the rates imposed by that act:

ARTICLES ON WHICH THE RATES OF DUTY WERE INCREASED OVER THOSE OF THE ACT OF OCT. 1, 1890.

Articles.	Rates of duty under—	
	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.	Law of 1897.
Acids:		
Lactic.....	Free.....	3c. per lb.
Gallic.....	Free.....	" " "
All other, not specially provided for.....	Free.....	25 per cent.
Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water } and other toilet waters.....	\$2 per gal. and 50 per cent.....	60c. per lb. and 45 per cent.
Compounds, alcoholic, n. s. p. f.....	\$2 per gal. and 25 per cent.....	" " " " "
Chloride of Lime.....	Free.....	1-5c. per lb.
Camphor, refined.....	4c. per lb.....	6c. per lb.
Chalk preparations, all other, n. s. p. f.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Chicle.....	Free.....	10c. per lb.
Oil, fusel-oil, or amyle alcohol.....	10 per cent.....	1-4c. per lb.
Opium:		
Crude or unmanufactured, etc.....	Free.....	\$1 per lb.
Morphia or morphine, etc.....	50c. per ounce.....	\$1 per ounce.
Spirit varnishes.....	\$1.32 per gal. and 35 per cent.....	\$1.32 per gal. and 35 per cent.
Paints:		
Crayons.....	25 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Smalts and frostings.....	" " ".....	" " "
Spanish, Indian red, etc.....	" " ".....	" " "
Potash, chlorate of.....	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Preparations of which alcohol is a component } part, etc.....	50c. per lb.....	55c. per lb.
Soda, chlorate of.....	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Soda ash.....	1-4c. per lb.....	3-8c. per lb.
Plaster rock or gypsum.....	Free.....	50c. per ton.
Plaster of Paris, ground.....	\$1 per ton.....	\$2.25 per ton.
Fumice-stone:		
Wholly or partially manufactured.....	Free.....	\$5 per ton.
Unmanufactured.....	Free.....	15 per cent.

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ARTICLES ON WHICH THE RATES OF DUTY WERE INCREASED OVER THOSE OF THE ACT OF OCT. 1, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty under—	
	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.	Law of 1897.
Asphaltum and bitumen:		
Not dried or advanced.....	Free.....	\$1.25 per ton.
Dried or advanced.....	Free.....	\$2.50 per ton.
Bauxite or beanxite, crude.....	Free.....	\$1 per ton.
Chemical glassware, for use in laboratory, n. s. p. f.	45 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Plate glass, fluted, etc., above 16 by 24 ins., and not above 24 by 30 ins. }	8c. per sq. ft.....	10c. per sq. ft.
Plate glass, cast, polished:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	5c. per sq. ft.....	8c. per sq. ft.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	8c. per sq. ft.....	10c. per sq. ft.
Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	6c. per sq. ft.....	11c. per sq. ft.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	10c. per sq. ft.....	13c. per sq. ft.
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	6c. per sq. ft.....	11c. per sq. ft.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	10c. per sq. ft.....	13c. per sq. ft.
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, etc.:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	6c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	11c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	10c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	13c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.
Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, etc.:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	6c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	11c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	10c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	13c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.
Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, etc.:		
Not exceeding 16 by 24 ins.....	5c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	8c. per sq. ft. and 5 per cent.
Above 16 by 24 and not above 24 by 30 ins.....	8c. per sq. ft. and 10 per cent.....	10c. per sq. ft. and 5 per cent.
All other manufactures:		
Paste, manufactures of.....	25 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Glass, broken, and old glass, etc.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Manufactures of:		
Agate.....	20 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Alabaster.....	25 per cent.....	" "
Jet.....	" "	" "
Freestone, granite, sandstone, etc.:		
Undressed or unmanufactured.....	11c. per cu. ft.....	12c. per cu. ft.
Hewn, dressed, or polished.....	40 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Polishing and burnishing stones.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Scissors and shears and blades for the same, finished or unfinished:		
Valued at not more than 50c. per dozen.....	35 per cent.....	15c. per doz. and 15 per cent.
Valued at more than 50c. and not more than \$1.75 per dozen.....	" "	50c. per doz. and 15 per cent.
Valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen.....	" "	75c. per doz. and 25 per cent.
Tinsel wire, lame or lahn.....	Free.....	5c. per lb.
Mica.....	35 per cent.....	5c. per lb., etc.
Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof.....	10 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Watches.....	25 per cent.....	" "
Watch cases, movements, etc.....	" "	" "
Jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks.....	Free.....	Free.
Railroad ties.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Clapboards.....	\$1 per M.....	\$1.50 per M.
Shingles.....	20c. per M.....	25c. per M.
Molasses:		
Testing above 40° and not above 56°.....	Free.....	9c. per gal.
Above 56°.....	Free.....	6c. per gal.
Sugars:		
All not above No. 16, Dutch standard.....	Free.....	Testing not above 75°, 95-100c. per lb.; for each additional degree, 35-1000c. per lb. ad- ditional.
Sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard.....	5-10c. per lb.....	1 95-100c. per lb.
Sugar, maple, and syrup.....	20 per cent.....	4c. per lb.
Glucose or grape sugar.....	8-4c. per lb.....	1 1-2c. per lb.
Saccharine.....	25 per cent.....	\$1.50 per lb. and 10 per cent.
Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, etc.....	Free.....	25 per cent.
Straw.....	30 per cent.....	\$1.50 per ton.
Fruits preserved in their own juice.....	" "	35 per cent.
Currants.....	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Olives, green or prepared.....	Free.....	20c. per gal.
Dates.....	Free.....	1-2c. per lb.
Oranges, lemons, and limes.....	10c. per cu. ft.....	1c. per lb.
Orange and lemon peel, not preserved.....	Free.....	2c. per lb.
Cocoanut meat or copra, etc.....	20 per cent.....	" "

TARLETON—TA-RON-TEE

ARTICLES ON WHICH THE RATES OF DUTY WERE INCREASED OVER THOSE OF THE ACT OF OCT. 1, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty under—	
	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.	Law of 1897.
Pineapples.....	Free.....	7c. per cu. ft.
Meats, dressed or undressed, etc.....	10 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....	2c. per lb.....	5c. per lb. and 10 per cent.
Dandelion root, etc., prepared.....	1 1-2c. per lb.....	2c. per lb.
Ginger-ale or ginger-beer.....	13c. per doz.....	18c. per doz.
Mineral waters, natural.....	Free.....	Estimated 80 per cent.
All other manufactures of cotton not specially provided for.....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Hemp, tow of.....	\$11.20 per ton.....	\$20 per ton.
Hemp and jute carpets.....	6c. per sq. yd.....	10c. per sq. yd. and 35 per cent.
All manufactures of other vegetable fibre except flax, hemp, and ramie.....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse.....	Free.....	10 per cent.
Carpets, treble ingrain, 3-ply, etc.....	19c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.....	22c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.
Carpets, wool, Dutch, and 2-ply ingrain.....	14c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.....	18c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.
Cards, playing.....	50c. per pack.....	10c. per pack and 20 per cent.
Other manufactures of paper.....	25 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Beads of glass, loose, unthreaded.....	10 per cent.....	" "
Beads, beaded or jet trimmings, etc.....	35 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Braids, plaits, laces, willow sheets, etc.....	Free.....	15 per cent.
Coal, anthracite.....	Free.....	67c. per ton.
Corks.....	15c. per lb.....	15c. per lb.; 25c. per lb.
Feathers and downs, crude:		
Ostrich.....	10 per cent.....	15 per cent.
All other.....	" "	" "
Feathers and downs for beds.....	Free.....	" "
Haircloth, known as crinoline cloth.....	8c. per sq. yd.....	10c. per sq. yd.
Jewelry.....	50 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Precious stones and imitations of, set, not specially provided for.....	25 per cent.....	" "
Pearls, set.....	" "	" "
Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, etc.....	Free.....	15 per cent.
Leather:		
Band or belting.....	10 per cent.....	20 per cent.
All leather, not specially provided for.....	" "	" "
Coral, manufactures of.....	25 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Spar, manufactures of.....	" "	" "
Musical instruments and parts of:		
Metal, chief value.....	45 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Wood, chief value.....	35 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Umbrellas, etc., covered with other material than silk, wool, etc.....	45 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.....	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.

Tarleton, SIR BANASTRE, military officer; born in Liverpool, England, Aug. 21, 1754; purchased a commission in the



SIR BANASTRE TARLETON.

British army (dragoons). At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he came to America, and was concerned in the cap-

ture of General Lee late in 1776. After the evacuation of Philadelphia, 1778, he commanded a cavalry corps called the "British Legion," and accompanied the troops that captured Charleston in May, 1780. He was one of Cornwallis's most active officers in the Carolinas and Virginia, in 1780-81, destroying Colonel Buford's regiment at Waxhaw Creek. "Tarleton's quarter" was synonymous with wholesale butchery. He was one of the prisoners at the surrender of Cornwallis. He published a history of his campaign in 1780-81. He died in England, Jan 23, 1833.

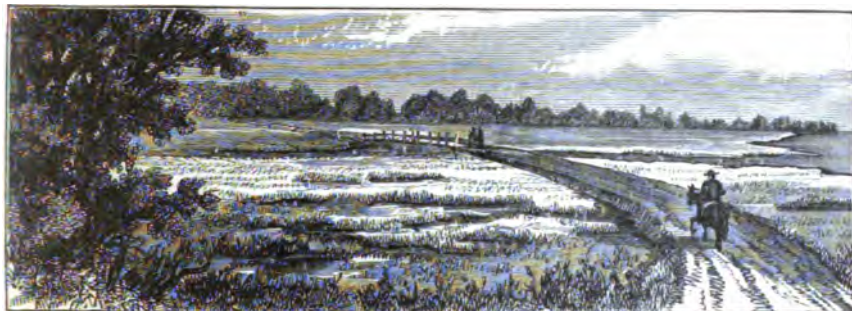
Ta-ron-tee, or Riviere aux Canards, SKIRMISH AT. Gen. William Hull cautiously moved, July 13, 1812, from Sandwich to attack Fort Malden, 18 miles below. He sent forward a reconnoitring party, who returned with information that Tecumseh, with his Indians, had

TARRYTOWN—TATNALL

been lying in ambush near Turkey Creek, not far from Amherstburg, and that the forest was full of prowling barbarians. There were rumors also that British armed vessels were about to ascend the Detroit River. Hall ordered his cannon to be placed near the shore and his camp fortified on the land side. He sent McArthur in pursuit of the Indians in the woods, and Colonel Cass pushed on towards the Ta-ron-tee, as the Indians called it, with 280 men. It is a broad and deep stream flowing through marshes into the Detroit River about 4 miles above Fort Malden, at Amherstburg, and was then approached by a narrow causeway and

iams, and Van Wart; and contains the home and burial-place of Washington Irving; the Philipse manor-house, erected in 1682; a Dutch church, erected prior to 1699; and a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers of the vicinity, dedicated in 1894.

Tatham, WILLIAM, author; born in Hutton, England, in 1752; settled in Virginia in 1769; served in the Revolutionary War as a colonel of Virginia cavalry. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1784; settled in North Carolina in 1786; was in England in 1796-1805; then returned to the United States. He was the author of *Memorial*



VIEW AT RIVIÈRE AUX CANARDS.

spanned by a bridge. At the southern end of the bridge was a detachment of British regulars, Canadian militia, and Indians under Tecumseh. Cass marched up the stream to a ford, crossed it, at sunset dashed upon the enemy, and, after a conflict of a few minutes, dispersed them and drove them into the forest. He asked permission to hold the bridge as an important point in the march upon Fort Malden, but his detachment was too weak to face the peril of such nearness to the fort, and the request was denied. Besides, Hull was not then aware of the real strength of the garrison at Fort Malden, and was not prepared to attack it. The affair at the Ta-ron-tee was the first skirmish and victory in the War of 1812-15.

Tarrytown, a village in Westchester county, N. Y., where the Hudson River expands and is locally known as Tappan Sea. It was the scene of the capture of Major John André by Paulding, Will-

on the Civil and Military Government of the Tennessee; An Analysis of the State of Virginia; Two Tracts Relating to the Canal Between Norfolk and North Carolina; Plan for Insulating the Metropolis by Means of a Navigable Canal, etc. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1819.

Tatnall, JOSIAH, naval officer; born near Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9, 1796; entered the United States navy in 1812; rose to captain in 1850; first served in the frigate *Constellation*, and assisted in the repulse of the British at Craney Island in 1813. He afterwards served under Perry and Porter, and was engaged on the Mexican coast during the war against Mexico. He entered the Confederate service; improvised a flotilla known as the Mosquito Fleet, and attempted to defend Port Royal Sound against Dupont. He commanded at Norfolk when the *Merrimac* was destroyed, and the Mosquito Fleet at Savannah. He died in Savannah, Ga., June 14, 1871.

TAUSSIG—TAXES

Taussig, FRANK WILLIAM, educator; born in St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1859; graduated at Harvard College in 1879; later was made Professor of Political Economy at Harvard College. He is the author of *Tariff History of the United States*; *Silver Situation in the United States*; *Wages and Capital*, etc.

Taxation, EXEMPTIONS FROM. See **EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.**

Taxation, PROTEST AGAINST. See **ADAMS, SAMUEL.**

Taxation no Tyranny, the title of a pamphlet written by Dr. Samuel Johnson in favor of the taxation schemes of the British government. It appeared early in 1775, and is one of the most heartless, intensely bitter, and savagely insolent of all the essays of the day. It was only the echo of the angry threats and grotesque arguments of the stubborn King and venal minister, and the mad passions of the aristocracy, which were then poisoning the minds of the people of Great Britain with unreasoning hatred of the Americans. Johnson was employed by the ministry in this work of inflaming the passions of the British people to divert their attention from the monstrous injustice they were inflicting upon their fellow-subjects in America by oppressing Boston and robbing Massachusetts of its charter, and endeavoring to make its free people absolute slaves to a tyrant's will. The one great blot upon the names of Johnson and Gibbon, the historian, is the barter of their consciences for money; for both had expressed sympathy for the Americans up to that time. Gibbon had even written against the ministerial measures. He became suddenly silent at the time when Johnson's pen was inditing his coarse and ribald paragraphs. To them a writer of a stinging epigram alluded in the line,

"What made Johnson write made Gibbon dumb."

With unpardonable malignity he uttered ponderous sarcasms and conscious sophistries as arguments. Pointing at Franklin (then in England) with a sneer, he spoke of him as "a master of mischief, teaching Congress to put in motion the engine of political electricity, and to give the great stroke the name of Boston."

To the declaration of the people of Boston that to preserve their liberties

they were willing to leave their rich town and wander into the country as exiles, he heartlessly said: "Alas! the heroes of Boston will only leave good houses to wiser men." To the claim of the Americans to the right of resistance to oppression, he exclaimed: "Audacious defiance! The indignation of the English is like that of the Scythians, who, returning from war, found themselves excluded from their own houses by their slaves." To the words of "A Pennsylvania Farmer" insisting that the Americans complained only of innovations, he retorted: "We do not put a calf into the plough; we wait till he is an ox." The ministry bade him erase these lines because they were unwilling to concede that the calf had been spared, and not for its coarse ribaldry. Johnson shamelessly avowed his bargain by comparing himself, when he obeyed the commands of the ministers, to a mechanic for whom "his employer is to decide." To the assertion that the Americans were increasing in numbers, wealth, and love of freedom, he retorted: "This talk that they multiply with the fecundity of their own rattlesnakes disposes men accustomed to think themselves masters to hasten the experiment of binding obstinacy before it becomes yet more obdurate." He sneered at the teachings of the rule of progression which showed that America must in the end exceed Europe in population, and said in derision, with no suspicion that he was uttering a sure prophecy: "Then, in a century and a quarter, let the princes of the earth tremble in their palaces!" That was a sad spectacle of an old man prostituting the powers of a great intellect, and weakening the prop of his morality, by aiming such a malignant but utterly feeble shaft at his kindred in nationality struggling for freedom.

Taxes. In the United States taxes for the support of the federal government are mainly indirect taxes, such as customs and excise. The Constitution gives Congress "power to collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," subject to restrictions, no capitation or other direct tax to be laid unless in proportion to the census. The first direct tax (\$2,000,000) was levied upon the sixteen

TAXES

States, *pro rata*, in 1798, and there have been occasional repetitions since, noticeably in 1861, when a tax of \$20,000,000 was levied, which has since been refunded. According to rulings of the Supreme Court, Congress has no power to levy duties on exports, and the restriction upon direct taxation does not apply to an income tax. The systems and rates of State, county, and municipal taxation are numerous and constantly changing, but the taxes are direct, and are levied upon the assessed value of real estate and personal property. According to the SINGLE-TAX (*q. v.*) theory, advocated by HENRY GEORGE (*q. v.*) and others, taxation should be solely on land value, exclusive of improvements. The development of the present system of federal taxation is shown below:

Duties laid upon spirits distilled within the United States from foreign and home material, March 3, 1791, followed by an act further regulating these duties and imposing a tax on stills

May 8, 1792

Execution of the above laws leads to the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania

1794

Duties imposed on licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail; 8 cents per lb. on all snuff manufactured for sale within the United States; 2 cents per lb. on sugar refined within the United States; and specific duties as follows: On every coach, \$10 yearly; chariot, \$8; phaeton, \$6; wagons used in agriculture or transportation of goods, exempt by act

June 5, 1794

Duties laid on property sold at auction

June 9, 1794

Taxes on snuff repealed and duty laid on snuff-mills.....March 3, 1795

Duties on carriages increased by act

May 28, 1796

Duties laid on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper by act.....July 6, 1797

Direct tax of \$2,000,000 laid, proportioned among the States.....July 14, 1798

Act to establish a general stamp-office at seat of government....April 23, 1800

Duty on snuff-mills repealed

April 24, 1800

Repeal of act taxing stills and domestic distilled spirits, refined sugar, licenses

to retailers, sales at auction, carriages, stamped vellum, parchment, and paper after June 30.....April 6, 1802

Act passed imposing duties of 1 per cent. on sales at auction of merchandise, and 25 per cent. on ships and vessels, on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors; and on sugar refined within the United States.....July 24, 1813

Act passed imposing duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and on notes of banks, etc., bonds and obligations discounted by banks, and on certain bills of exchange.....Aug. 2, 1813

Direct tax of \$3,000,000 imposed on States by counties.....Aug. 2, 1813

Duties laid on carriages and harness, except those exclusively employed in husbandry.....Dec. 15, 1814

Fifty per cent. added upon licenses to retailers of wines, etc., and 100 per cent. on sales by auction.....Dec. 23, 1814

Direct tax of \$6,000,000 laid upon the United States annually.....Jan. 9, 1815

Internal-revenue tax of \$1 per ton imposed on pig-iron; 1 cent per lb. on nails; also tax on candles, paper, hats, umbrellas, playing-cards, boots, tobacco, leather, etc., and an annual duty on household furniture, and gold and silver watches, by act.....Jan. 18, 1815

Internal-revenue tax on gold and silver and plated ware, jewelry, and paste-work manufactured within the United States
Feb. 27, 1815

Direct tax of \$19,998.40 laid on the District of Columbia annually, by act

Feb. 27, 1815

Acts of Jan. 18 and Feb. 27, 1815, repealed.....Feb. 22, 1816

Act of Jan. 9, 1815, and Feb. 27 repealed, and direct tax of \$3,000,000 laid on the States, and direct tax of \$9,999.20 laid on the District of Columbia

March 5, 1816

Duties on household furniture and watches kept for use removed by act

April 9, 1816

Acts of July 24, 1813, and Aug. 2, Dec. 15 and 23, 1814, repealed....Dec. 23, 1817

Act passed allowing States to tax public lands of the United States after they are sold by the United States..Jan. 28, 1847

Direct tax of \$20,000,000 laid annually, and apportioned to the States by act of

TAXES—TAYLOR

Congress (one tax to be levied previous to April 1, 1865).....Aug. 5, 1861

Act passed to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, imposing taxes on spirits, ale, beer, and porter, licenses, manufactured articles and products, auction sales, yachts, billiard-tables, slaughtered cattle, sheep, and hogs, railroads, steamboats, ferry-boats, railroad bonds, banks, insurance companies, etc., salaries of officers in service of the United States, advertisements, incomes, legacies, business papers of all kinds, like bank-checks, conveyances, mortgages, etc.....July 1, 1862

Act to increase internal revenue passed March 7, 1864

Act of Aug. 5, 1861, repealed June 30, 1864

Act passed to reduce internal taxation July 13, 1866

Internal-revenue taxes reduced by acts of July 14, 1870, and June 6.....1872

All special taxes imposed by law accruing after April 30, 1873, including taxes on stills, to be paid by stamps denoting the amount of tax, by act....Dec. 24, 1872

Internal-revenue tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars increased, and former tax of 70 cents per gallon on distilled spirits raised to 90 cents, by act...March 3, 1875

Internal-revenue tax on tobacco reduced by act.....March 1, 1879

Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, advocating the "Single-tax" theory, published1879

Act passed reducing internal-revenue taxes, and repealing tax on banks, checks, etc., matches, and medicinal preparations March 3, 1883

Special tax laid on manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine, and a stamp tax of 2 cents per lb. laid on the manufactured article.....Aug. 2, 1886

Special internal-revenue tax on dealers in tobacco repealed, and tax on tobacco and snuff reduced by act....Oct. 1, 1890

Act passed to refund to the several States and Territories the amount of direct tax paid under act of Aug. 5, 1861 March 2, 1891

Income tax appended to the Wilson tariff bill and passed with it, becoming a law.....Aug. 27, 1894

Declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court....May 20, 1895

Congress passes a war-revenue act, imposing taxes on a large number of articles, in consequence of the declaration of war against Spain, which was approved by the President.....June 13, 1898

Congress passes an act relieving many articles from the war-revenue tax, to take effect.....July 1, 1901

Taxes, DIRECT. Only five times in the history of the country has a direct tax been successfully levied by Congress—and never upon all the property of the country. In 1798 a direct tax was levied of 50 cents on every slave within the jurisdiction of the United States. In 1813, 1815, 1816, and 1861 taxes were levied upon all dwelling-houses, lands, and slaves, and apportioned among the States, as required by the Constitution, not according to their wealth, but according to their population. The tax of 1861 was made necessary in order to defray the expenses of the war just then beginning, and all the loyal States, except Delaware, assumed its payment. Thirty years afterwards, in 1891, Congress passed an act providing that the taxes thus contributed for the prosecution of the war should be returned to the several States which had paid them. Under this act the total amount refunded to the State treasuries reached nearly \$15,000,000. Of this New York, of course, received the largest share, nearly \$3,000,000. Taxes on incomes above \$4,000 were collected in 1895 under a law passed Dec. 12, 1894. This measure aroused great opposition among merchants, bankers, and brokers, and John G. Moore, of New York, brought a suit to restrain the internal-revenue collector from collecting the tax. On Jan. 23, 1895, the constitutionality of the tax was affirmed. Appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, which, on April 8, 1895, declared the income tax unconstitutional. Only about \$75,000 had been collected under the law, and this was returned. The decision aroused much comment, and caused great dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

Taylor, BAYARD, traveller; born in Kennet Square, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825; became a printer's apprentice at seventeen years of age, and at about the same time wrote verses with much facility. His rhymes were collected and published in a volume in 1844, entitled *Ximena*. In 1844—

TAYLOR

46 he made a tour on foot in Europe, of which he published (1846) an account in *Viciss Afoot*. In 1847 he went to New York and wrote for the *Literary World* and for the *Tribune*, and in 1848 published *Rhymes of Travel*. In 1849 he be-

came owner of a share in the *Tribune*, and was one of the shareholders at the time of his death. After serving two months as the secretary of the American legation at Shanghai, he joined the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan. In the spring of 1878 he went to Berlin as American minister at the German court, and died there, Dec. 19, 1878.



BAYARD TAYLOR.

Taylor, FRED MANVILLE, educator; born in Northville, Mich., July 11, 1855; graduated at Northwestern University in 1876; was Professor of History in Albion College in 1879-92; assistant Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the University of Michigan in 1892-94; and junior Professor of Political Economy and Finance in 1895. He wrote *The Right of the State to Be; Do We Want an Elastic Currency? The Object and Methods of Currency; Reform in the United States*, etc.

Taylor, GEORGE, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Ireland in 1716; arrived in the United States at

the age of twenty years, but, having a good education, rose from the position of a day laborer in an iron foundry to the station of clerk, and finally married his employer's widow and acquired a handsome fortune. For five consecutive years he was a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and in 1770 was made judge of the Northumberland county court. He was elected to Congress July 20, 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence on Aug. 2. He died in Easton, Pa., Feb. 23, 1781.

Taylor, JOHN, Mormon; born in Winthrop, England, Nov. 1, 1808; went to Toronto, Canada, in 1832; was there converted to Mormonism by the preaching of Parley D. Pratt in 1836; was made an apostle in 1838 and settled in Missouri. For twenty years he preached this faith in Great Britain and France and published French and German translations of the *Book of Mormon* in Europe. In 1852 he returned to the United States, and in April of the next year was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple in Salt Lake City. He was with Joseph Smith when the latter was killed, and was himself shot four times. When Utah applied for admission to the Union he represented that Territory in Congress. In 1877, on the death of Brigham Young, he was elected president of the Church, and in 1880 became head and prophet of the part of the Church which adhered to the doctrine of polygamy. He was indicted for that offence in March, 1885, and in order to avoid arrest he exiled himself. He died July 25, 1887.

Taylor, JOHN W., lawyer; born in Charlton, N. Y., March 26, 1784; grad-

TAYLOR

uated at Union College in 1803; admitted to the bar in 1807; practised in Ballston; member of Congress in 1813-33; succeeded Henry Clay as speaker in 1820, and held that place till the close of the second session; was again speaker in 1825-27; was opposed to the extension of slavery during the prolonged agitation of that question in Congress. He died in Cleveland, O., Sept. 8, 1854.

Taylor, RICHARD, military officer; born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 27, 1826; son of President Zachary Taylor; graduated at Yale College in 1845; and entered the Mexican War with his father. In 1861 he became colonel of the 9th Louisiana Volunteers in the Confederate service, and was in the battle of Bull Run. In October he was made a brigadier-general; served under "Stonewall" Jackson in Virginia; was promoted to major-general; and in 1863-64 served under E. Kirby Smith in the trans-Mississippi Department, opposing Banks in his Red River expedition. When Banks left Alexandria, on the Red River, and marched to the siege of Port Hudson General Taylor, whom he had driven into the wilds of western Louisiana, returned, occupied that abandoned city and Opelousas, and garrisoned Fort De Russy. Then he swept vigorously over the country in the direction of the Mississippi River and New Orleans. With a part of his command he captured Brashear City (June 24, 1863), with an immense amount of public property and the small-arms of 4,000 National troops. By this movement about 5,000 refugee negroes were remanded into slavery. Another portion of the Confederates, under General Greene, operating in the vicinity of Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, was driven out of that district. New Orleans was then garrisoned by only about 700 men, when a way was opened for Taylor to Algiers, opposite; but the Confederate leader was unable to cross the Mississippi, for Farragut's vessels were patrolling its waters and guarding the

city. When Banks's forces were released by the surrender of Port Huron (July 9) they proceeded to expel Taylor and his forces from the country eastward of the Atchafalaya. This was the last struggle of Taylor to gain a foothold on the Mississippi. Afterwards he was in command at Mobile, and on May 4, 1865, surrendered to General Canby. He died in New York City, April 12, 1879.

Taylor, WILLIAM, clergyman; born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 2, 1821; was educated in Lexington, Va.; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842; went to California as a missionary in 1849; spent several months in evangelistic work in the English-speaking countries of the world; and was made missionary bishop of Africa in 1884. He organized many self-supporting churches in India, and was author of *Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco*; *California Life Illustrated*, etc.

Taylor, WILLIAM ROGERS, naval officer; born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 7, 1811; son of Capt. William Vigeron Taylor; entered the navy in 1828; he was engaged on the Mexican coast during the war (1846-48), and in the Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862-63; was flag-captain in operations against Forts Wagner and Sumter in 1863; and was in the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1864-65, engaging in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1871 he was promoted rear-admiral; in 1873 was retired. He died in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1889.

Taylor, WILLIAM VIGERON, naval officer; born in Newport, R. I., in 1781; having been for some time in the merchant-marine service, was appointed sailing-master in the navy in April, 1813, and ably assisted in fitting out Perry's fleet at Erie. He navigated Perry's flag-ship (*Lawrence*) into and during the battle. His last service was on a cruise in the Pacific, in command of the *Ohio*, seventy-four guns, in 1847. He died in Newport, R. I., Feb. 11, 1858.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY

Taylor, ZACHARY, twelfth President of the United States; from March 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850; Whig; born in Orange county, Va., Sept. 24, 1784. His father,

a soldier of the Revolution, removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1785, where he had an extensive plantation near Louisville. On that farm Zachary was engaged



Zachary Taylor.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY

until 1808, when he was appointed to fill the place of his brother, deceased, as lieutenant in the army. He was made a captain in 1810; and after the declaration of war, in 1812, was placed in command of Fort Harrison, which he bravely defended against an attack by the Indians. Taylor was active in the West until the end of the war. In 1814 he was commissioned a major; but on the reduction of the army, in 1815, was put back to a captaincy, when he resigned, and returned to the farm near Louisville. Being soon reinstated as major, he was for several years engaged in military life on the northwestern frontier and in the South. In 1819 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In 1832 he was commissioned a colonel, and was engaged in the BLACK HAWK WAR (*q. v.*). From 1836 to 1840 he served in Florida (see SEMINOLE WAR), and in 1840 was appointed to the command of the 1st Department of the Army of the Southwest, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. At that time he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge, to which he removed his family.

After the annexation of TEXAS (*q. v.*), when war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent, he was sent with

then promoted to major-general. He entered Mexico May 18, 1846, and soon afterwards captured the stronghold of Monterrey. He occupied strong positions, but remained quiet for some time, awaiting instructions from his government. Early in 1847 a requisition from General Scott deprived him of a large portion of his troops, and he was ordered to act on the defensive only. While so doing, with about 5,000 men, he was confronted by Santa Ana with 20,000. Taylor defeated and dispersed the Mexicans in a severe battle at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. During the remainder of the war the valley of the Rio Grande remained in the quiet possession of the Americans. In his campaign in Mexico he acquired the nickname of "Old Rough and Ready," in allusion to the plainness of his personal appearance and deportment.

On his return home, in November, 1847, he was greeted everywhere with demonstrations of warmest popular applause. In June, 1848, the Whig National Convention, at Philadelphia, nominated him for President of the United States, with Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-President. He was elected, and inaugurated March 4, 1849. On July 4, 1850, he was



GENERAL TAYLOR'S RESIDENCE AT BATON ROUGE.

a considerable force into Texas to watch the movements of the Mexicans. In March, 1846, he moved to the banks of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, and in May engaged in two sharp battles with the Mexicans on Texas soil. He was

seized with a violent fever, and died on the 9th. He was attended in his last moments by his wife; his daughter (Mrs. Colonel Bliss) and her husband; his son, Colonel Taylor, and family; his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis, and family; and by Vice-

TAYLOR, ZACHARY

President Fillmore, other officers of the government, members of the diplomatic corps, etc. His last audible words were: "I am about to die. I expect the summons soon. I have endeavored to discharge all my official duties faithfully. I regret nothing, but am sorry that I am about to leave my friends." The funeral occurred on Saturday, July 13, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens and strangers. The pageant exceeded everything of the kind, in order and magnificence, that had ever taken place at the national capital.

The Central American States.—On March 18, 1850, President Taylor sent the following message to the Congress concerning new treaties with the Central American States, the American political policy towards them, and the pretensions of Great Britain in Nicaragua:

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1850.

To the Senate of the United States,—I herewith transmit to the Senate, for their advice in regard to its ratification, "a general treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce" between the United States of America and the State of Nicaragua, concluded at Leon by E. George Squier, *chargé d'affaires* of the United States, on their part, and Señor Zepeda on the part of the republic of Nicaragua.

I also transmit, for the advice of the Senate in regard to its ratification, "a general treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce" negotiated by Mr. Squier with the republic of San Salvador.

I also transmit to the Senate a copy of the instructions to and correspondence with the said *chargé d'affaires* relating to those treaties.

I also transmit, for the advice of the Senate in regard to its ratification, "a general treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation" negotiated by Elijah Hise, our late *chargé d'affaires*, with the State of Guatemala.

I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, a copy of a treaty negotiated by Mr. Hise with the government of Nicaragua on June 21 last, accompanied by copies of his instructions from and correspondence with the Department of State.

On Nov. 12, 1847, Señor Buétrago,

secretary of state and of the affairs of war and foreign relations and domestic administration of the supreme government of the state of Nicaragua, addressed a letter from the government house at Leon to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State of the United States, asking the friendly offices of this government to prevent an attack upon the town of San Juan de Nicaragua then contemplated by the British authorities as the allies of the Mosquito King. That letter, a translation of which is herewith sent, distinctly charges that—

The object of the British in taking this key of the continent is not to protect the small tribe of the Mosquitos, but to establish their own empire over the Atlantic extremity of the line, by which a canal connecting the two oceans is most practicable, insuring to them the preponderance of the American continent, as well as their direct relations with Asia, the East Indies, and other important countries in the world.

No answer appears to have been returned to this letter.

A communication was received by my predecessor from Don José Guerrero, President and Supreme Director of the state of Nicaragua, dated Dec. 15, 1847, expressing his desire to establish relations of amity and commerce with the United States, a translation of which is herewith enclosed. In this the President of Nicaragua says:

"My desire was carried to the utmost on seeing in your message at the opening of the Twenty-ninth Congress of your republic a sincere profession of political faith in all respects conformable with the principles professed by these States, determined, as they are, to sustain with firmness the continental cause, the rights of Americans in general, and the non-interference of European powers in their concerns."

This letter announces the critical situation in which Nicaragua was placed, and charges upon the Court of St. James a "well-known design to establish colonies on the coast of Nicaragua and to render itself master of the interoceanic canal, for which so many facilities are presented by the isthmus in that state." No reply was made to this letter.

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The British ships-of-war *Alarm* and *Vixen* arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua on Feb. 8, 1848, and on the 12th of that month the British forces, consisting of 260 officers and men, attacked and captured the post of Serapaquid, garrisoned, according to the British statements, by about 200 soldiers, after a sharp action of one hour and forty minutes.

On March 7, 1848, articles of agreement were concluded by Captain Locke, on the part of Great Britain, with the commissioners of the state of Nicaragua in the island of Cuba, in the Lake of Nicaragua, a copy of which will be found in the correspondence relating to the Mosquito Territory presented to and published by the House of Commons of Great Britain on July 3, 1848, herewith submitted. A copy of the same document will also be found accompanying the note of the minister for foreign affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States under date March 17, 1848.

By the third article of the agreement it is provided that Nicaragua "shall not disturb the inhabitants of San Juan, understanding that any such act will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of open hostilities." By the sixth article it is provided that these articles of agreement will not "hinder Nicaragua from soliciting by means of a commissioner to her Britannic Majesty a final arrangement of these affairs."

The communication from Señor Sebastian Salinas, the secretary of foreign affairs of the state of Nicaragua, to Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State of the United States, dated March 17, 1848, a translation of which is herewith submitted, recites the aggressions of Great Britain and the seizure of a part of the Nicaraguan territory in the name of the Mosquito King. No answer appears to have been given to this letter.

On Oct. 28, 1847, Joseph W. Livingston was appointed by this government consul of the United States for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua. On Dec. 16, 1847, after having received his exequatur from the Nicaraguan government, he addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith submitted, representing that he had been informed that the English government

would take possession of San Juan de Nicaragua in January, 1848.

In another letter, dated April 8, 1848, Mr. Livingston states that "at the request of the minister for foreign affairs of Nicaragua he transmits a package of papers containing the correspondence relative to the occupation of the port of San Juan by British forces in the name of the Mosquito nation."

On June 3, 1848, Elijah Hise, being appointed *chargé d'affaires* of the United States to Guatemala, received his instructions, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In these instructions the following passages occur:

"The independence as well as the interests of the nations on this continent require that they should maintain the American system of policy entirely distinct from that which prevails in Europe. To suffer any interference on the part of the European governments with the domestic concerns of the American republics, and to permit them to establish new colonies upon this continent, would be to jeopard their independence and to ruin their interests. These truths ought everywhere throughout this continent to be impressed on the public mind. But what can the United States do to resist such European interference while the Spanish-American republics continue to weaken themselves by division and civil war, and deprive themselves of the ability of doing anything for their own protection."

This last significant inquiry seems plainly to intimate that the United States could do nothing to arrest British aggression while the Spanish-American republics continue to weaken themselves by division and civil war, and deprive themselves of the ability of doing anything for their protection.

These instructions, which also state the dissolution of the Central American republic, formerly composed of the five states of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala, and their continued separation, authorize Mr. Hise to conclude treaties of commerce with the republics of Guatemala and San Salvador, but conclude with saying that it was not deemed advisable to empower Mr. Hise to conclude a treaty with either Nicaragua, Honduras, or Costa Rica until

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more full and statistical information should have been communicated by him to the Department in regard to those states than that which it possesses.

The states of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras are the only Central American states whose consent or co-operation would in any event be necessary for the construction of the ship-canal contemplated between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by the way of Lake Nicaragua.

In pursuance of the sixth article of the agreement of March 7, 1848, between the forces of Great Britain and the authorities of Nicaragua, Señor Francisco Castillon was appointed commissioner from Nicaragua to Great Britain, and on Nov. 5, 1848, while at Washington, on his way to London, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, a translation of which is herewith submitted, asking this government to instruct its minister plenipotentiary residing in London to sustain the right of Nicaragua to her territory claimed by Mosquito, and especially to the port of San Juan, expressing the hope of Nicaragua "that the government of the Union, firmly adhering to its principle of resisting all foreign intervention in America, would not hesitate to order such steps to be taken as might be effective before things reached a point in which the intervention of the United States would prove of no avail."

To this letter also no answer appears to have been returned, and no instructions were given to our minister in London in pursuance of the request contained in it.

On March 3, 1847, Christopher Hempstead was appointed consul at Belize, and an application was then made for his exequatur through our minister in London, Mr. Bancroft. Lord Palmerston referred to Mr. Bancroft's application for an exequatur for Mr. Hempstead to the Colonial Office. The exequatur was granted, and Mr. Hempstead, in a letter to the Department of State bearing date of Feb. 12, 1848, a copy of which is herewith submitted, acknowledged the receipt of his exequatur from her Britannic Majesty, by virtue of which he has discharged his consular functions. Thus far this government has

recognized the existence of a British colony at Belize, within the territory of Honduras. I have recalled the consul, and have appointed no one to supply his place.

On May 26, 1848, Mr. Hempstead represented in a letter to the Department of State that the Indians had "applied to her Majesty's superintendent at Belize for protection, and had desired him to take possession of the territory which they occupied and take them under his protection as British subjects"; and he added that in the event of the success of their application "the British government would then have possession of the entire coast from Cape Conte to San Juan de Nicaragua." In another letter, dated July 29, 1848, he wrote:

"I have not a doubt but the designs of her Majesty's officers here and on the Mosquito shore are to obtain territory on this continent."

The receipt of this letter was regularly acknowledged on Aug. 29, 1848.

When I came into office I found the British government in possession of the port of San Juan, which it had taken by force of arms after we had taken possession of California, and while we were engaged in the negotiation of a treaty for the cession of it, and that no official remonstrance had been made by this government against the aggression, nor any attempt to resist it. Efforts were then being made by certain private citizens of the United States to procure from the state of Nicaragua by contract the right to cut the proposed ship-canal by the way of the river San Juan and the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua to Realejo, on the Pacific Ocean. A company of American citizens entered into such a contract with the state of Nicaragua. Viewing the canal as a matter of great importance to the people of the United States, I resolved to adopt the policy of protecting the work and binding the government of Nicaragua, through whose territory it would pass, also to protect it. The instructions to E. George Squier, appointed by me *chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala on April 2, 1849, are herewith submitted as fully indicating the views which governed me in directing a treaty to be made with Nicaragua. I considered the interference of the British government

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on this continent in seizing the port of San Juan, which commanded the route believed to be the most eligible for the canal across the isthmus, and occupying it at the very moment when it was known, as I believe, to Great Britain that we were engaged in the negotiation for the purchase of California, as an unfortunate coincidence, and one calculated to lead to the inference that she entertained designs by no means in harmony with the interests of the United States.

Seeing that Mr. Hise had been positively instructed to make no treaty, not even a treaty of commerce, with Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or Honduras, I had no suspicion that he would attempt to act in opposition to his instructions, and in September last I was for the first time informed that he had actually negotiated two treaties with the state of Nicaragua, the one a treaty of commerce, the other a treaty for the construction of the proposed ship-canal, which treaties he brought with him on his return home. He also negotiated a treaty of commerce with Honduras; and in each of these treaties it is recited that he had full powers for the purpose. He had no such powers, and the whole proceeding on his part with reference to those states was not only unauthorized by instructions, but in opposition to those he had received from my predecessor and after the date of his letter of recall and the appointment of his successor. But I have no evidence that Mr. Hise, whose letter of recall (a copy of which is herewith submitted) bears date of May 2, 1849, had received that letter on June 21, when he negotiated the treaty with Nicaragua. The difficulty of communicating with him was so great that I have reason to believe he had not received it. He did not acknowledge it.

The twelfth article of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Hise in effect guarantees the perfect independence of the state of Nicaragua and her sovereignty over her alleged limits from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, pledging the naval and military power of the United States to support it. This treaty authorizes the chartering of a corporation by this government to cut a canal outside of the limits of the United States, and gives

to us the exclusive right to fortify and command it. I have not approved it, nor have I now submitted it for ratification; not merely because of the facts already mentioned, but because on Dec. 31 last Señor Eduardo Carcache, on being accredited to this government as *chargé d'affaires* from the state of Nicaragua in a note to the Secretary of State, a translation of which is herewith sent, declared that he was "only empowered to exchange ratifications of the treaty concluded with Mr. Squier, and that the special convention concluded at Guatemala by Mr. Hise, the *chargé d'affaires* of the United States, and Señor Selva, the commissioner of Nicaragua, had been, as was publicly and universally known, disapproved by his government."

We have no precedent in our history to justify such a treaty as that negotiated by Mr. Hise since the guarantees we gave to France of her American possessions. The treaty negotiated with New Granada on Dec. 12, 1846, did not guarantee the sovereignty of New Granada on the whole of her territory, but only over "the single province of the isthmus of Panama," immediately adjoining the line of the railroad, the neutrality of which was deemed necessary by the President and Senate to the construction and security of the work.

The thirty-fifth article of the treaty with Nicaragua negotiated by Mr. Squier, which is submitted for your advice in regard to its ratification, distinctly recognizes the rights of sovereignty and property which the state of Nicaragua possesses in and over the line of the canal therein provided for. If the Senate doubt on that subject, it will be clearly wrong to involve us in a controversy with England by adopting the treaty; but after the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, my own judgment is convinced that the claims of Nicaragua are just, and that as our commerce and intercourse with the Pacific require the opening of this communication from ocean to ocean, it is our duty to ourselves to assert their justice.

This treaty is not intended to secure to the United States any monopoly or exclusive advantage in the use of the canal. Its object is to guarantee protection to

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American citizens and others who shall construct the canal, and to defend it when completed against unjust confiscations or obstructions, and to deny the advantages of navigation through it to those nations only which shall refuse to enter into the same guarantees. A copy of the contract of the canal company is herewith transmitted, from which, as well as from the treaty, it will be perceived that the same benefits are offered to all nations in the same terms.

The message of my predecessor to the Senate of Feb. 10, 1847, transmitting for ratification the treaty with New Granada, contains in general the principles by which I have been actuated in directing the negotiation with Nicaragua. The only difference between the two cases consists in this: In that of Nicaragua the British government has seized upon part of her territory, and was in possession of it when we negotiated the treaty with her. But that possession was taken after our occupation of California, when the effect of it was to obstruct or control the most eligible route for a ship communication to the territories acquired by us on the Pacific. In the case of New Granada, her possession was undisturbed at the time of the treaty, though the British possession in the right of the Mosquito King was then extended into the territories claimed by New Granada as far as Boca del Toro. The professed objects of both the treaties are to open communications across the isthmus to all nations and to invite their guarantees on the same terms. Neither of them proposes to guarantee territory to a foreign nation in which the United States will not have a common interest with that nation. Neither of them constitutes an alliance for any political object, but for a purely commercial purpose, in which all the navigating nations of the world have a common interest. Nicaragua, like New Granada, is a power which will not excite the jealousy of any nation.

As there is nothing narrow, selfish, illiberal, or exclusive in the views of the United States as set forth in this treaty, as it is indispensable to the successful completion of the contemplated canal to secure protection to it from the local authorities and this government, and as I

have no doubt that the British pretension to the port of San Juan in right of the Mosquito King is without just foundation in any public law ever before recognized in any other instance by Americans or Englishmen as applicable to Indian titles on this continent, I shall ratify this treaty in case the Senate shall advise that course. Its principal defect is taken from the treaty with New Granada, the negotiator having made it liable to be abrogated on notice after twenty years. Both treaties should have been perpetual or limited only by the duration of the improvements they were intended to protect. The instructions to our *chargé d'affaires*, it will be seen, prescribe no limitation for the continuance of the treaty with Nicaragua. Should the Senate approve of the principle of the treaty, an amendment in this respect is deemed advisable; and it will be well to invite by another amendment the protection of other nations, by expressly offering them in the treaty what is now offered by implication only—the same advantages which we propose for ourselves on the same conditions upon which we shall have acquired them. The policy of this treaty is not novel, nor does it originate from any suggestion either of my immediate predecessor or myself. On March 3, 1835, the following resolution, referred to by the late President in his message to the Senate relative to the treaty with New Granada, was adopted in executive session by the Senate without division:

“Resolved, that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the governments of Central America and New Granada for the purpose of effectually protecting by suitable treaty stipulations with them, such individuals or companies as may undertake to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of securing forever by such stipulations the free and equal rights of navigating such a canal to all such nations on the payment of such reasonable tolls as may be established to compensate the capitalists who may engage in such undertaking and complete the work.”

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President Jackson accorded with the policy suggested in this resolution, and in pursuance of it sent Charles Biddle as agent to negotiate with the governments of Central America and New Granada. The result is fully set forth in the report of a select committee of the House of Representatives of Feb. 20, 1849, upon a joint resolution of Congress to authorize the survey of certain routes for a canal or railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The policy indicated in the resolution of March 3, 1835, then adopted by the President and Senate, is that now proposed for the consideration and sanction of the Senate. So far as my knowledge extends, such has ever been the liberal policy of the leading statesmen of this country, and by no one has it been more earnestly recommended than by my lamented predecessor.

Status of California, New Mexico, and Texas.—On June, 23, 1850, President Taylor transmitted to the Congress the following special message concerning complications that had arisen in newly acquired territory:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1850.

To the Senate of the United States,—I transmit to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body passed on the 17th inst., the accompanying reports of heads of departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the Department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory, and left, as I was, to act under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I, therefore, did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before; but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty so far as lay in the power of the executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State constitution and submit the same to Congress with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State, but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates or over any convention in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California must originate solely with themselves; that while the executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by

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the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing and from time to time altering its municipal laws and domestic institutions independently of every other State and the general government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the Constitution Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed, but during the interval, of whatever length which may elapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasions for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed con-

stitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I earnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State government for that Territory as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question whether it would be expedient before such adjustment to establish a Territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or by excluding it would decide it in her favor. In my opinion such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time after admission when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-

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government in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights, and, upon the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people and must as a State submit to the will of their conquerors in this regard will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism, and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guaranteed to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that in the residue of the territory ceded to us by Mexico the people residing there will at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want for a short period of a government established by Congress over the part of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask for admission into the Union are founded on unofficial information which, I suppose, is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism tend to in-

spire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any necessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Tazewell, LITTLETON WALLER, legislator; born in Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1774; graduated at William and Mary College in 1792; admitted to the bar in 1796; member of Congress in 1800-2; member of the commission to treat with Spain for the purchase of Florida in 1819; member of the United States Senate in 1824-33; and was chosen governor of Virginia in 1834. In 1840 he was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with James G. Birney. He died in Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1860.

Tea. The tea-plant, which played such a conspicuous part in American history just previous to the Revolutionary War, was brought to Europe by the Dutch East India Company, and first appeared in Holland. It was nearly 100 years before the exports were very large or its use became extensive in England and in the English-American colonies. As early as 1770 the cultivation of the tea-plant was undertaken in Georgia, and from time to time the attempt has been renewed. The imports of tea into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1900, aggregated 84,843,491 lbs., valued at \$10,557,741.

Tea in Politics. Among other articles imported into the colonies upon which a duty was laid, in 1767, was tea, the furnishing of which, for England and her colonies, was a monopoly of the East India Company. In consequence of the violent manifestation of opposition to this method of taxation, and especially of the serious effects upon British trade by the operations of the non-importation league, Lord North, then prime minister, offered a bill in Parliament, in the spring of 1770, for the repeal of the duties upon every article enumerated, excepting tea. He thought, unwisely, that tea, being a luxury, the colonists would not object to paying the very small duty imposed upon it, and he retained that simply as a standing assertion of the right of Parliament to tax the colonists. It was a fatal

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mistake. The bill became a law April 2, 1770. The minister mistook the character and temper of the Americans. It was not the petty amount of duties imposed, for none of this species of taxation was burdensome; it was the principle involved, which lay at the foundation of their liberties. They regarded the imposition of ever so small a duty upon one article as much a violation of their sacred rights as if a heavy duty on tea was imposed. The ministry would not yield the point, and a series of troubles followed. Merchants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, and other places agreed not to import tea, and there were combinations against its use in various places. Before North introduced his repeal bill into Parliament the mistresses of 300 families in Boston subscribed to a league, Feb. 9, 1770, binding themselves not to drink any tea until the revenue act should be repealed. Three days afterwards (Feb. 12) the young maidens followed the example of the matrons, and multitudes signed the following document: "We, the daughters of those patriots who have, and do now, appear for the public interest, and in that principally regard their posterity—as such, do with pleasure engage with them in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign tea, in hopes to frustrate a plan which tends to deprive a whole community of all that is valuable in life." Violators of the non-importation agreements were sometimes handled roughly. A Boston merchant, Theophilus Lillie, of Tory tendencies, continued to sell tea openly, which excited popular indignation. A company of half-grown boys placed an effigy near his door with a finger upon it, pointing towards his store. While a man was attempting to remove it, he was pelted with dirt and stones. Running into the store, he seized a gun, and discharged its contents among the crowd. A boy named Snyder was killed, and a lad named Samuel Gore was wounded. The affair produced intense excitement, not only in Boston, but throughout the colonies. The funeral of Snyder was a most impressive pageant. His coffin, inscribed "Innocence itself is not safe," was borne to Liberty Tree, where an immense concourse were assembled, who thence followed the remains to the grave.

Six of Snyder's school-mates bore the coffin, and nearly 500 school-boys led the procession. The bells of Boston were tolled; so, also, were those of the neighboring towns.

By smuggling, non-importation, and non-consumption agreements, the tax on tea, retained for the purpose of vindicating the authority of Parliament, was virtually nullified at the opening of 1773. Then a new thought upon taxation occurred to Lord North. The East India Company severely felt the effects of these causes, and requested the government to take off the duty of 3*d.* a pound on their tea levied in America. Already 17,000,000 lbs. had accumulated in their warehouses in England, and they offered to allow the government to retain 6*d.* upon the pound as an exportation tariff if they would take off the 3*d.* duty. Here was an opportunity for conciliation; but the ministry, deluded by false views of national honor, would not accede to the proposition, but stupidly favored the East India Company, and utterly neglected the principles and feelings of the Americans. They proposed a bill for the exportation of tea to America on their own account, without paying export duty, and it passed May 10, 1773. Agents and consignees were appointed in the several colonies to receive the tea, and the ministry congratulated themselves with outwitting the patriots. This movement perfected the nullification of the tea tax, for universal opposition to its use was manifested.

Those who accepted the office of consignees of the tea cargoes of the East India Company were held in equal disrepute with the stamp-distributors. They were requested to refrain from receiving the proscribed article. The request of a public meeting in Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1773, that Messrs. Wharton should not act, was complied with, and their answer was received with shouts of applause. Another firm refused, and they were greeted with groans and hisses. A public meeting in Boston (Nov. 5) appointed a committee to wait upon the consignees in that town and request them to resign. These consignees were all friends of Governor Hutchinson—two of them were his sons and a third his nephew. They had been summoned to attend a meeting of the

TEA IN POLITICS—TECHNOLOGY

Sons of Liberty (under Liberty Tree) and resign their appointments. They contemptuously refused to comply; now, in the presence of the town committee, they so equivocated that the meeting voted their answer "unsatisfactory and daringly affrontive." Another committee was appointed for the same purpose at a meeting on the 18th, when the consignees replied: "It is out of our power to comply with the request of the town." The meeting broke up with ominous silence. The consignees became alarmed and asked leave to resign their appointments into the hands of the governor and council. The prayer was refused, and the consignees fled to the protection of the castle. At a meeting held first in Faneuil Hall and then in the South Meeting-house (Nov. 29), a letter was received from the consignees, offering to store the tea until they could write to England and receive instructions. The offer was rejected with disdain. The sheriff then read a proclamation from the governor, ordering the meeting to disperse. It was received with hisses. Then the meeting ordered that two tea-vessels hourly expected at Boston should be moored at Griffin's Wharf. At the demand of a popular meeting in New York (Nov. 25) the appointed consignees there declined to act, whereupon Governor Tryon issued an order for the cargo of any tea-ship that might arrive to be deposited in the barracks.

When news reached America that tea-ships were loading for colonial ports, the patriots took measures for preventing the unloading of their cargoes here. The Philadelphians moved first in the matter. At a public meeting held Oct. 2, 1773, in eight resolutions the people protested against taxation by Parliament, and denounced as "an enemy to his country" whoever should "aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea." A town-meeting was held in Boston (Nov. 5), at which John Hancock presided, which adopted the Philadelphia resolutions, with a supplement concerning remissness in observing non-importation and non-consumption agreements, but insisting upon a strict compliance with them in the future. A tea-vessel, bound for Philadelphia, was stopped (Dec. 25) 4 miles below that city, information having been received of the

destruction of the tea in Boston. Another, driven by stress of weather to the West Indies, did not arrive at New York for several months afterwards. When it arrived (April 21, 1774) at Sandy Hook, the pilots, under instructions from the city committee, refused to bring her up, and a committee of vigilance soon took possession of her. When the captain was brought to town he was ordered to take back his ship and cargo. The consignees refused to interfere; and meanwhile another ship, commanded by a New York captain, was allowed to enter the harbor, on the assurance that she had no tea on board. A report soon spread that she had tea on board, and the captain was compelled to acknowledge that he had eighteen chests, belonging to private parties, and not to the East India Company. The indignant people poured the tea into the harbor, and the captain of the East India tea-ship—with grand parade, a band of music playing "God save the King," the city bells ringing, and colors flying from liberty-poles—was escorted from the custom-house to a pilot-boat, which took him to his vessel at the Hook, when, under the direction of the vigilance committee, the vessel was started for England. A tea-ship (the *Dartmouth*) arrived at Boston late in November, 1773, and was ordered by a town-meeting (Nov. 29) to be moored at Griffin's Wharf. It was voted by the same meeting that the "owner be directed not to enter the tea-ship at his peril"; and the captain was warned not to suffer any of the tea to be landed. Two other tea-ships that arrived there were served in the same way, and suffered outrage. A fourth tea-vessel, bound for Boston, was wrecked on Cape Cod, and a few chests of her tea, saved, were placed in the castle by the governor's orders. About twenty chests brought in another vessel, on private account, were seized and cast into the water. In Charleston a cargo was landed, but, being stored in damp cellars, was spoiled. See BOSTON TEA PARTY.

Technology, INSTITUTES OF, a noteworthy feature of the educational progress in the United States in recent years is the great attention that is being paid to the education of the young in technical lines. The institutes of technology are institutions wholly distinct from the agri-

TECUMSEH

cultural and mechanical colleges that have been established in the various States and Territories under provisions of two acts of Congress. The latter, while providing special instruction in agriculture, also give courses to a limited extent in manual training. Technical institutes also differ from what are known as manual training-schools, the latter affording instruction in a few branches of industry dependent on hand work. The usual course in the purely technical institutions includes civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, foundry work, model-making, wood and metal turning, and mechanical drawing, in addition to the French and German languages, chemistry, and other necessities for a professional technical career. At the end of the school-year 1899 there were in the United States forty-three institutes of technology, having a total of 1,126 professors and instructors; 14,050 students in all departments; four fellowships; 551-scholarships; 406,354 bound volumes, and 123,686 pamphlets in their libraries; scientific apparatus valued at \$3,314,303; grounds and buildings valued at \$11,963,150; productive funds aggregating \$10,922,498; and total income, \$4,260,609.

In 1901 much of an extraordinary demand for graduates of the leading institutes of technology was directly traceable to the remarkable development of the manufacturing interests of the country.

Tecumseh, an Indian warrior, chief of the Shawnees; born in Old Piqua, near Springfield, O., about 1768; was one of the boldest and most active of the braves who opposed Wayne (1794-95), and was at the treaty of Greenville. As early as 1804 he had begun the execution of a scheme, in connection with his brother, "The Prophet," for confederating the Western Indians for the purpose of exterminating the white people. He made use of the popularity of his brother as a prophet or medicine-man, whose influence had been very great over large portions of the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Miamis, Ottawas, Pottawattomies, Kickapoos, Winnebagoes, and Chippewas. It was among the more remote tribes that a greater part of his converts were obtained. In the summer of 1808 the Prophet removed his village to Tippecanoe Creek (a

northern branch of the upper Wabash), among the Delawares and Miamis. These throughout 1809 the Prophet attracted large numbers of Indians, when military exercises were interspersed with religious mummeries and warlike sports. These military exercises, and an alleged secret intercourse of the brothers with the British traders and agents, had drawn



TECUMSEH.

upon the Prophet and his brother the suspicions of Harrison, the governor of the Indian Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. With consummate duplicity, the Prophet, visiting Harrison at Vincennes, allayed his suspicions by assuming to be a warm friend of peace, his sole object being to reform the Indians and to put a stop to their use of whiskey. Not long afterwards, a treaty made with several tribes by Harrison was denounced by Tecumseh, and serious threats were made by him. Harrison invited the brothers to an interview at Vincennes (August, 1810), when the latter appeared with many followers and showed so much hostility that the governor ordered him and his people to quit the neighborhood.

Tecumseh went among the Seminoles in Florida, the Creeks in Alabama and Georgia, and tribes in Missouri in the

TECUMSEH

spring of 1811, trying to induce them to join his confederacy. He went on a similar mission in the autumn, taking with him his brother, the Prophet, partly to employ him as a cunning instrument in managing the superstitious Indians, and partly to prevent his doing mischief at home in Tecumseh's absence. About thirty warriors accompanied them. His mission, then, was to engage the Indians as allies for the British and against the Americans. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, through whose country Tecumseh passed, would not listen to him; but the Seminoles and Creeks lent him willing ears. He addressed the assembled Creeks for the first time in the lower part of (the present) Autauga county, Ala., late in October. Soon afterwards, having addressed the Creeks at different points, he approached a great council called by Colonel Hawkins, United States Indian agent, at Toockabatcha, the ancient Creek capital, where fully 5,000 of the nation were gathered. Tecumseh marched with dignity into the square with his train of thirty followers, entirely naked, excepting their flaps and ornaments, their faces painted black, their heads adorned with eagles' feathers, while buffalo tails dragged behind, suspended by bands around their waists. Like appendages were attached to their arms, and their whole appearance was as hideous as possible, and their bearing uncommonly pompous and ceremonious. They marched round and round in the square, and then, approaching the Creek chiefs, gave them the Indian salutation of a hand-shake at arm's-length and exchanged tobacco in token of friendship. So they made their appearance each day until Hawkins departed.

That night a council was held in the great round-house. It was packed with eager listeners. Tecumseh made a fiery and vengeful speech, exhorting the Creeks to abandon the customs of the pale faces and return to those of their fathers; to cast away the plough and loom and cease the cultivation of the soil, for it was an unworthy pursuit for noble hunters and warriors. He warned them that the Americans were seeking to exterminate them and possess their country; and told them that their friends, the British, had sent him from the Great Lakes to invite them

to the war-path. The wily Prophet, who had been told by the British when a comet would appear, told the excited multitude that they would see the arm of Tecumseh, like pale fire, stretched out in the vault of heaven at a certain time, and thus they would know by that sign when to begin the war. The people looked upon him with awe, for the fame of Tecumseh and the Prophet had preceded them. Tecumseh continued his mission with success, but found opponents here and there. Among the most conspicuous of them was Tustinuggee-Thlucco, the "Big Warrior." Tecumseh tried every art to convert him to his purposes. At length he said, angrily: "Tustinuggee-Thlucco, your blood is white. You have taken my redsticks and my talk, but you do not mean to fight. I know the reason; you do not believe the Great Spirit has sent me. You shall believe it. I will leave directly and go straight to Detroit. When I get there, I will stamp my foot upon the ground and shake down every house in Toockabatcha."

Strangely enough, at about the time Tecumseh must have arrived at Detroit, there was heard a deep rumbling underground all over the Alabama region, and there was a heaving of the earth that made the houses of Toockabatcha reel and totter as if about to fall. The startled savages ran out, exclaiming: "Tecumseh is at Detroit! Tecumseh is at Detroit! We feel the stamp of his foot!" It was the shock of an earthquake that was felt all over the Gulf region in December, 1812. At the same time the comet—the blazing arm of Tecumseh—appeared in the sky. These events made a powerful impression on nearly the whole Creek nation, but it did not move the "Big Warrior" from his allegiance to the United States. The Creeks rose in arms, and in less than two years their nation was ruined.

In the War of 1812-15 Tecumseh was the active ally of the British, and received the commission of brigadier-general in the British army. Assisting General Proctor in the battle of the Thames, he was slain there, Oct. 5, 1813. Who killed Tecumseh? was an unsettled, and, at one time, exciting question. It was supposed, at the time of the battle on the Thames, that he was slain by the pistol of Col.

TEEDYUSCUNG—TEHUANTEPEC SHIP RAILWAY

Richard M. Johnson. Indeed, the friends of Colonel Johnson asserted it positively as an undoubted fact; and during the political campaign when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, the question caused much warm discussion. That he killed an Indian under circumstances which were warranted was never denied. Two Indian warriors lay dead upon the spot after the battle, one of whom was believed to be Tecumseh. They were stripped naked. It has been pretty clearly shown that neither body was that of Tecumseh, for his was carried away by his warriors. The exasperated Kentuckians mutilated the supposed body of Tecumseh, and later Kentuckians have recorded, by a sculpt-

He deserted the Moravians in 1754, and led the Delawares and their allies who resided within the WALKING PURCHASE (*q. v.*), Wyoming Valley. In November, 1757, a treaty of pacification was concluded with Teedyuscung at Easton, Pa., and in the following year a town was laid out in Wyoming Valley for him and his tribe. His house was set afire by an enemy while he was asleep, and he was burned to death, April 16, 1763.

Teganakoa, STEPHEN, Indian convert; went with his family to the mission of Sault St. Louis, where they were baptized. In the fall of 1790, while on a hunting expedition with his wife and another Indian, he was taken prisoner by a band of Cayugas and carried to Onondaga, N. Y. One of the party said to him that he owed his death to having left his countrymen for the "dogs of Christians at the Sault." He answered: "Do what you will with me, I fear neither your outrages nor your fires. I willingly give my life for a God who shed his blood for me." He was then slowly tortured to death, enduring his agony with fortitude and praying for his torturers.

Teganissorens, an Iroquois Indian chief; born in Onondaga, N. Y.; became a strong ally of the French; was converted to Christianity in 1693; and in the following year visited Frontenac, the French governor, to whom he proposed the rehabilitation of Fort Cataracouy (Kingston), which appeared to Frontenac as a wise policy. He accordingly raised an expedition to carry out the plan which he was soon forced to abandon, owing to orders received from the French Court. Later Teganissorens received both English and French agents, to whom he declared that he would remain neutral, and thereafter strongly protested against attacks on the English settlers. In 1711 he gave information to the French that preparations were being made in New York, Boston, and Albany for the invasion of Canada. He died in Caughnawaga, or Sault St. Louis, after 1711.

Tehuantepec Ship Railway. Early in 1881 Capt. James B. Eads, who had won considerable reputation as an engineer in building the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and also in constructing the system of jetties at the mouth of



JOHNSON'S MONUMENT.

ure in marble upon Colonel Johnson's monument, in the cemetery at Frankfort, their conviction that he killed the great chief.

Teedyuscung, chief of the Delaware Indians; born near Trenton, N. J., about 1700; removed to the forks of the Delaware in 1730; received Christian baptism and the name Gideon from Bishop Cammerhoff, a Moravian missionary, in 1750.

TEHUANTEPEC SHIP RAILWAY—TELEPHONE

that river, obtained from the Mexican government the right to build a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. That government also promised him a large grant of money and land, and he immediately made application to Congress for further aid to secure the carrying-out of the plan. The matter was referred in the House of Representatives to a committee, and this body, Feb. 12, 1881, made report endorsing the project, and recommending the passage of a bill pledging the protection of the United States to the railway company and guaranteeing the interest on \$50,000,000 of its bonds. This report, however, was laid upon the table by an overwhelming vote, and thus for the time being the consideration of the merits of the project was prevented.

Captain Eads estimated the cost of the railway over the Tehuantepec route, 112 miles in length, at \$75,000,000. He claimed that wherever a canal could be built a strong railway for the transportation of ships could be built for half the cost of the canal. He selected the Tehuantepec in preference to the Panama route.

In the fall of 1881, and in 1882, a corps of engineers were employed in surveying this route. However, all Captain Eads obtained from the Forty-sixth or the two subsequent congresses was favorable committee reports. When he was altogether worn out with the struggle to obtain due recognition for his scheme, the Forty-ninth Congress partially consented to incorporate his company. A bill was passed by the Senate Feb. 17, 1887, which constituted James B. Eads and some eighty other persons named as a body politic under the name and title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company. The stock was not to exceed \$100,000,000, and when 10 per cent. of the stock had been subscribed for and 10 per cent. thereon paid in cash, a meeting of stockholders was to be held in Washington or New York for the election of directors. If \$10,000,000 of stock was not subscribed for and 10 per cent. in cash paid thereon within two years, the charter—so the bill declared—must expire by limitation. This bill did not get through the House, however, being lost in the rush

of legislation before adjournment, and as Captain Eads died March 8 following, nothing was accomplished with his scheme.

Telegraph. A telegraph on an improved plan was invented by Jonathan Grant, of Belchertown, Mass., as early as 1799. The inventor set up one of his lines between Boston and Martha's Vineyard, places 90 miles apart, at which distance he asked a question and received an answer in less than ten minutes. Until the perfecting of the electro-magnetic telegraph by Professor Morse in 1844, telegraphy was carried on by means of contrivances visible to the eye. The Morse system is now universally used, but seems yet in its infancy. The astonishing developments of its capabilities fill us with perpetual wonder, and its use has become an absolute necessity. Its growth has been marvellous. In 1846 three men conducted the entire telegraph business in the United States from a dingy basement in New York City; in 1900 there were 192,705 miles of poles and cables; 933,153 miles of wire; 22,900 offices; 63,167,783 messages handled; \$24,758,569 gross receipts; and \$18,593,205 expenditures.

Telegraph, SUBMARINE. See ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Telephone, THE. Chronology of:

Robert Hook conveyed sounds to a distance by distended wire.....1667

Alexander Graham Bell begins his investigation of electrical transmission and reproduction of articulate speech

July, 1874

Bell constructs an electrical telephone, with a diaphragm of gold-beater's skin, which transmits speech.....July, 1875

Thomas A. Edison, furnished by William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a description of Reis's telephone, begins experiments with a view to producing an articulating telephone.....July, 1875

Elisha Gray files his *caveat* for an invention "to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit." etc.....Feb. 14, 1876

Professor Bell publicly explains his method before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston

May 10, 1876

TELESCOPE—TEMPERANCE

Bell's telephone exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa.

June, 1876

Iron diaphragm first used by Bell

June 30, 1876

Edison's carbon, loud-speaking telephone invented.....

January, 1877

Professor Bell exhibits at the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., his telephone, using a powerful horseshoe magnet, by which a short speech, shouted into a similar telephone in Boston, 16 miles distant, is distinctly audible to an audience of 600 persons in Salem

Feb. 12, 1877

First-known telephone line connects the office of Charles Williams, electrician, in Boston, and his house in Somerville

April, 1877

First telephone exchange established in Boston, Mass.....

1877

One form of microphone invented by Edison.....

April 1, 1877

Experiments begun in Brown University by Prof. Eli W. Blake, Prof. John Pierce, and others, result in the construction by Dr. William F. Channing of the first portable telephone

April, 1877

Handle telephone, now generally in use, made by Dr. Channing and Edson S. Jones, at Providence, R. I.....

May, 1877

Glass-plate telephone invented by Henry W. Vaughan, State assayer, Providence, R. I.....

June, 1877

Bell telephone patent expires

March 7, 1893

Statistics: Miles of wire, 1,016,777; circuits, 422,620; stations, 632,946; instruments in use under lease, 1,580,101; average daily connections of exchanges, 5,173,803; capital of American Bell Telephone Company, \$25,886,300

Report of Jan. 1, 1900

Telephone company in opposition to the American Bell Telephone Company organized

1901

Telescope. Telescopes were first constructed in the Netherlands about 1608. In 1853 Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., a comparatively unknown portrait-painter, after having experimented from 1846 in grinding lenses, succeeded in turning out a glass superior to any made elsewhere in the world. He and his sons went on making large and larger instru-

ments, till they ground the 36-inch telescope for the Lick Observatory, in California, and the son, Alvan G., made the 40-inch Yerkes telescope for the observatory of the University of Chicago, erected at Williams Bay, Wis. The movable part of the latter, which turns on the polar axis, weighs about 12 tons, and the clock weighs 1½ tons. The refracting telescopes of the Naval Observatory, at Washington, 33 feet long, and at the Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, both made by Alvan Clark & Sons, have a 26-inch aperture. The largest reflecting telescope in the United States is at Harvard University, 28-inch mirror. Other notable telescopes are at Princeton University (Clark, 23-inch); Rochester, N. Y. (Clark, 16-inch); Madison, Wis. (Clark, 15.5-inch); Dudley, at Albany, N. Y. (Fitz, 13-inch); University of Michigan (Fitz, 12.5-inch); and Middletown University (Clark, 12-inch).

Telfair, EDWARD, patriot; born in Scotland in 1735; came to America in 1758 as agent for a mercantile house: resided first in Virginia, then in North Carolina, and finally settled as a merchant in Savannah in 1766. An active patriot there, he was on the revolutionary committees, and was one of a party which broke open the magazine at Savannah and removed the gunpowder in 1775. He served in the Continental Congress in 1778, 1780-83, and in 1786 and 1790-93 he was governor of Georgia. He died in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17, 1807.

Teller, HENRY MOORE, legislator; born in Granger, N. Y., May 23, 1830; educated at Alfred University, N. Y.; admitted to the bar in 1858; settled in Colorado in 1861; major-general of the Colorado militia in 1862-64; United States Senator in 1876-82; Secretary of the Interior in 1882-85; again a Democratic United States Senator in 1885-91. He was then re-elected to the Senate as a Republican, but in 1896 withdrew from the National Republican Convention on account of its financial policy; and was returned to the Senate in 1897 as an independent Silver Republican.

Temperance, ORDER OF THE SONS OF. See **SONS OF TEMPERANCE, ORDER OF THE.**

TEMPERANCE REFORM—TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

Temperance Reform. Maurice, the landgrave of Hesse, founded an order of temperance, Dec. 25, 1600; a total-abstinence society existed at Skibbereen, Ireland, in 1817; the Sober Society was formed at Allentown, N. J., in 1805, and this was followed by temperance societies organized, one at Moreau, Saratoga co., N. Y., April 30, 1808; another at Greenfield, N. Y., in 1809; and another at Hector, N. Y., April 3, 1818. The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance was instituted at Boston, Feb. 5, 1813; but temperance reform as an organized movement began Feb. 13, 1826, when the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was organized at the Park Street Church, Boston, Mass. Drs. Justin Edwards, Woods, Jenks, and Wayland, and Messrs. John Tappan and S. V. S. Wilder were prominent in it.

The following is the chronology of the chief events in the temperance movement in America:

First women's temperance society organized in Ohio, close of.....1828

New York State and Connecticut State temperance societies organized.....1829

Congressional Temperance Society organized at Washington, D. C....Feb. 26, 1833

First national temperance convention meets at Philadelphia; 440 delegates from twenty-two States.....May 24-27, 1833

Order of Sons of Temperance organized in New York.....Sept. 29, 1842

John B. Gough signs the pledge at Worcester, Mass.....Oct. 31, 1842

Father Mathew visits the United States; arriving in New York on the *Ashburton*; he is welcomed at the Irving House as the guest of the city.....July 2, 1849

Maine liquor law passed...June 2, 1851

Order of Good Templars formed in New York State.....1851

Father Mathew sails from Philadelphia on the *Pacific* for Ireland after an extended tour throughout the United States
Nov. 8, 1851

John B. Gough makes a two years' tour of England, delivering his first address in Exeter Hall, London.....Aug. 2, 1853

World's temperance convention in Metropolitan Hall, N. Y....Sept. 6-10, 1853

Spirit rations in the navy of the United States abolished after.....Sept 1, 1862

National Temperance Society and pub-

lication house, with headquarters at New York, organized.....1865

National Prohibition party organized at Chicago, Ill.....Sept. 1-2, 1869

National Prohibition party nominates James Black (Pa.) for President and John Russell (Mich.) for Vice-President, who receive 5,608 popular votes....1872

Blue-ribbon movement begun by Francis Murphy, of Maine.....1873

Woman's temperance crusade begins in Hillsboro, O.....December, 1873

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized...Nov. 18-20, 1874

Women's international temperance congress in Philadelphia, Pa...June 12, 1876

International temperance congress in Philadelphia, Pa.....June 13-14, 1876

Department of scientific temperance in public schools created in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union1880

World's Christian Temperance Union organized by Frances E. Willard...1883

John B. Gough dies in Philadelphia

Feb. 17, 1886

Law for compulsory temperance education in public schools passed by Congress for District of Columbia and the Territories.....May 17, 1886

Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and founder of the World's Christian Temperance Union, dies in New York City

Feb. 18, 1898

See PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS for Prohibition candidates, 1880-1900.

Temperance Societies. French traders engaged extensively in the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians in Canada. The Jesuit missionaries opposed the traffic with all their power, as it was not only injurious to the Indians, but interfered seriously with the labors of the missionaries. The wealthy traders managed to interest the governor-general in their behalf, also the King's counsel, on the pretext that the traffic was necessary to secure the good-will of the Indians. It was asserted that the evils of it were imaginary or much exaggerated. For once, however, philanthropy triumphed over sordid interest. The Bishop of Quebec went to France in 1678, and obtained a royal decree prohibiting the traffic under heavy penalties.

TEMPLE—TENNESSEE

The first modern temperance society was formed in 1789 by 200 farmers of Litchfield county, Conn., who agreed not to use "any distilled liquor in doing their farm-work the ensuing season." Organized societies of a similar kind began to be formed in 1811, and in 1826 the first public temperance society was organized in the United States. The total abstinence principle was not adopted until 1836, when a national convention held at Saratoga, N. Y., took that higher stand. The Washingtonian Society, the first formed on total-abstinence principles, was organized in Baltimore in 1840 by six men of intemperate habits who signed a pledge to totally abstain from intoxicating drinks. At the first anniversary of the society 1,000 reformed drunkards walked in procession.

Temple, OLIVER PERRY, lawyer; born in Green county, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1820; graduated at Washington College, Tennessee, in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in

1846. He delivered the first speech for the Union made in Tennessee after the first election of Abraham Lincoln; was chancellor of Tennessee in 1866-78; retired from the practice of law in 1881; was postmaster in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1881-85. He is the author of *The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan*; and *East Tennessee and the Civil War*.

Ten Broeck, ABRAHAM, military officer; born in Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1734; became a merchant in 1753; member of the Provincial Congress in 1775; and chairman of the convention that inaugurated the State government in 1776. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was appointed colonel of militia; was made brigadier-general in 1778, and commanded the forces in Ulster and Dutchess counties, and a brigade in the action at Bemis's Heights in October, 1777. He was mayor of Albany in 1779-83. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1810.

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

Tennessee, STATE OF, was originally a part of North Carolina, and was claimed as a hunting-ground by the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, and even by the Six Nations. No tribe made it a fixed habitation excepting the Cherokees, who dwelt in the extreme southeast part. Earl Loudon, governor of Virginia, sent Andrew Lewis thither in 1756 to plant a settlement, and he built Fort Loudon, on the Tennessee River, about 30 miles from the site of Knoxville. It was besieged by Indians in 1760 and captured, the inmates being murdered or reduced to captivity. Armed men from Virginia and North Carolina retook the fort in 1761, and compelled the Indians to sue for peace.

Immigrants from North Carolina, led by James Robinson, settled on the Watauga River, one of the head streams of the Tennessee, in 1768. It was on lands of the Cherokees, from whom the settlers obtained an eight-year lease in 1771. They there organized themselves into a body politic, and adopted a code of laws signed by each adult individual of the colony. Others soon joined them and extended settlements down the valley of the Holston,

and over intervening ridges to the Clinch and one or two other streams, while others penetrated Powell Valley and began a settlement in the southwest corner of Vir-



STATE SEAL OF TENNESSEE.

ginia. These early settlers were known as the "Watauga Association" from 1769 to 1777.

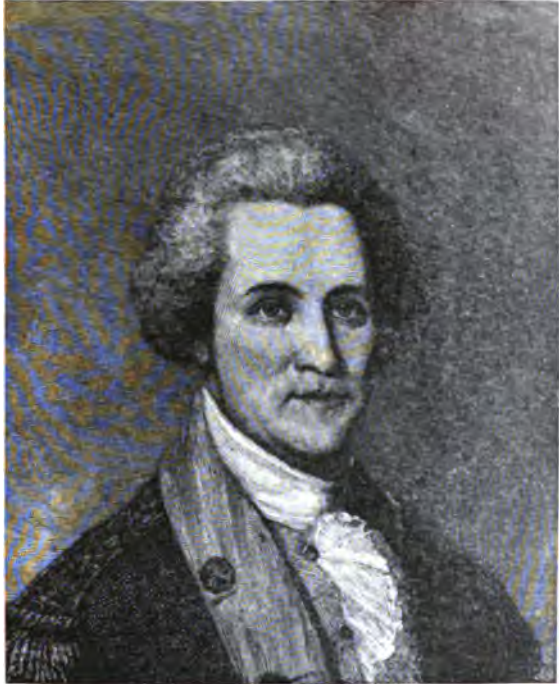
The territory was represented in the North Carolina legislature as the District

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

of Washington. In 1785 the STATE OF FRANKLAND (*q. v.*) was organized, but was reunited with North Carolina in 1788, and the next year that State ceded the territory to the national government.

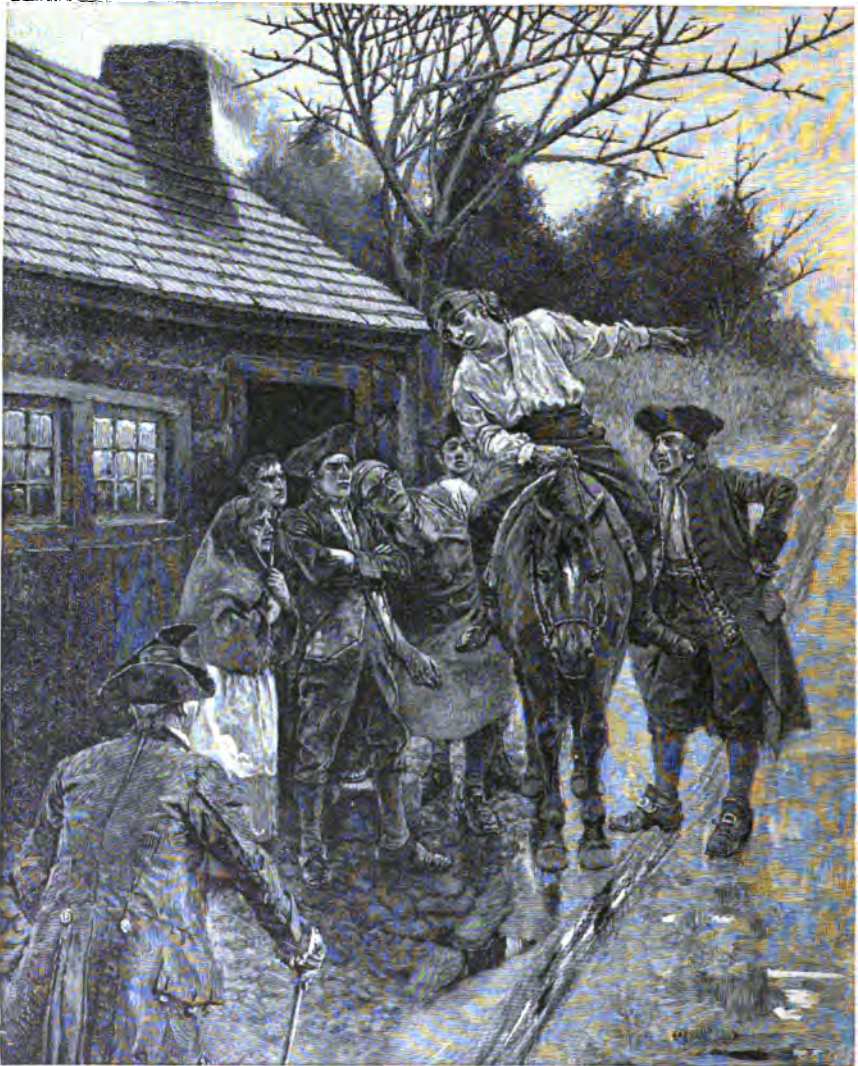
JOHN SEVIER (*q. v.*), first governor of Frankland, stands out as one of the most prominent and picturesque figures in the early and formative history of Tennessee. He was called "the greatest of Indian fighters," having fought against the savage Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees—the bravest, most warlike, and most blood-thirsty of all the native tribes east of the Mississippi. The settlers were constantly menaced by them, and nothing had saved the stout-hearted pioneers from total extermination except their rude log forts and the sleepless and untiring vigilance of such men as Sevier, whose sterling honesty, captivating manners, and generous public spirit, great personal bravery, and high soldierly qualities had won for him the admiration and affection of every man, woman, and child throughout the wide expanse of the territory.

An incident which well serves to illustrate their devotion to him, as well as a typical phase of the arduous life of those times, is recorded in the story of the trial of Sevier by the State authorities of North Carolina, for high treason and outlawry, and his ingenious and dramatic rescue by a party headed by one of his lieutenants, James Cosby. The trial was in progress at Morganton, and many thousands had come together to witness what was deemed by them the most important political event that had occurred since the proclamation of peace with Great Britain. With three others—Major Evans, and James and John Sevier, the two sons of the general—Cosby proposed to go to the rescue, to effect by stratagem what it



JOHN SEVIER.

which was known as the swiftest-footed animal in the territory. The rescuers halted on the outskirts of Morganton, and, concealing their horses in a clump of underbrush, left them there in charge of the young Seviars. Then Cosby and Evans, disguised as countrymen, entered the town. When they arrived at the court-house, Evans dismounted, and, throwing the bridle loosely over the neck of the animal, stood with her directly before the open door and in plain view of the interior of the building. Then Cosby entered the courtroom, and, elbowing his way up the crowded aisle, halted directly in front of the judge's bench, and only a few feet from where his beloved leader stood encompassed by the court officials. Catching his eye, Cosby, by a significant gesture, directed Sevier's attention to his horse, that



WARNING SETTLERS OF THE APPROACH OF INDIANS.

stood impatiently pawing the ground at the door. At one glance, the quick eye of Sevier took in the situation. Seeing that he was understood, Cosby pressed closer to the bench, and in quick, energetic tones said to the judge: "Are you not about done with that man?" The question, and the tone and manner of the speaker, drew all eyes upon him in amazement. For a few moments—as Cosby had intended—all was confusion. Taking instant advantage of this, Sevier sprang from among the officers, and, the crowd parting to the right and left, with two bounds he was upon the back of his horse and in two hours far away in the mountains. He was followed

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

by the cheers of the crowd, and by a posse of State officials, but the mare outstripped them and bore her brave rider in safety to his home on the Nolichucky. As the news of Sevier's escape flew from hamlet to hamlet, the whole territory broke out into a blaze of bonfires and illuminations, and soon the people elected him—branded rebel and outlaw as he was—to the Senate of North Carolina, and within twelve months Washington gave him the rank of general, with the supreme military command of the district now comprised in east Tennessee.

In 1790 it was organized, together with Kentucky, as "The Territory South of the Ohio." A distinct territorial government was granted to Tennessee in 1794, and in 1796 (June 1) it entered the Union as a State. The constitution then framed was

amended in 1835, and again in 1853. The seat of government was migratory, having been at Knoxville, Kingston, Nashville, and Murfreesboro until 1826, when it was permanently fixed at Nashville. Tennessee took an active part in the War of 1812-15, especially in the operations in the Gulf region.

Tidings of the declaration of war reached Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, near Nashville, a week after that event, and on the same day (June 26) he authorized Governor Blount to tender to the President of the United States the services of himself and 2,500 men of his division (he was a major-general of Tennessee militia) as volunteers for the war. Madison received Jackson's generous offer with gratitude, and accepted it "with peculiar satisfaction." The Secretary of



THE RESCUE OF SEVIER.

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

War wrote (July 11) a cordial letter of acceptance to Governor Blount, and that official publicly thanked Jackson and his volunteers for the honor they had done the State of Tennessee by their patriotic movement. Everything seemed so quiet below the Tennessee River that it was past mid-autumn before the Tennessee volunteers were called upon. On Oct. 21 Governor Blount was asked for 1,500 volunteers to be sent to New Orleans to reinforce Wilkinson, and he made a requisition upon Jackson for that number. The latter immediately entered upon that military career which rendered his name famous. On Dec. 10, when the weather in Tennessee was intensely cold and deep snow lay upon the ground, about 2,000 troops assembled at Nashville, bearing clothes for both cold and warm weather. When organized, these consisted of two regiments of infantry of 700 men each, commanded respectively by Cols. William Hall and Thomas H. Benton, and a corps of cavalry, 670 in number, under the command of Col. John Coffee. These troops were composed of the best physical and social materials of the State.

On Jan 7, 1813, the little army went down the Cumberland River in boats, excepting the mounted men, whom Coffee led across the country to join the others at Natchez, on the Mississippi. In a letter to the Secretary of War, General Jackson, alluding to the conduct of some Pennsylvania and New York troops on the Niagara frontier who had constitutional objections to going into a foreign country by invading Canada, said: "I am now at the head of 2,070 volunteers—the choicest of our citizens—who go at the call of their country to execute the will of the government, 'who have no constitutional scruples,' and, if the government orders, will rejoice at the opportunity of placing the American eagle on the ramparts of Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort Augustine, effectually banishing from the Southern coasts all British influence." Jackson was then forty-six years of age. The troops, after many hardships, reached Natchez and disembarked, when they met an order from Wilkinson to halt there and await further orders, as he had no instructions concerning their employment; nor had he quarters for their accommodation. There Jackson and his men

waited until March 1, when he wrote to the Secretary of War, saying he saw little chance for the employment of his small army in the South, and suggested that they might be used in the North.

Day after day he waited anxiously for an answer. At length one came from John Armstrong, the new Secretary of War, who wrote simply that the causes of calling out the Tennessee volunteers to march to New Orleans had ceased to exist, and that on the receipt of that letter they would be dismissed from public service. He was directed to turn over to General Wilkinson all public property that may have been put into his hands. The letter concluded with the tender of cold and formal thanks of the President to Jackson and his troops. The hero's anger was fiercely kindled because of this cruel letter, which dismissed his army 500 miles from their homes, without pay, without sufficient clothing, without provisions, or means of transportation through a wilderness in which Indians only roamed. He wrote fiery letters to the President, Secretary of War, and Governor Blount, and took the responsibility of disobeying his orders and taking the troops back to Nashville before he would dismiss them. The Secretary apologized, saying he did not know that Jackson had moved far from Nashville when he wrote the letter. Late in March he began his homeward movement. It was full of peril and fatigue, and it took a month to accomplish it, moving 18 miles a day. The general shared the privations of his soldiers, who admired his wonderful endurance. They said he was as "tough as hickory," and he received the nickname, which he bore through life, of "Old Hickory." Drawn up in the public square at Nashville, the Tennessee volunteers were presented with an elegant stand of colors from the ladies of Knoxville, and were there disbanded, May 22, 1813.

The people of Tennessee—the daughter of North Carolina—like those of the parent State, loved the Union supremely; but their governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS (*q. v.*), had been for months in confidential correspondence with the Confederates in the Gulf States and in South Carolina and Virginia. To further this cause he labored incessantly to bring about the secession of Tennessee. He call-

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

ed a special session of the legislature at Nashville, Jan. 7, 1861, and in his message he recited a long list of so-called grievances which the people of the State had suffered under the rule of the national government. He appealed to their passions and prejudices, and recommended amendments to the national Constitution favorable to the perpetuation and protection of the slave system. The legislature provided for a convention, but decreed that when the people should elect the delegates they should vote for "Convention"

to meet on April 25, 1861, and in a message to them he strongly urged the immediate secession of the State. He urged that there was no propriety in wasting time in submitting the question to the people, for a revolution was imminent. A few days afterwards Henry W. Hilliard, a commissioner of the Confederate States of America, clothed with authority to negotiate a treaty of alliance with Tennessee, appeared (April 30) and was allowed to address the legislature. He expressed his belief that there was not a



INTERIOR OF A MOUNTAINEER'S HOME IN TENNESSEE.

or "No convention"; also, that any ordinance adopted by the convention concerning "Federal relations" should not be valid until submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The election was held Feb. 9, 1861, and the Union candidates were elected by an aggregate majority of about 65,000; and, by a majority of nearly 12,000, decided not to have a convention. The loyal people were gratified, and believed the secession movements in the State would cease.

Governor Harris called the legislature

true-hearted man in the South who would not spurn submission to the "Abolition North," and considered the system of government founded on slavery which had just been established as the only form of government that could be maintained in America. The legislature, in which was a majority of Confederate sympathizers, authorized (May 1) the governor to enter into a military league with the Confederate States, by which the whole military rule of the commonwealth was to be subjected to the will of Jefferson Davis. It

TENNESSEE, STATE OF



A CORN-MILL IN EAST TENNESSEE.

was done on May 7. The eighteen members from East Tennessee (which section remained loyal) did not vote.

The legislature passed an act to submit to a vote of the people of Tennessee a declaration of independence and an ordinance of secession; also an ordinance for the adoption of the constitution of the Confederate States of America. The governor was empowered to raise 50,000 volunteers "for the defence of the State," and, if necessary, to call out the whole available military strength of the commonwealth, to be under the absolute immediate control of the governor. He was also authorized to issue bonds of the State for \$5,000,000, to bear an annual interest of 8 per cent.

Pursuant to the act of the legislature authorizing the governor to take measures to annex that State to the Confederacy, the governor appointed Gustavus A. Henry, Archibald O. W. Totten,

and Washington Barrow, commissioners for the purpose. They negotiated a treaty with the agent of the Confederate States, Henry W. Hilliard, and on the 7th a copy of the treaty was submitted to the legislature. By the treaty the authorities of Tennessee were to "turn over" to the Confederate States "all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war of which she might then be in possession, acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of the Confederacy." Already Governor Harris had ordered (April 29, 1861) the seizure of Tennessee bonds to the amount of \$66,000 and \$5,000 in cash belonging to the United States in the hands of

the collector at Nashville. At about that time Jefferson Davis, disgusted with the timidity of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, recommended the Kentuckians "true to the South" to go into Tennessee and there "rally and organize."

East Tennessee, where loyalty to the Union was strongly predominant, was kept in submission to the Confederacy by the strong arm of military power. The people longed for deliverance, which seemed near at hand when, in January, 1862, the energetic General Mitchel made an effort to seize Chattanooga. His force was too small to effect it, for E. Kirby Smith was watching that region with a strong Confederate force. Mitchel asked Buell for reinforcements, but was denied. Finally General Negley, after a successful attack upon Confederates near Jasper, having made his way over the rugged ranges of the Cumberland Mountains, suddenly appeared opposite Chattanooga (June 7).

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

Towards evening he had heavy guns in position, and for two hours he cannonaded the town and the Confederate works near. The inhabitants and Confederates fled from the town. With a few more regiments Negley might have captured and held the place, and Mitchel could have marched into east Tennessee. But Buell would not allow it. The Confederates had already evacuated Cumberland Gap voluntarily, and the inhabitants of east Tennessee were jubilant with hope of deliverance. But they were again disappointed and compelled to wait. The cautious Buell and the fiery Mitchel did not work well together, and the latter was soon assigned to the command of the Department of the South.

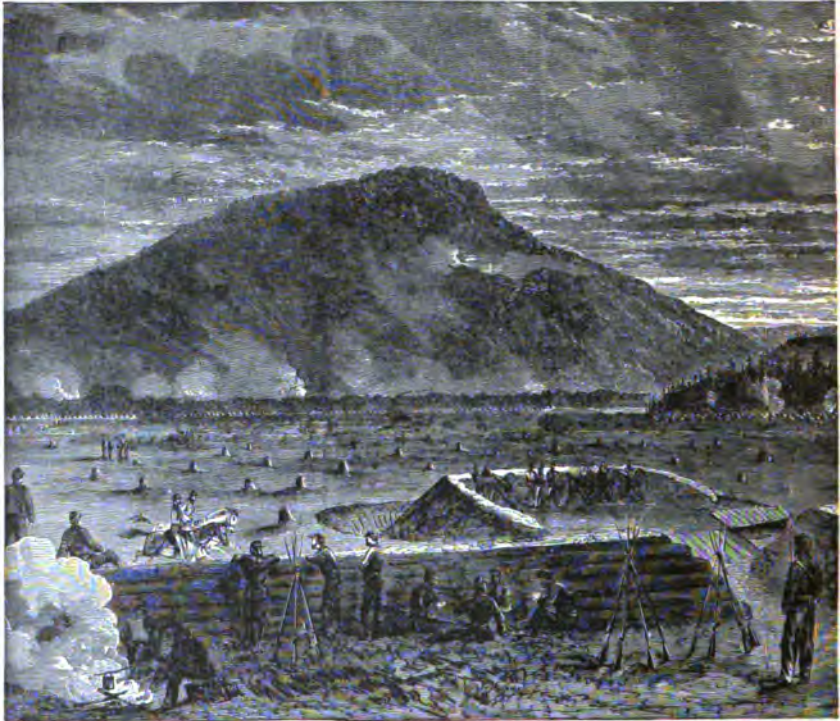
In August, 1863, General Burnside was assigned to the command of the Army of the Ohio, and was ordered to take active co-operation with the Army of the Cumberland. He had gathered 20,000 men near Richmond, Ky., well disciplined and equipped. They left camp Aug. 21, climbed over the Cumberland Mountains, and

entered the magnificent valley of east Tennessee, their baggage and stores carried, in many places, by pack-mules. On his entering the valley 20,000 Confederates, commanded by GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER (*q. v.*), fled to Georgia and joined Bragg. General Burnside had been joined by General Hartsuff and his command. Their numbers were swelled by junction with other troops. At the mouth of the Clinch River they first had communication with Colonel Minty's cavalry, on Rosecrans's extreme left. At Loudon bridge General Shackelford had a skirmish with Confederates, and drove them across the stream, they burning the magnificent structure, 2,000 feet long. Early in September a force of Confederates, under General Frazer, holding Cumberland Gap, surrendered to the Nationals, and the great valley between the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountains (of which Knoxville was the metropolis), extending from Cleveland to Bristol, seemed to be permanently rid of armed Confederates. The loyal inhabitants of that region



BURNSIDE'S ARMY AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

TENNESSEE, STATE OF



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN IN SEPTEMBER, 1863.

received the National troops with open arms.

After the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg lay confronting each other, the former at the scene of the battle and the latter below the Duck River. Bragg's main base of supplies was at Chattanooga. In that relative position the two armies continued from January until June, 1863. Meanwhile detached parties were very active in various parts of Tennessee. At the beginning of February (1863), General Wheeler, Bragg's chief of artillery, with 4,500 mounted men, with Brigadier-Generals Forrest and Wharton, attempted to recapture Fort Donelson. The chief object of the Confederates there was to interrupt the navigation of the Cumberland River, and thus interfere with the transportation of supplies for Rosecrans's army. The Confederates failed in their project, for the fort was well defended by a little

garrison of 600 men under Col. A. C. Harding, assisted by gunboats. There was a severe engagement (Feb. 3), and at 8 P.M. the Confederates fled with a loss of nearly 600 men. Harding lost 156, of whom fifty were made prisoners. Late in January, Gen. J. C. Davis swept over a considerable space in thirteen days, and captured 141 of Wheeler's men. Later, Gen. Earl Van Dorn, with a large mounted force, was hovering near Franklin, below Nashville. Sheridan, at Murfreesboro, and Colonel Colburn, at Franklin, marched simultaneously to confront him. Van Dorn was accompanied by Forrest. Colburn, with 2,700 men, moved against Van Dorn at Spring Hill, but failed to form a junction with Sheridan. After a sharp encounter he was forced to surrender (March 5) about 1,300 of his infantry. The remainder, with the cavalry, escaped. Sheridan, with about 1,800 cavalry, skirmished in several places with the Confed-

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

erates, and finally at Thompson's Station, after a sharp engagement, captured some of his antagonists and drove Van Dorn beyond the Duck River. He returned to Murfreesboro with nearly 100 prisoners, with a loss of ten men killed and wounded. On March 18, Col. A. S. Hall with 1,400 men was attacked by Morgan, the guerilla, and 2,000 men at Milton, 12 miles from Murfreesboro. With the aid of Harris's battery, in a three hours' struggle Hall repulsed Morgan, who lost 300 or 400 men killed and wounded. Early in April, Gen. Gordon Granger was in command at Franklin, building a fort near. He had about 5,000 troops. Van Dorn attacked him there (April 10) with 9,000 Confederates. The latter intended if successful to push on and seize Nashville, but he was repulsed with a loss of about 300 men. Rosecrans sent COL. ABDEL D. STREIGHT

(*q. v.*) on an extensive raid in Alabama and Georgia in April and May, which resulted in the capture of the leader and his men.

Late in November, 1863, GENERAL SHERMAN (*q. v.*) arrived in the neighborhood of Chattanooga. It was imperative that he should get his army over the river without being discovered. To draw the attention of the Confederates to another quarter, Hooker was ordered to engage them on the northern side of Lookout Mountain. His entire force consisted of approximately 10,000 men. The main Confederate force was encamped in a hollow half-way up the mountain, the summit of which was held by several brigades. Hooker began the attack on the morning of November 24. Geary, supported by Cruft, proceeded to Wauhatchie, crossing Lookout Creek there, the rest of the troops crossing in front of



BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

TENNESSEE, STATE OF

the Confederates on temporary bridges. Geary crossed at eight o'clock, and, seizing a picket-guard of forty men, extended his line to the base of the mountain. By eleven o'clock Hooker was striving to drive the Confederates from the mountain; all his guns opened at once upon the breast-works and rifle-pits along the steep wooded acclivity, and Gross's and T. J. Wood's brigades, sweeping everything before them, captured the rifle-pits. At the same time the troops scaled the heights, driving the Confederates from the hollow to a plateau well up towards the crest and around towards the Chattanooga Valley. At considerably past noon the plateau was cleared, and the Confederates were retreating in confusion towards the Chattanooga Valley. Hooker established his line on the easterly face of the mountain; so that, by an enfilading fire, he completely commanded the Confederate defences, stretching across the valley to Missionary Ridge. See CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN, THE; LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN, BATTLE ON; MISSIONARY RIDGE, BATTLE OF.

General Burnside, with the Army of the Ohio, had occupied Knoxville, Sept. 23, 1863. The Confederate General Buckner, upon his advance, evacuated east Tennessee and joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Early in November, General Livingstone, with 16,000 men, advanced against Knoxville. On the 14th he crossed the Tennessee. Burnside repulsed him on the 16th at Campbell's Station, thereby gaining time to concentrate his army in Knoxville. Longstreet advanced, laid siege to the town, and assaulted it twice (Nov. 18 and 29), but was repulsed. Meantime Grant had defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and Sherman, with 25,000 men, was on the way to leave Knoxville. Livingstone, compelled to raise the siege, therefore, retired up the Holston River, but did not entirely abandon eastern Tennessee until the next spring, when he again joined Lee in Virginia.

On Jan. 9, 1865, a State convention assembled at Nashville and proposed amendments to the constitution abolishing slavery and prohibiting the legislative recognition of property in man. The military league with the Confederacy, the ordinance of secession, and all acts of the Confederate States government were an-

nulled, and the payment of any debts contracted by that government was prohibited. These proceedings were ratified by the people, and WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW (*q. v.*) was chosen governor. In April the legislature ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the national Constitution, reorganized the State government, and elected Senators to Congress. The Fourteenth Amendment to the national Constitution having been ratified by the State in 1866, it was soon afterwards admitted to representation in Congress. The constitution of the State was revised early in 1870. Population in 1890, 1,767,518; in 1900, 2,020,616. See UNITED STATES, TENNESSEE, in this volume.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

William Blount, appointed governor of the territory southwest of the Ohio..... Aug. 7, 1790

STATE GOVERNORS

John Sevier.....	assumes office.....	March 30, 1796
Archibald Roane.....	".....	Sept., 1801
John Sevier.....	".....	" 1803
William Blount.....	".....	" 1809
Joseph McMinn.....	".....	" 1815
William Carroll.....	".....	" 1821
Samuel Houston.....	".....	" 1827
William Carroll.....	".....	" 1829
Newton Cannon.....	".....	Oct., 1835
James K. Polk.....	".....	" 1839
James C. Jones.....	".....	" 1841
Aaron V. Brown.....	".....	" 1845
Nell S. Brown.....	".....	" 1847
William Trousdale.....	".....	" 1849
William B. Campbell.....	".....	" 1851
Andrew Johnson.....	".....	" 1853
Isham G. Harris.....	".....	" 1857
Andrew Johnson.....	prov.....	March 12, 1861
W. G. Brownlow.....	".....	April, 1865
DeWitt C. Senter.....	".....	Oct., 1869
John C. Brown.....	".....	" 1871
James D. Porter, Jr.....	".....	Jan., 1875
Albert S. Marks.....	".....	" 1879
Alvin Hawkins.....	".....	" 1881
William B. Bate.....	".....	" 1883
Robert L. Taylor.....	".....	" 1887
John P. Buchanan.....	".....	" 1891
Peter Turney.....	".....	" 1893
H. Clay Evans.....	".....	" 1895
Robert L. Taylor.....	".....	" 1897
Benton McMillin.....	".....	" 1899
Benton McMillin.....	".....	" 1901

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Name.	No. of Congress.	Term.
William Blount.....	4th to 5th	1796 to 1797
William Cocke.....	4th " 9th	1796 " 1805
Joseph Anderson.....	5th	1797 " 1798
Andrew Jackson.....	"	" " 1798
Daniel Smith.....	"	" " 1798
Joseph Anderson.....	6th to 14th	1799 to 1815
Daniel Smith.....	9th " 11th	1805 " 1809
Jenkin Whiteside.....	11th " 12th	1809 " 1811
George W. Campbell.....	12th " 13th	1811 " 1814
Jesse Wharton.....	13th " 14th	1814 " 1815
John Williams.....	14th " 18th	1815 " 1823
George W. Campbell.....	14th " 16th	1815 " 1818

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT—TERRAPIN WAR

UNITED STATES SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	No. of Congress.	Term.
John Henry Eaton.....	15th to 21st	1818 to 1829
Andrew Jackson.....	18th " 19th	1823 " 1825
Hugh Lawson White.....	19th " 26th	1825 " 1840
Felix Grundy.....	21st " 25th	1829 " 1838
Ephraim H. Foster.....	25th " 26th	1838 " 1839
Alexander Anderson.....	26th " 27th	1840 " 1841
Felix Grundy.....	26th	1839 " 1840
Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	26th to 28th	1841 " 1843
Ephraim H. Foster.....	28th " 29th	1843 " 1845
Spencer Jarnagin.....	28th " 30th	1843 " 1847
Hopkins L. Turney.....	29th " 32d	1845 " 1851
John Bell.....	30th " 36th	1847 " 1859
James C. Jones.....	32d " 35th	1851 " 1857
Andrew Johnson.....	36th " 38th	1857 " 1862
Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	36th	1859 " 1861
37th and 38th Congresses vacant.		
David T. Patterson.....	39th to 41st	1866 to 1869
Joseph S. Fowler.....	39th " 42d	1866 " 1871
William G. Brownlow.....	41st " 44th	1869 " 1875
Henry Cooper.....	42d " 45th	1871 " 1877
Andrew Johnson.....	44th	1875
David McKendree Key..	"	1875 to 1877
James E. Bailey.....	44th to 47th	1877 " 1881
Isaham G. Harris.....	45th " 54th	1877 " 1897
Howell E. Jackson.....	47th " 49th	1881 " 1886
Washington C. Whitthorne	49th " 50th	1886 " 1888
William B. Eate.....	50th "	1888 " "
Thomas B. Turley.....	54th " "	1897 " "

Tenure-of-office Act. Late in February, 1867, a bill was passed by Congress limiting the powers of the President in removals from office. Among other things, it took from the President the power to remove members of his cabinet excepting by permission of the Senate, declaring that they should hold office "for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the consent of the Senate." President Johnson vetoed this bill (March 2), when it was passed over his veto and became a law.

Ternay, CHARLES LOUIS D'ARSAC, CHEVALIER DE, naval officer; born in Ternay Castle, near Laudun, France, in 1722; entered the French service in 1738; commanded a squadron in the invasion of Newfoundland in June, 1762; resigned in 1772; and in 1779 was governor of Bourbon and the adjacent islands. He arrived at Newport, R. I., as commander of the fleet that brought troops to America under Rochambeau, July 10, 1780, and died there, Dec. 15, 1780.

Terrapin War. The opponents of the War of 1812 denounced the embargo acts in unmeasured terms of scorn and ridicule. They called the conflict a "Terrapin War"—the nation, by extinguishing commerce, drawing within its own shell like

a terrapin. Squibs, epigrams, caricatures, and songs were levelled against the acts. Newspapers and speakers especially condemned the "land embargo"—the cutting-off trade with Canada. The trade so suddenly thrown into confusion by it was represented in a caricature by a bewilderer serpent which had been suddenly



FAC-SIMILE OF A NEWSPAPER CUT.

stopped in its movements by two trees, marked, respectively, "Embargo" and "Non-Importation Act." The wondering snake is puzzled to know what has happened, and the head cries out, "What's the matter, tail?" The latter answers, "I can't get out." A cock, representing France, stands by, crowing joyfully. In the late spring and early summer of 1812 a very popular song was sung at all gatherings of the Federalists. The following is a copy:

"Huzza for our liberty, boys,

These are the days of our glory—
The days of true national joys,

When terrapins gallop before ye!

There's Porter and Grundy and Rhea,

In Congress who manfully vapor,

Who draw their six dollars a day,

And fight bloody battles on paper!

Ah! this is true Terrapin war.

"Poor Madison the tremors has got,

'Bout this same arming the nation;

Too far to retract, he cannot

Go on—and he loses his station.

Then bring up your 'regulars,' lads,

In 'attitude' nothing ye lack, sirs.

Ye'll frighten to death the Danads,

With fire-coals blazing aback, sirs!

Oh, this is true Terrapin war!

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES—TESLA

"As to powder and bullet and swords,

For, as they were never intended,

They're a parcel of high-sounding words,

But never to action extended.

Ye must *frighten* the rascals away,

In '*rapid descent*' on their quarters;

Then the plunder divide as ye may,

And drive them headlong in the waters.

Oh, this is *great Terrapin war*!"

Territories of the United States. All the States of the Republic have been first organized by acts of Congress as Territories, excepting the original thirteen States; Texas, which was received into the Union by annexation; California, which was admitted immediately as a State; and West Virginia, which was formed from a part of Virginia. There were in 1901 three organized Territories, as shown in the following table:

Name.	Date of Creation.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1900.
Arizona.....	1863	113,000	122,212
New Mexico.....	1860	122,580	195,310
Oklahoma.....	1890	39,030	398,331

The Territory of Alaska, with an area of 531,000 square miles, had been partially organized; the Indian Territory was still without a central organization; Hawaii was governed by the terms of the joint resolution passed by Congress June 17, 1898; and the District of Columbia was governed by three commissioners under the direct legislation of Congress.

Terry, ALFRED HOWE, military officer; born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1827; educated at Yale College; admitted to the bar in 1848, and practised from 1854 to 1860. He entered the National army as colonel of the 2d Connecticut Volunteers; led the regiment in the battle of Bull Run, retiring in good order when defeat was certain, hurrying up the rear of the retreat, and saving a large amount of government property. Returning home and raising the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, he was attached to the expedition to the coast of South Carolina, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, and occupied Hilton Head. He assisted in the capture of Port Royal and Fort Pulaski, and was placed in command of the latter; and during the summer of 1862 had command of the posts and forts on the eastern coast of Florida, having been made brigadier-general of volunteers in March. He led a division

in the operations against Fort Wagner, and afterwards in the Army of the James, in its operations against Petersburg and Richmond. From May to December, 1864, he commanded the 10th Corps; and in January, 1865, aided by the fleet of Porter, he captured Fort Fisher. For this act he was made major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general, United States army. He afterwards captured Wilmington, N. C., and was brevetted major-general. After the surrender of Lee he was in command of Richmond. He was promoted major-general in 1886, and was retired in 1888. He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1890.

Terry, SILAS WRIGHT, naval officer; born in Kentucky, Dec. 28, 1842; appointed acting midshipman in the Naval Academy in 1858; was engaged in blockading service on the Atlantic coast in 1861-63; in the Mississippi squadron and on the Red River expedition in 1863-64; and was present during the naval operations at forts Fisher and Anderson, at the capture of Wilmington, and at the fall of Richmond. In January, 1882, while in command of the *Marion*, he rescued the crew of the bark *Trinity*, which had been wrecked on Heard Island, in the Indian Ocean, in 1880; and in February, while at Cape Town, saved the English ship *Poonah* from total loss by hauling her off the beach, for which he received the thanks of the government of both Cape Colony and Great Britain. He was assigned to the command of the *Iowa* in 1898; detached in September, 1899; appointed to the command of the navy-yard at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1900, and promoted rear-admiral on the 27th following.

Tesla, NICOLA, electrician; born in Smiljan, Croatia, Austria-Hungary, in 1857; graduated at the Polytechnic School in Gratz; later studied philosophy and languages at Prague and Budapest; came to the United States and was employed in the Edison works; became electrician of the Tesla Electric Light Company, and established the Tesla Laboratory in New York for independent electrical research. He invented the rotary magnetic field embodied in the apparatus used in the transmission of power from Niagara Falls; new forms of dynamos, transformers, induction coils, condensers, arc and incan-

TEST OATH—TEXAS

descent lamps, and the oscillator combining steam-engine and dynamo, etc.

Test Oath. See OATHS.

Tetinchoua, Miami Indian chief; was met by the French traveller Nicolas Rerrot, at Chicago, in 1671, and is described by him as a great chief, having had control of about 4,000 warriors. He was constantly guarded night and day by forty men, and scarcely ever had any personal

communication with his people, but issued orders to them through subordinates. He was unable on account of old age to go to the mouth of Lake Superior, where all the country bordering on the lakes was formally claimed by the French, but delegated the Pottawattomies to act for him. It is said that **FATHER CLAUDE DABLON** (*q. v.*) met him and his 3,000 Miamis in 1672, but made no converts.

TEXAS, STATE OF

Texas, STATE OF. The first European settlement made in Texas was by La Salle, in 1685, by accident. In 1689 Captain De Leon, a Spanish officer, was sent to drive out the French. He found them scattered, and the next year he returned with 110 men and some friars, and on the site of a fort built by La Salle, on Matagorda Bay, established a Spanish mission. A Spanish governor, with troops, was



STATE SEAL OF TEXAS.

sent thither in 1691, but Indian hostilities and menaces of famine caused the settlement to be abandoned in 1693. In 1714 the French again attempted to plant settlements in Texas, under the direction of Crozat, of Louisiana. Soon afterwards (1715) Spanish missions were planted at various points in the present domain of Texas; the name of "New Philippines" was given to the country, and a governor-general was appointed. The Indians slaughtered the people at some of the mis-

sions, and in 1765 there were not more than 750 white inhabitants in Texas.

Texas was a part of the Spanish province of Mexico which had declared itself independent of Spain. In 1824, when a considerable number of colonists from the United States were there, the Mexican government united Coahuila, previously a separate state, with Texas, and placed a Mexican as governor over the united states. He treated the Americans there with great injustice, and some of them, engaged in a revolution, were compelled to retreat into the United States in 1827. In 1830 Bustamente, who had made himself dictator of Mexico, issued a decree forbidding the people of the United States to enter Texas as colonists. The American settlers in Texas then numbered about 20,000, and in 1833 they held a convention, determined to separate Texas from Coahuila, prepared a State constitution, and requested Santa Ana, then at the head of the government of Mexico, to admit them as a separate State of the republic. **COL. STEPHEN F. AUSTIN** (*q. v.*), representing the American colonists, went to Mexico, where Santa Ana detained him until 1835; during which time—keeping the Texans quiet by promises of compliance with their desires—he prepared to occupy the country with his troops. A committee of safety was created in Texas, which assumed governmental powers. The people armed. A skirmish took place with some Mexicans, near Gonzales, Oct. 2, 1835, and other battles followed. On Nov. 9 a provisional government was formed in a delegate convention, called the "Consultation," and a governor and lieutenant-governor were chosen.

At the same time **SAMUEL HOUSTON**

TEXAS, STATE OF



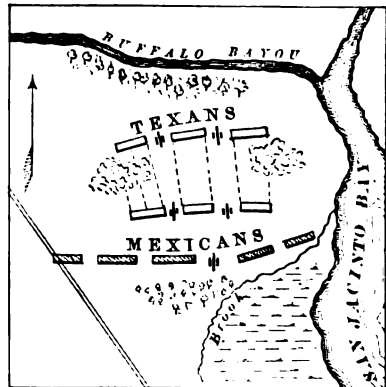
SAM HOUSTON.

(*q. v.*), of Tennessee, who had settled in Texas; was chosen commander-in-chief of the forces, and Austin was sent as commissioner to the United States. After San Antonio de Bexar was captured (Dec. 10), the entire Mexican force was driven out of Texas, and on the 20th a declaration of independence was adopted, and issued at Goliad, by Capt. Philip Dimitt and others. Santa Ana, with a well-provided army of 7,500 men, set out for the recovery of Texas. He invested the ALAMO (*q. v.*), a strong fort near San Antonio, with 4,000 men, and, after bombarding it eleven days, carried it by storm. It was garrisoned by about 170 men, under Capt. W. B. Travis. The whole garrison was massacred (March 6) by order of Santa Ana—only one woman, a child, and a servant were saved. "Remember the Alamo!" was a Texan war-cry after that. The Mexicans lost, in the attack, 1,600 men.

On March 1 a convention issued a dec-

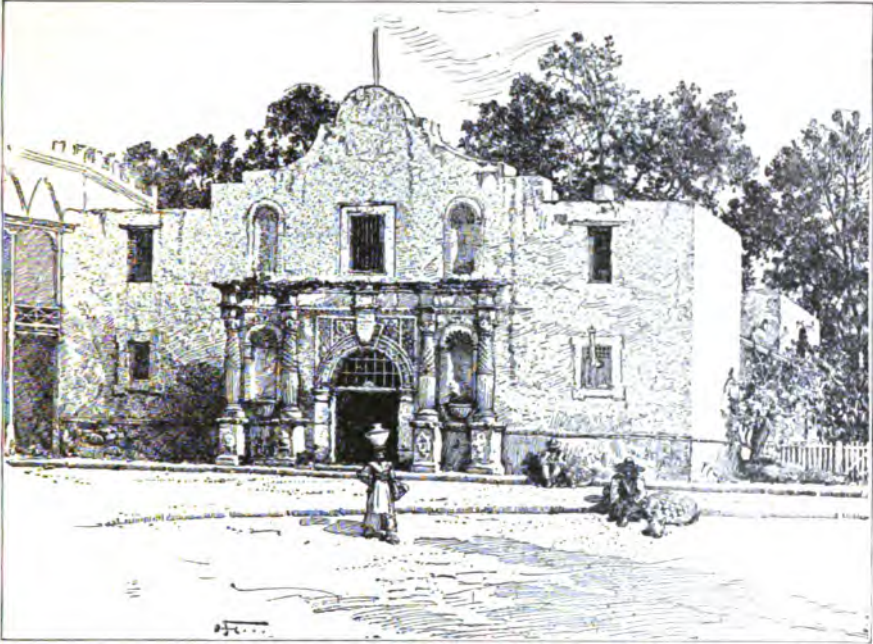
laration of independence, and a provisional president (David G. Burnet) was chosen. On the 27th the command of Colonel Fanning, at Goliad, were massacred in cold blood, and successive defeats of the Texans produced a panic. Houston, meanwhile, in order to scatter the Mexican forces, continually fell back, until he reached San Jacinto. There, at the head of a force of 800 troops, he gave battle (April 21, 1836) to about twice that number of Mexicans, and in the pursuit of them killed 630, wounded 208, and took 730 prisoners. Among the latter, captured the next day, was President Santa Ana. His force was annihilated. The survivors fled westward in terror. The war was practically at an end. The Mexicans did not again invade Texas. Houston was elected president of the republic (September, 1836). The independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States in March, 1837, but Mexico did not give up her claim to it. See ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY; BENTON, THOMAS HART.

Annexation of Texas.—The Southern people were anxious to have the State of Texas annexed to the United States, and such a desire was a prevailing feeling in that sovereign State. The proposition, when formally made, was opposed by the people of the North, because the annexation would increase the area and political strength of the slave power, and lead to a war with Mexico. But the matter was persisted in by the South, and, with the approbation of Presi-



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

TEXAS, STATE OF



THE ALAMO.

dent Tyler, a treaty to that effect was signed in Washington, D. C., April 12, 1844, by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, and Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson on the part of Texas. It was rejected by the Senate in June following. The project was presented at the next session of Congress in the form of a joint resolution. It had been made a leading political question at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1844. James K. Polk had been nominated over Mr. Van Buren, because he was in favor of the annexation. The joint resolution was adopted March 1, 1845, and received the assent of President Tyler the next day. On the last day of his term of office he sent a message to the Texas government, with a copy of the joint resolutions of Congress in favor of annexation. These were considered by a convention in Texas, called for the purpose of forming a State constitution. That body approved the measure (July 4, 1845), and on that day Texas became one of the States of the Union.

The following is the text of the joint

resolution of the Congress and of the Texas ordinance:

COMMITTEE ROOM, July 4, 1845.

Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, President of the Convention:

The committee to whom was committed the communication of his Excellency the President of the republic, together with the accompanying documents, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the following ordinance, and recommend its adoption by the convention.

ABNER S. LIPSCOMB, Chairman.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America has passed resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas to that Union, which resolutions were approved by the President of the United States on the first day of March, 1845; and

Whereas, the President of the United States has submitted to Texas the first and second sections of the said resolutions as the basis upon which Texas may be ad-

TEXAS, STATE OF

mitted as one of the States of said Union, and

Whereas, the existing government of the republic of Texas has assented to the proposals thus made, the terms and conditions of which are as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

And be it further resolved, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, to wit: First, said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with others governments, and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846; second, said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, forts and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, and armaments, and all other means pertaining to the public defence belonging to the said republic, shall retain all its public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing to the said republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States; third, new States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may

hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal Constitution; and such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36° 30' N. lat., commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

Now, in order to manifest the assent of the people of the republic, as is required in the above-recited portions of said resolution, we, the deputies of the people of Texas in convention assembled, in their name and by their authority, do ordain and declare that we assent to, and accept the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the resolutions of the Congress of the United States aforesaid.

Adopted by a vote of 56 to 1, July 4, 1845, in the tenth year of the republic.

THOMAS J. RUSK, President.

JAMES H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

After the cession of Louisiana to the United States a controversy arose about its western boundary, which was amicably settled, in 1806, by General Wilkinson and the Spanish commander, establishing the territory between the Sabine River and Arroya Honda as neutral ground. In 1806 revolutionary movements, incited by those of AARON BURE (q. v.), began in that region, and many skirmishes and battles occurred, chiefly by invasions of Americans. In conflicts in 1813 the Spanish lost about 1,000 men; and in a conflict the same year, a force of about 2,500 Americans and revolted Mexicans was nearly destroyed. Only about 100 escaped. The Spaniards murdered 700 of the peaceable inhabitants of San Antonio. After the close of the War of 1812-15 Lafitte made Galveston Island his headquarters, established there a town named Campeachy, and remained there until 1821, when the settlement was broken up by United States forces. In 1819 the Sabine was established as the eastern boundary of Texas,

TEXAS, STATE OF

but dissatisfaction caused disturbances to continue, and the territory was almost deserted. In 1820 Moses Austin, then living in Missouri, received from the Spanish authorities of Mexico a grant of land in Texas, and dying, his son, Stephen F., received a confirmation of the grant in 1823. Emigrants from the United States flocked into Texas. A thousand families were soon there. Spanish rule was harsh towards the American colonists, and they were so oppressed that, in 1833, they took the measures to obtain the independence of the State already described. The annexation of Texas to the United States led to a war with Mexico (see **MEXICO, WAR WITH**), begun in 1846, and ended by treaty in February, 1848. It then embraced an area of 376,163 square miles. In 1850 the State ceded to the United States its claims to all territory beyond its present limits (274,356 square miles), in consideration of \$10,000,000 in bonds, with the proceeds of which the State debt was paid.



TEXAS AS CLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES.

In 1860 politicians began to move for secession. The venerable governor, Samuel Houston, opposed the movement with all his might; but members of the **KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE** (*q. v.*) were working secretly and effectively. Among the Knights were many members of the legislature, and active politicians all over the State. Sixty of these irresponsible persons, early in January, 1861, called a State convention, to meet at Austin on the 28th of that month; and a single member of the legislature issued a call for the assembling of that body at the same time and place. When they met, the legislature, by a joint resolution, declared the convention a legally constituted body. Governor Houston protested against the assumption of any power by the convention, except to refer the matter of secession to the people. The convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the appointed day, under the chairmanship of **JUDGE JOHN H. REAGAN** (*q. v.*). A commissioner from South Carolina (**McQueen**) was there

to assist. Not one-half of the 122 counties in the State were represented. On Feb. 1, 1861, an ordinance of secession was adopted by a vote of 166 against 7. It declared that the national government had failed "to accomplish the purpose of the compact of union between the States," and the chief grievance complained of was that the national government would no longer uphold the slave system. They therefore abrogated, in the name of the people of Texas, the ordinance of annexation adopted July 4, 1845. They talked of a "resumption of sovereign powers" with some plausibility, for Texas was the only State in the Union that had ever possessed them, as an absolutely independent State. They decreed that the ordinance should be submitted to the people, but the day named (Feb. 23) was so early that no opportunity was afforded the people for discussion.

The convention appointed a committee of safety to carry out its decision before the people could think or act upon the

TEXAS, STATE OF

ordinance of secession. The committee was immediately organized, and appointed two of their number (Devine and Maverick) commissioners to treat with Gen. David E. Twiggs, then in command of the National troops in Texas, for the surrender of his army and the public property under his control to the authorities of Texas. Twiggs performed that act. In counting the votes cast on Feb. 23 concerning the ordinance of secession there seemed to be fully 23,000 majority in favor of the ordinance, when it is asserted that really a very large proportion of the people of Texas were opposed to it.

Governor Houston, in his address to the people of his State, early in March, 1861, revealed what he called its usurpations. He had denounced the convention as an illegal body, gathered through fraud and violence. "To enumerate all its usurpations," he said, "would be impossible, as a great portion of its proceedings were in secret. This much has been revealed: It has elected delegates to the provisional council of the Confederate States at Montgomery before Texas had withdrawn from the Union; and also, on the 2d day of March, annexed Texas to the Confederate States and constituted themselves members of Congress, when it was not officially known by the convention until the 4th of March that a majority of the people had voted for secession. While a portion of these delegates were representing Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States, two of them, still claiming to be United States Senators, have continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln—an administration which the people of Texas have declared odious and not to be borne. Yet Texas has been exposed to obloquy and forced to occupy the ridiculous attitude, before the world, of attempting to maintain her position as one of the United States, and, at the same time, claim to be one of the Confederate States. It has created a committee of safety, a portion of which has assumed the executive power of the government, and, to supplant the executive authority, have entered into negotiations with federal officers. This committee, and commissioners acting under it, have caused

the Federal troops to be removed from posts in the country exposed to Indian depredations, and had them located, with their arms and field-batteries, on the coast, where, if their desire is to maintain a position in the country, they cannot only do so successfully, but destroy the commerce of the State. They have usurped the power to withdraw these troops from the frontier; but though in possession of ample stores, munitions of war, and transportation, have failed to supply troops in place of those removed. As a consequence, the wail of women and children is heard upon the border. Devastation and ruin have thus come upon the people; and though the convention, with all the means in its power, has been in session two weeks (adjourned session), no succor has been sent to a devastated frontier. . . . The convention has assumed to appoint agents to foreign States, and created offices, civil and military, unknown to the laws, at its will, keeping secret its proceedings. It has deprived the people of a right to know its doings. It has appointed officers and agents under its assumed authority." "It has declared," he said, "that the people of Texas ratify the provisional government of the Confederate States, requiring all persons then in office to take an oath of allegiance to the same or suffer the penalty of removal." It had changed the State constitution and established a test-oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and, "in the exercise of its petty tyranny," had required the governor and other officers to appear at its bar at a certain time to take the oath. It had assumed to create organic laws, and to put the same into execution. "It has overthrown," he said, "the theory of free government by combining in itself all the departments of government and exercising the powers belonging to each." The governor concluded by saying: "I have refused to recognize this convention. I believe it has received none of the powers it has assumed either from the people or the legislature. I believe it guilty of a usurpation which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to lay down my life to maintain the rights and liberties of Texas. I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation."

TEXAS, STATE OF

In 1863 General Banks sent General Franklin, with 4,000 troops, accompanied by four gunboats, under Lieutenant Crocker, to seize the Confederate post at Sabine Pass, on the boundary-line between Louisiana and Texas, preparatory to an attempt to recover the latter State from Confederate control. The expedition sailed from New Orleans Sept. 5. A premature attack was made by the gunboats on the garrison at Sabine Pass (Sept. 8), and the expedition was a disastrous failure. Two of the gunboats were captured, and the transports, with Franklin's troops, fled back to New Orleans, the Nationals

a march upon Alexandria and Shreveport was again begun. When, in obedience to orders, he began falling back, he was suddenly and furiously struck by Confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor, and a regiment (23d Wisconsin) on which the blow fell was reduced from 226 men to ninety-eight, most of them made prisoners. Meanwhile about 6,000 National troops, under General Dana, with some war-vessels, had sailed for the Rio Grande. Banks, in person, accompanied the expedition. The troops debarked (Nov. 2) at Brazos Santiago, drove a small Confederate cavalry force stationed there, and followed them to



STATE CAPITOL AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

having lost 200 men made prisoners and fifty killed and wounded; also two gunboats and fifteen heavy rifled cannon. The garrison attacked consisted of about 200 men, and only forty were present. Banks now concentrated his forces on the Atchafalaya, for the purpose of penetrating Texas by way of Shreveport, on the Red River; but this design was abandoned for a time (see RED RIVER EXPEDITION), and it was determined to attempt to seize and hold the coast harbors of Texas. To mask this movement, Gen. C. C. Washburne, with a considerable body of troops, advanced from Brashear City to Opelousas, to give the impression that

Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, which Banks entered on Nov. 6. At the close of the year the National troops occupied all the strong positions on the Texan coast excepting Galveston Island and a formidable work at the mouth of the Brazos River, and the Confederates had abandoned all Texas west of the Colorado River.

Notwithstanding the downfall of the civil and military power of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi, the insurgents west of it, under the command and influence of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, were disposed to continue the conflict longer. He addressed his soldiers on April

TEXAS—TEXAS RANGERS

21, 1865, telling them that upon their prowess depended "the hopes of the [Confederate] nation." He assured them that there were hopes of succor from abroad. "Protract the struggle," he said, "and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you." Public meetings were held in Texas, where resolutions to continue the contest were adopted. To meet this danger, General Sheridan was sent to New Orleans with a large force, and made preparations for a vigorous campaign in Texas. His appearance dismayed the trans-Mississippi insurgents, and they refused to longer follow their leaders in the hopeless struggle. General Smith formally surrendered his whole command to General Canby (May 26), but exhibited "the bad faith," said Grant in his report, "of first disbanding most of his army, and permitting an indiscriminate plunder of the public property." So ended the Civil War in the field.

Andrew J. Hamilton was appointed by the President provisional governor in the summer of 1865, and measures were taken for the reorganization of civil government there. Under the reconstruction acts of 1867, Texas, with Louisiana, was made a military district, and subjected to military rule under General Sheridan. A convention assembled Dec. 7, 1868, adopted a constitution, which was ratified at an election (Nov. 30 to Dec. 3) in 1869, and a governor and legislature were chosen at the same time. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the national Constitution were ratified (Feb. 23, 1870), and on March 30, by act of Congress, the State was entitled to representation in Congress. On April 16 the government was transferred to the civil authorities. Population in 1890, 2,235,523; in 1900, 3,048,740. See BENTON, THOMAS H.; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TEXAS, in this volume.

PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLIC.

Samuel Houston.....	Inaugurated.....	Oct. 22, 1836
M. B. Lamar.....	".....	Dec. 10, 1838
Dr. Anson Jones.....	".....	Dec. 9, 1841
Samuel Houston.....	".....	Dec. 13, 1841

STATE GOVERNORS.

J. P. Henderson.....	assumes office.....	Feb. 19, 1846
George T. Wood.....	".....	Dec. 21, 1847
P. Hansboro Bell.....	".....	Dec., 1849
E. M. Pease.....	".....	" 1853

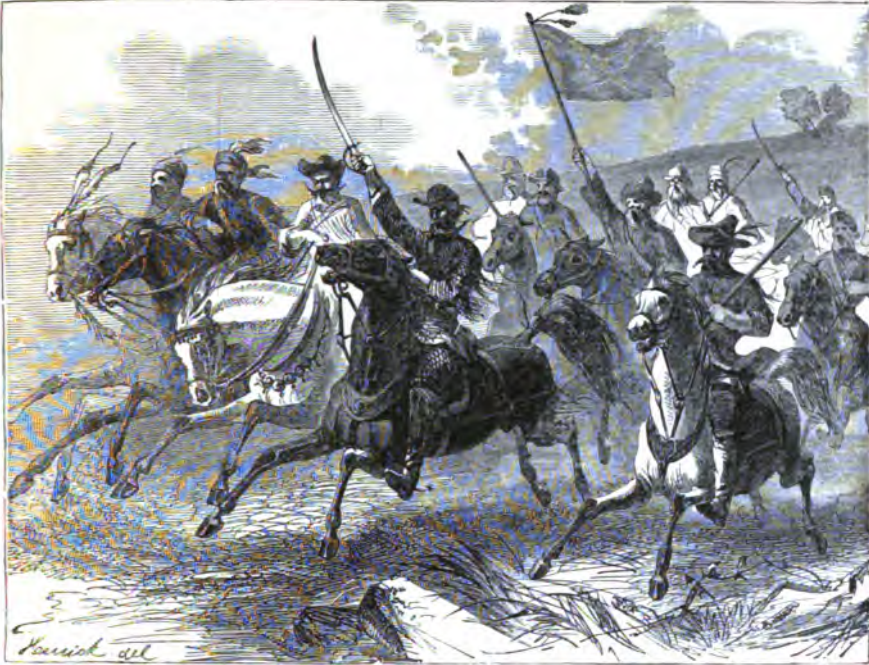
STATE GOVERNORS—Continued.

H. R. Runnels.....	assumes office.....	Dec., 1857
Samuel Houston.....	".....	" 1859
Edward Clark.....	".....	March 20, 1861
F. R. Lubbock.....	".....	Dec., 1861
P. Murrah.....	".....	" 1863
A. J. Hamilton.....	".....	July 21, 1865
J. W. Throckmorton.....	".....	Aug. 13, 1866
E. M. Pease.....	".....	July 30, 1867
E. J. Davis.....	".....	Jan., 1870
Richard Coke.....	".....	" 1874
R. B. Hubbard.....	".....	" 1877
Oran M. Roberts.....	".....	" 1879
John Ireland.....	".....	" 1883
Lawrence S. Ross.....	".....	" 1887
James S. Hogg.....	".....	" 1891
James S. Hogg.....	".....	" 1893
Charles A. Culberson.....	".....	" 1896
Charles A. Culberson.....	".....	" 1897
Joseph D. Sayers.....	".....	" 1899
Joseph D. Sayers.....	".....	" 1901

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	No. of Congress.	Term.
Samuel Houston.....	29th to 36th	1846 to 1859
Thomas J. Rusk.....	29th " 36th	1846 " 1857
J. Pinckney Henderson.....	35th	1858
Matthias Ward.....	35th to 36th	1858 to 1859
John Hemphill.....	36th " 37th	1859 " 1861
Louis T. Wigfall.....	36th " 37th	1860 " 1861
37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses vacant,		
J. W. Flanagan.....	41st to 44th	1870 to 1875
Morgan C. Hamilton.....	41st " 46th	1870 " 1877
Samuel Bell Maxey.....	44th " 50th	1875 " 1898
Richard Coke.....	45th " 54th	1877 " 1895
John H. Reagan.....	50th " 52d	1898 " 1891
Horace Chilton.....	52d	1891 " 1892
Roger Q. Mills.....	52d to 56th	1892 " 1899
Horace Chilton.....	54th " —	1895 " —
Charles A. Culberson.....	56th " —	1899 " —

Texas Rangers, a body of armed and mounted men organized under the State law of Texas, and constituting a combined military and constabulary force. It has been in existence for many years; is made up of carefully selected men; and has many deeds of extraordinary daring credited to its memory. As the name implies, this body ranges over the State in the performance of its unique work, at one time assisting the officers of the law in their duties, at others defending the Rio Grande border against raiding cattle thieves from Mexico, and at others suppressing riots and other disturbances of the peace. The best idea of the peculiar functions of this body is obtained from a report of its operations in the single month of December, 1897, when the members made forty arrests for various crimes; were sent on seventy scouting expeditions; assisted sheriffs forty-seven times; guarded jails nine times; attended district courts thirty-four times; made nine attempts to



TEXAS RANGERS.

arrest that failed; and travelled 4,843 miles.

Textile Fabrics. The difficulty of paying for imported goods in Massachusetts, about 1640, stimulated the people to new kinds of industry. Among other things, cotton and woollen cloths were manufactured. The cultivation of hemp and flax was successfully undertaken. Vessels were sent to the West Indies for cotton, and, at Rowley, where a colony of Yorkshire clothiers had recently settled, the fabrication of linen, woollen, and cotton cloth was set on foot. The first cotton factory in the United States was started in Beverly, Mass., in 1789, by a company who only succeeded in introducing that industry, with very imperfect machinery. A woollen factory was in operation in Hartford, Conn., in 1789, and in 1794 one was established in Byfield, Mass. The same year a carding-machine for wool was first put into operation in the United States. It was constructed under the direction of John and Arthur Schofield. SAMUEL SLATER (*q. v.*) may be considered

the father of cotton manufacturing in the United States. But his operations were only in spinning the yarn. It remained for a citizen of the United States, Francis C. Lowell, a merchant of Boston, to introduce the weaving of cotton cloth here. He invented a power loom, and in 1812 he and Francis S. Jackson erected a mill in Waltham, Mass. The machinery was constructed by Paul Moody. After many failures and alterations, they succeeded in perfecting looms that worked well, and in 1813 they had also a spinning-wheel, with 1,300 spindles. Slater's Rhode Island mill had then only 144 spindles. See COTTON.

Thacher, JAMES, physician; born in Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 14, 1754; joined the Continental army at Cambridge in 1775, and served through the war as surgeon, being present at many of the prominent battles in the North. He kept a diary, and in 1824 published a *Military Journal of the Revolution*, a work of great historical value. He was author, also, of several other works, scientific, philosophi-

THACHER—THAMES

cal, and historical. He died in Plymouth, Mass., May 26, 1844.

Thacher, JOHN BOYD, author; born in Ballston, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1847; graduated at Williams College in 1869; served in the State Senate in 1884-85, where he introduced measures which later resulted in the reform of the tenement-house construction and management; was mayor of Albany in 1886-87 and 1896-97; was appointed by President Harrison a member of the World's Columbian Exposition Commission, and became chairman of its bureau of awards. He wrote *The Continent of America, its Discovery and its Baptism*; *The Cabotian Discovery*, etc.

Thames, BATTLE OF THE. When General Harrison landed his invading army near Fort Malden, Canada, in 1813, General Proctor, in command of the British troops there, fled northward, leaving the fort, navy buildings, and store-houses in flames. Proctor had impressed into his service all the horses of the inhabitants to facilitate his flight. Harrison wrote to the Secretary of War (Sept. 27): "I will pursue the enemy to-morrow, although there is no probability of overtaking him, as he has upwards of 1,000 horses and we have not one in the army. I shall think

myself fortunate to collect a sufficiency to mount the general officers." Harrison did pursue. On Oct. 1 he was joined by Col. Richard M. Johnson, with his cavalry, at Sandwich. There a council of officers was held. Only two lines of pursuit were feasible—one by Lake Erie to Long Point, the other by land to the rear of the fugitives. The latter was chosen. McArthur and his brigade were left to hold Detroit; Cass's brigade and Ball's regiment were left at Sandwich, and 3,500 men, mostly Kentucky volunteers, started in pursuit towards Chatham, on the Thames River, where, it was ascertained, Proctor had encamped. General Cass accompanied Harrison as volunteer aide.

Learning that some small vessels containing the enemy's artillery and baggage were escaping on Lake St. Clair towards the mouth of the Thames, Commodore Perry despatched a portion of his fleet, under Captain Elliott, in pursuit. Perry soon followed in the *Ariel*, accompanied by the *Caledonia*. The little squadron reached (Oct. 2) the mouth of the Thames, with the baggage, provisions, and ammunition wagons of the Americans, but the vessels of the enemy had escaped up that stream. Harrison pressed forward rapidly, along the border of the lake and



APPEARANCE OF THE THAMES BATTLE-GROUND IN 1860.

THAMES, BATTLE OF THE

up the Thames. Three of Perry's armed vessels also went up the river as convoys to transports. The British had encamped at Dolsen's—700 white men and 1,200 Indians—but on the approach of Harrison they continued their flight, Tecumseh cursing Proctor for his cowardice. The former boasted of the victory he should win, but kept on retreating, destroying bridges and other property in his flight, burning his own vessels and leaving arms behind. At last the pursuit was so sharp and close that Proctor was compelled to make a stand on the bank of the Thames, near the Moravian town, his left on the river, where the bank is high and precipitous, and on his right a marsh, running almost parallel with the river for about 2 miles. The space between was covered with woods, with very little undergrowth.

The British regulars were formed in two lines between a smaller swamp and the river, their artillery being planted in the road, near the bank of that stream. The Indians were posted between the two swamps, and so disposed as easily to flank Harrison's left. They were commanded by Tecumseh, assisted by Oshawannah, a brave Chippewa chief. Harrison's force was now little more than 3,000 in number, composed of 120 regulars, five brigades of Kentucky volunteers, under Governor Shelby, and Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted men. Harrison attacked (Oct. 5), and a severe battle ensued. Tecumseh was slain, and his amazed followers, who had fought desperately, broke and fled to the shelter of the swamp. The whole British force was speedily vanquished, and most of them were made prisoners. Proctor escaped in a carriage, with his personal staff, a few dragoons, and mounted Indians, hotly pursued some distance by Johnson and his horsemen. He made his way to the western end of Lake Ontario, and there his military career was ended. Censured by his superiors, rebuked by the Prince Regent,

and scorned by honorable men for his career of cruelty and cowardice in America, Proctor sank into merited obscurity.

Harrison's victory was complete. The whole country resounded with his praises. Congress gave him and Shelby the thanks



OSHAWANNAH.*

of the nation and each a gold medal. At the battle of the Thames six brass cannon taken from Hull at Detroit were recovered, on two of which were engraved the words, "Surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratoga." These may now be seen at West Point. The loss in this short but decisive battle is not exactly known. It

* This picture is from a photograph from life of Tecumseh's lieutenant at the battle of the Thames, taken at Brantford, Canada, in September, 1858, when he was attending a grand council there. In that council he appeared with all his testimonials of bravery—his "stars and garters"—as seen in the picture. Around his hat was a silver band. He also displayed a silver gorget, medals, etc., a sash of bead-work, strings of wampum, and an ornamented tomahawk pipe. He was then about ninety years of age. He had been a famous warrior—the hero of fifteen battles.

THANKSGIVING DAY—THATCHER

lasted only about fifteen minutes. The Americans lost about forty-five killed and wounded; the British forty-four, besides 600 made prisoners. Harrison had recovered all that Hull had lost. He had gained much. He had subdued western Canada, broken up the Indian Confederacy, and ended the war on the northwestern border of the Union. The frontier being secured, Harrison dismissed a greater portion of the volunteers. Leaving General Cass (whom he had appointed civil and military governor of Michigan) in command of a garrison at Detroit, composed of 1,000 regulars, he proceeded (Oct. 23) with the remainder of his troops to Niagara, to join the Army of the Centre. For some unexplained reason General Armstrong, the Secretary of War, treated Harrison so badly that the latter left the army, and the country was deprived of his valuable services at a most critical time. See HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY.

Thanksgiving Day. The first recorded public thanksgiving appointed by authority, in America, was proclaimed in Massachusetts Bay in 1621. Owing to the great scarcity of provisions and consequent menace of starvation, Feb. 22 was appointed to be observed as a fast-day. Before that time a long-expected vessel arrived, laden with provisions, and the fast-day was changed into one of thanksgiving. The practice was sometimes observed in New Netherland. Governor Kieft proclaimed a public thanksgiving, to be held in February, 1644, on account of a victory over the Indians; and again, in 1645, because of the conclusion of peace. Thanksgivings and fasts, sometimes general and sometimes partial, were appointed in the several colonies, and early in the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress adopted the practice. The days appointed during the war were as follows: Thursday, July 20, 1775; Friday, May 17, 1776; and another, to be fixed by the several States, ordered by resolution, Dec. 11, 1776; Wednesday, April 22, 1778; Thursday, May 6, 1779; Wednesday, April 6, 1780; Thursday, May 3, 1781; Thursday, April 25, 1782. These eight several appointments of thanksgiving days were made by the Continental Congress, in the form of recommendations to the executive heads of the several State governments,

reciting the occasion which prompted the observance. With only one exception, Congress suspended business on the days appointed for thanksgiving.

Washington issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving by the Continental army on Thursday, Dec. 18, 1777; and again, at Valley Forge, May 7, 1778. As President, Washington appointed Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, a day for general thanksgiving throughout the Union; also Thursday, Feb. 19, 1795. Successive Presidents of the United States were moved to do likewise, from time to time. The *Book of Common Prayer*, revised (1789) for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, directed the first Thursday of November (unless another day be appointed by the civil authorities) "to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the fruits of the earth," etc. In New England, especially, a day of thanksgiving has been annually celebrated for a century and more, and made the occasion for family reunions. The custom gradually extended to other States, and for several years the President of the United States has issued a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Union—usually the last Thursday in November—and the State executives have chosen the same day, so that the custom is now general. Thanksgiving Day is now a legal holiday.

Tharin, ROBERT SEYMOUR STIMES, lawyer; born in Magnolia, S. C., Jan. 10, 1830; graduated at the College of Charleston in 1857 and at the Law Department of the University of New York in 1859; was strongly in favor of the Union prior to the Civil War, and owing to his opinions was attacked by a mob in 1861. He fled to Cincinnati; afterwards settled in Richmond, Ind.; and served in the Union army in 1861-62. In 1888 he declined a nomination, by the Industrial Conference in Washington, for President of the United States; and was later engaged in the auditor's office in Washington. His publications include *Arbitrary Arrests in the South*; and *Letters on the Political Situation*.

Thatcher, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, author; born in Warren, Me., Oct. 8, 1809; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but

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turned his attention to literary work. He was the author of *Biography of North American Indians*; *Memoir of Phillis Wheatley*; *Memoir of S. Osgood Wright*; *Traits of the Boston Tea-party*; *Traits of Indian Manners, etc.*; and *Tales of the American Revolution*. He died in Boston, Mass., July 14, 1840.

Thatcher, HENRY KNOX, naval officer; born in Thomaston, Me., May 26, 1806; grandson of Gen. Henry Knox; entered the navy in 1823; was made captain in 1831, and commodore in July, 1862. In 1862-63 he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron, and was in command of the steam-frigate *Colorado*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He afterwards commanded the West Gulf Squadron, and assisted General Canby in the reduction of Mobile. On May 10, 1865, Thatcher received the surrender of the Confederate naval forces at Mobile and on the Alabama River. In July, 1866, he was made rear-admiral, and in May, 1868, retired. He died in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1880.

Thayer, ELI, educator; born in Mendon, Mass., June 11, 1819; graduated at Brown College in 1845; established the Oread Institute, Worcester, Mass., in 1848; member of the legislature in 1853-54, during which period he organized and founded the Emigrant Aid Company and endeavored to unite the North in favor of his scheme to send into Kansas anti-slavery settlers. His company founded Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan, and Ossawatimie, of which places Gov. Charles Robinson said: "Without these settlements Kansas would have been a slave State without a struggle; without the Aid Society these towns would never have existed; and that society was born of the brain of Eli Thayer." Mr. Thayer was a member of Congress in 1857-61. He invented an automatic boiler cleaner, an hydraulic elevator, and a sectional safety steam-boiler. His publications include a history of the Emigrant Aid Company; several lectures; a volume of his speeches in Congress; and the *Kansas Crusade*. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 15, 1899.

Thayer, MARTIN RUSSELL, jurist; born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 27, 1819; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840; admitted to the bar in 1842; mem-

ber of Congress in 1863-67; judge of the district court of Philadelphia in 1867-96. He is the author of *The Duties of Citizenship*; *The Great Victory* [of the Civil War], *its Cost and its Value*; *The Battle of Germantown*; *The Philippines: What is Demanded of the United States by the Obligations of Duty and National Honor, etc.*

Thayer, SIMEON, military officer; born in Mendon, Mass., April 30, 1737; he served with the Rhode Island troops in the French and Indian War, and in 1757 in the Massachusetts line, under Colonel Frye and Rogers the Ranger. He was taken prisoner in 1757 at Fort William Henry. He accompanied Arnold in his famous expedition to Quebec (1775), and was made prisoner; but was exchanged in July, 1777, and was prominent in the defence of Red Bank and Fort Mifflin, where he was major. He was wounded in the battle of Monmouth; served in New Jersey in 1780, and in 1781 retired from the service. He left a *Journal of the Invasion of Canada in 1775*, which was published in 1867. He died in Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 14, 1800.

Thayer, SYLVANUS, military officer; born in Braintree, Mass., June 9, 1785; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807 and at West Point in 1808, entering the corps of engineers. He was chief engineer of Dearborn's army in 1812, and of Hampton's division in 1813. He was chief engineer in the defence of Norfolk, Va., in 1814. In 1815 he was sent with Colonel McRae to Belgium and France to examine the fortifications there; and from 1817 to 1833 he was superintendent at West Point, and established the academy on its present basis. In 1838 he was made lieutenant-colonel, and from 1833 to 1857 was constructing engineer of the defences of Boston Harbor, and temporary chief of the engineer corps from 1857 to 1859. He was commissioned colonel in March, 1863; brevetted brigadier-general in May; and resigned June 1. He died in South Braintree, Mass., Sept. 7, 1872.

Thayer, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, author; born in Franklin, Mass., Feb. 23, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1843; later studied theology; was in charge of the Orthodox Congregational Church, Ashland, Mass., in 1849-57; and subse-

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quently applied himself to literary work; returned to Franklin in 1858; member of the legislature in 1857 and 1863; and secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance in 1860-76. He was author of *Character and Public Service of Abraham Lincoln*; *Marvels of the New West*; *Youth's History of the Rebellion*; *From Tannery to the White House*; *From Log Cabin to the White House*, etc. He died in Franklin, Mass., April 7, 1898.

Thekakisqui, Iroquois chief; born in central New York in 1756; was made a chief in 1776; gave considerable aid to the British in the Revolutionary War; commanded a band of Indians who laid waste parts of the Carolinas with fire and sword. In 1794 he turned over to the United States government a part of the lands of his tribe. Under his leadership his people made progress in the science of agriculture and civilization. He died in 1802.

Theocracy. In 1631 the government of Massachusetts was made a theocracy. In May of that year the General Court decreed that no man should be a "freeman"—a citizen and voter—unless he were a member of some colonial church. To become such was to submit to the most rigid tests of his purity of life and his orthodoxy in religion. The magistrates and General Court were aided by the clergy, and they jointly exercised a supreme control in temporal as well as spiritual matters. The clergy were always consulted in matters purely temporal. They were maintained at the public expense, for which the people were taxed; and by the joint influence of the clergy and magistrates many severe laws were enacted, sumptuary and otherwise. Men were whipped, their ears were cropped, or they were banished, for "slandering the government or the churches, or for writing letters in disparagement of the authorities in Church and State." The system of manners during the reign of this tyrannous theocracy was very austere. Gravity was a sign of holiness; all amusements were proscribed; gayety seemed to be regarded as sin; religious lectures on weekdays were so frequent that their attendance imposed a heavy burden on the industry of the people, who went from town to town to hear them. There was a rigid fast in spring, answering to Lent, and a

thanksgiving at the close of autumn. The observance of Christmas and other holidays of the Roman Catholic and English churches was denounced, and came to be regarded by the people as idolatrous. Even the eating of mince-pies on Christmas was discontinued. This tyrannous theocracy prevailed in Massachusetts with increasing strength for fully fifty years, until the chain was gradually removed by enlightenment. "It seemed like an attempt to establish a vast Puritan monastery, with freedom only in marrying and money-making. See ARISTOCRACY.

Theondechoren, JOSEPH, Indian convert; embraced Christianity in 1641, and became a fervent preacher; took part with the Iroquois in an attack on Quebec, where he was wounded, but escaped to the woods. He was captured by hostile Indians, who were so influenced by his preaching that they nursed him back to health. In 1649, when the Hurons were forced to leave their country, he went to live on St. Joseph's Island, but subsequently, with a number of his countrymen, settled near Quebec. He died near Tadoussac, Canada, June 26, 1652.

Theosophy, a name derived from the Greek word *theosophia*, divine wisdom. The object of theosophical study is professedly to understand the nature of divine things. It differs, however, from both philosophy and theology, even when these have the same object of investigation. For in seeking to learn the divine nature and attributes, philosophy employs the methods and principles of natural reasoning; theology uses these, adding to them certain principles derived from revelation. Theosophy, on the other hand, professes to exclude all reasoning processes as imperfect, and to derive its knowledge from direct communication with God himself. It does not, therefore, accept the truths of recorded revelation as immutable, but as subject to modification by later direct and personal revelations. The theosophical idea has had followers from the earliest times. Since the Christian era we may class among theosophists such sects as Neoplatonists, the Hesychasts of the Greek Church, the Mystics of mediæval times, and, in later times, the disciples of Paracelsus, Thalhauser, Böhme, and others. Recently a sect has

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arisen, which has taken the name of theosophists. Its leader was an English gentleman who had become fascinated with the doctrines of Buddhism. Taking a few of his followers to India, they have been prosecuting their studies there, certain individuals attracting considerable attention by a claim to miraculous powers. It need hardly be said that the revelations they have claimed to receive have been, thus far, without noteworthy benefit to the human race.

The Universal Brotherhood.—The Universal Brotherhood for the benefit of the people of the earth and all creatures was founded by Katherine A. Tingley, Jan. 13, 1898, in New York City. This organization is the outgrowth and expansion of the Theosophical Society founded by H. P. Blavatsky, W. Q. Judge, and others in New York in 1875, and reorganized under William Q. Judge at its annual convention in Boston, Mass., in 1895. The constitution of the Universal Brotherhood was adopted by the Theosophical Society in America at its annual convention held in Chicago, Feb. 18, 1898, by which act the Theosophical Society in America became the literary department of the Universal Brotherhood.

There are over 150 lodges of the Universal Brotherhood in the United States and Canada, also lodges in England, Ireland, Sweden, Holland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Australia, and New Zealand. The central office of the organization is at Point Loma, San Diego, Cal.

The officers are: Katherine A. Tingley, leader and official head; Frank M. Pierce, secretary-general; E. Aug. Neresheimer, treasurer.

Theosophical Society in America.—The headquarters of the Theosophical Society in America are at Point Loma, San Diego, Cal. President, E. Aug. Neresheimer. American headquarters, 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

Eclectic Theosophical Society.—An independent international body, with headquarters in New York City.

John M. Pryse, president, 17 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York City.

American Theosophical Association.—President, Dr. J. D. Buck, of Cincinnati; vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, Dr. Stewart, of New York; executive com-

mittee, G. E. Harter, Chicago; William Main, New York; Gen. William Ludlow, Rhode Island; A. P. Buchman, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. P. Phelps, New York; and J. D. Bood, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Thomas, ALLEN CLAPP, historian; born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, 1846; graduated at Haverford College in 1865; became Professor of History, and librarian of Haverford College in 1878. He is the author of *A History of the United States for Schools and Academies*; *An Elementary History of the United States*; *History of the Society of Friends in America*, etc.

Thomas, CYRUS, ethnologist; born in Kingsport, Tenn., July 27, 1825; was admitted to the bar and practised till 1865; became assistant on the United States geological and geographical surveys of Territories in 1869; accepted the chair of Natural Sciences at the Southern Illinois Normal University in 1873; appointed archæologist to the United States Bureau of Ethnology in 1882. He is the author of *The Oherokees and Shawnees in Pre-Columbian Times*; *Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology*; *Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains*; *Introduction to American Archæology*, etc.

Thomas, GEORGE HENRY, military officer; born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816; graduated at West Point in 1840, and entered the artillery. He served in the Seminole War; was with General Taylor in the war with Mexico; and again fought the Seminoles in Florida in 1849-50. From 1851 to 1854 he was instructor of artillery at West Point, and was made major of cavalry in May, 1855. From 1856 to 1860 he served in Texas, and in a fight with the Indians near Brazos River was wounded. He was promoted colonel of the 5th Cavalry (Col. Robert E. Lee's old regiment) in May, 1861; and, having served awhile in the vicinity of the upper Potomac, was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August. From November, 1861, till March, 1862, he commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio, defeating the Confederates in the battle of MILL SPRING (q. v.) in January. At Corinth, Miss., he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was second in command of the Army of the Ohio at Perryville in October. For nearly

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a year from November, 1862, he commanded the 14th Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, doing eminent service in the battles of STONE RIVER and CHICKA-MAUGUA (q. v.). In October, 1863, he



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was placed in command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, and was promoted brigadier-general, United States army. He was in the battle of MISSIONARY RIDGE (q. v.), and did signal service in the Atlanta campaign, when he took post at Nashville and defended Tennessee against the invasion of Hood. For this service he was made a major-general, and received the thanks of Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. In February, 1868, he was offered the brevet of lieutenant-general by President Johnson, but he declined to receive it. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1870. On Nov. 19, 1879, an exquisitely wrought equestrian statue of General Thomas, in design and execution by J. Q. A. Ward, was unveiled at the national capital, with very imposing ceremonies, such as had never been seen there before.

Thomas, ISAAC, scout; born in Virginia about 1735; settled among the Cherokee Indians in 1755. He warned Gen. John Sevier and James Robertson at Watauga, Va., on May 30, 1776, of an intended attack by the Indians. About the middle of July he joined the small force of forty in the fort at Watauga, and with them

repulsed the assault of Oconosta. Later he led the party that invaded the Indian country. He was guide to General Sevier for twenty years in almost all of his numerous movements against the Creeks and Cherokees. He died in Sevierville, Tenn., in 1819.

Thomas, ISAIAH, printer; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1749; was apprenticed to a printer seven years, and started business for himself in Newburyport, Mass., when he was eighteen years of age. In 1770 he transferred his printing establishment to Boston, and on July 17, 1771, began the publication of the *Massachusetts Spy*, which became the champion of the colonies contending for right and justice. The government tried to suppress it, but in vain. After the skirmish at Lexington (April 19, 1775) he transferred his establishment to Worcester, where he continued to publish the *Spy* until 1801, when it was continued by his son from that time until 1819. Enterprising in business, he established a bookstore in Boston in 1788 with Mr. Andrews, and they established branches of their publishing business in various places. They published the *Massachusetts Magazine* from 1789 to 1796, and the *New England Almanac* forty-two years—from 1775. For many years the Bibles and school books used in the English colonies, and in the States afterwards, were issued from Thomas's press at Worcester. He printed several editions of the Bible. In 1791 he issued a folio edition, with copper-plates, and another, in quarto, with a concordance; in 1793 an edition in octavo; and in 1797 another in duodecimo. Thomas says Isaac Collins printed, at Trenton, N. J. (where he was State printer), "a handsome and very correct octavo edition of the Bible." Collins also printed a quarto edition. In 1812 Mr. Thomas founded the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester; provided a building for its use on his grounds; gave it nearly 8,000 books and a most valuable series of newspapers; and bequeathed to it the land on which the hall was built. He also made a provision for the maintenance of the library and museum equal to about \$24,000. Mr. Thomas wrote and published (1810) a valuable *History of Printing*. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 4, 1831.

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Thomas, JANE, heroine; born in Chester county, Pa., in the eighteenth century; wife of Col. John Thomas, of the South Carolina Spartan Regiment. Prior to the Revolutionary War Colonel Thomas, learning that a large party of Tories was on the way to seize the ammunition that Gov. John Rutledge had left in his charge, fled, carrying with him a part of the powder. Two men and two women, one of whom was Mrs. Thomas, remained in charge of the house. When the place was attacked the woman loaded the gun while the men kept up an incessant firing till the enemy withdrew. It was said that the ammunition thus saved was the main supply for the troops of Sumter during the skirmishes around Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount.

Thomas, JOHN, military officer; born in Marshfield, Mass., in 1725; was a practising physician, and was surgeon in the provincial army sent to Nova Scotia in 1746. In 1747 he was on Shirley's medical staff, and in 1759 he became colonel of a provincial regiment. He commanded a regiment under Amherst and Haviland in 1760 in the capture of Montreal. Colonel Thomas was one of the most active Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts; was appointed brigadier-general by Congress in 1775; commanded a brigade during the siege of Boston, and after the evacuation was sent to take command of the American troops in Canada. He joined the army before Quebec May 1, 1776, and died in Chambly, June 2, 1776.

Thomas, LORENZO, military officer; born in Newcastle, Del., Oct. 26, 1804; graduated at West Point in 1823; served in the Seminole War and in the war with Mexico; and in May, 1861, was made adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, which office he held throughout the Civil War. In 1863 he was engaged in organizing colored troops in the South. He was brevetted major-general, United States army, in 1865, and retired in 1869. He died in Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875. See **JOHNSON, ANDREW**.

Thomas, THEODORE, musician; born in Esens, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 11, 1835; received his musical education principally from his father, and at the age of six played the violin in public concerts; came to the United States in 1845, and played

the violin for some years in concerts and orchestras. He toured the South for two years, and on his return to New York appeared in concerts and operas first as violinist and afterwards as orchestra conductor, and with other musicians gave annual series of chamber concerts till 1869. He organized a world-famed orchestra of his own, and with it began a series of symphony concerts, which he conducted till 1888. He was director of the Cincinnati College of Music in 1878-81; conductor of the Cincinnati biennial musical festivals in 1873-98; and of the American Opera Company in 1885-87. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1891, and since then has been conductor of a Chicago orchestra; and was musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Thompson, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, military officer; born in 1790; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1812; served in the War of 1812, taking part in Gen. James Wilkinson's expedition down the St. Lawrence, in the defence of Plattsburg, and in other operations on Lake Champlain; promoted captain of infantry in 1814; became major in 1832, and lieutenant-colonel in 1837; served in the war with the Seminole Indians; and was killed in the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25, 1837.

Thompson, ALFRED WORDSWORTH, artist; born in Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1840; studied art in Paris, France; settled in New York in 1863; became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1873, and a member of the Society of American Artists in 1878. His paintings include, *Desolation*; *Annapolis in 1776*; *Review at Philadelphia, 1777*; *The Advance of the Enemy*; *The Departure for the War, 1776*, etc. He died in Summit, N. J., Aug. 28, 1896.

Thompson, SIR BENJAMIN. See **RUMFORD**.

Thompson, DANIEL PIERCE, author; born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1795; graduated at Middlebury College in 1820; admitted to the bar in 1823, and practised in Montpelier, Vt.; was register of probate in 1824; clerk of the legislature in 1830-33; and was appointed to compile the *Laws of Vermont from 1824 down to and including the year 1834*. He was judge of probate in 1837-40; clerk of the Su-

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preme and county courts in 1843-45, and Secretary of State in 1853-55. He was a popular lecturer; edited the *Green Mountain Freeman* in 1849-56; and was author of *The Green Mountain Boys*; *The History of Montpelier, 1781-1860*, etc. He died in Montpelier, Vt., June 6, 1868.

Thompson, DAVID, explorer; born in St. John, England, April 30, 1770; entered the employ of the Hudson Bay Company in 1789; later engaged in exploring expeditions. On April 27, 1798, he discovered Turtle Lake, from which the Mississippi River takes its southerly course to the Gulf. He explored the southern shore of Lake Superior in 1798; crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1807, and explored the whole length of Columbia River in 1811; was employed by Great Britain in surveying and laying out the boundary-line between the United States and Canada in 1816-26. He was the author of *Map of the Northwest Territory of the Province of Canada, made for the Northwest Company in 1813-14*. He died in Longueuil, Canada, Feb. 16, 1857.

Thompson, EGBERT, naval officer; born in New York City, July 6, 1820; entered the navy in 1837; was attached to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and was in all the operations of the home squadron in the war with Mexico. In the attacks on Fort Donelson and Island Number Ten he commanded one of the iron-clad gunboats; also in the attack on Confederate rams near Fort Pillow. He commanded the steamer *Commodore Macdonough* in the South Pacific Squadron in 1866-67; was promoted captain in 1867, and retired in 1874. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1881.

Thompson, ELIZABETH, philanthropist; born in Lyndon, Vt., Feb. 21, 1821; was the daughter of Samuel Rowell, a farmer, and at the age of nine went out to service. Her education was chiefly self-acquired. While on a visit to Boston in 1843 her remarkable beauty so attracted the attention of Thomas Thompson, a millionaire, that they were married within a year. At Mr. Thompson's death the entire income of his immense estate was left to her. She gave large sums of money to the cause of temperance and charity; provided \$10,000 for a thorough investigation of yellow fever in the South; founded the town of Long-

mont, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and gave 640 acres of land and \$300 to each colonist there. She contributed largely to the purchase of the Vassar College telescope; purchased and presented to Congress Francis B. Carpenter's painting of the *Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln in the Presence of his Cabinet*, and for this was granted the freedom of the floor. She also contributed large sums to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was made its first patron. She died in Littleton, N. H., July 20, 1899.

Thompson, GEORGE, reformer; born in Liverpool, England, June 18, 1804; came to the United States at the request of William Lloyd Garrison to aid the abolition cause; addressed large meetings in the Northern States, and through his efforts 150 anti-slavery societies were formed. He was threatened by mobs several times, and once, when in Boston, escaped death by fleeing in a small boat to an English vessel, on which he sailed to England. His visit created much excitement and was denounced by President Jackson in a message to Congress. He revisited the United States in 1851, and again during the Civil War, when a public reception was given in his honor at which President Lincoln and his cabinet were present. In 1870 a testimonial fund was raised for him by his admirers in the United States and in England. He died in Leeds, England, Oct. 7, 1878.

Thompson, HENRY ADAMS, clergyman; born in Stormstown, Pa., March 23, 1837; graduated at Jefferson College in 1858, and studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary; was Professor of Mathematics in Otterbein University, O., in 1872-86; candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket with Neal Dow in 1880.

Thompson, JACOB, lawyer; born in Caswell county, N. C., May 15, 1810; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1831. Admitted to the bar in 1834, he began the practice of law in Chickasaw county, Miss., in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1839, and remained in that body until 1851. For several years he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and he defended his adopted State when she repudiated her

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bonds. He was vehemently pro-slavery in his feelings, and was one of the most active disunionists in his State many years before the Civil War. He was Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, but resigned, Jan. 7, 1861, and entered into the services of the Confederacy. He was governor of Mississippi in 1862-64, and was then appointed Confederate commissioner in Canada. He died in Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885. See **PEACE COMMISSION**.

Thompson, JOHN, author; born in 1777. He was the author of articles published in the *Petersburg Gazette*, and signed "Cassia" and "Gracchus," in which he attacked President Adams's administration, and of letters signed "Curtiss," which were addressed to Chief-Justice John Marshall in 1798, and later published in book form. He died in Petersburg, Va., in 1799.

Thompson, LAUNT, sculptor; born in Abbeyleix, Queen's County, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1833; came to the United States in 1847; studied medicine and later drawing and modelling; and opened a studio in New York in 1858. Among his best-known works are statues of General Sedgwick, Winfield Scott, and Abraham Pierce, and busts of Edwin Booth, Bryant, and General Dix. He was vice-president of the National Academy of Design in 1874. He died in Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1894.

Thompson, RICHARD WIGGINTON, statesman; born in Culpeper county, Va., June 9, 1809; admitted to the bar in 1834; began practice in Bedford, Ind.; member of Congress in 1841-43 and in 1847-49, and Secretary of the Navy in 1877-81. He resigned in the latter year and became chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company. His publications include *The Papacy and the Civil Power*; *History of the Tariff*; *Footprints of Jesuits*; and *Recollections of Sixteen Presidents from Washington to Lincoln*. He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9, 1900.

Thompson, ZODOC, geologist; born in Bridgewater, Vt., May 23, 1796; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1823; removed to Canada in 1833; studied theology and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church; became a professor in the Vermont Episcopal Seminary in 1837; was State geologist of Ver-

mont in 1845-48; accepted the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Vermont in 1851. He was the author of *Gazetteer of the State of Vermont*; *History of the State of Vermont to 1832*; *History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and Statistical*; *Guide to Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, and Quebec*; *Geography and Geology of Vermont*, etc. He died in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 19, 1856.

Thomson, CHARLES, patriot; born in Maghera, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729; came to America in 1741; educated by the famous Dr. Allison, and became teacher in the Friends' school at Newcastle, Del. Afterwards making his home in Philadelphia, he was favored with the friendship of Dr. Franklin, and, taking an interest in the labors in behalf of the Indians by the Friendly Association, he attended Indian



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treaties. The Delawares adopted him with a name which signified "one who speaks the truth." As he was alighting from a carriage in Philadelphia with his Quaker bride—the possessor of a handsome fortune—a messenger came to him from the Continental Congress, just assembled, saying, "They want you at Carpenter's Hall to keep the minutes of their proceedings, as you are very expert at that business." Thomson complied, and he served in that capacity almost fifteen years. He was a

THOMSON—THORNTON

thorough patriot, and held the respect and confidence of all his associates. He had married, at the age of forty-five, Hannah Harrison, aunt of President Harrison. Thomson was an excellent classical scholar, and made a translation of the Old and New Testaments. He had gathered much material for a history of the Revolution, but destroyed it. He died in Lower Merion, Pa., Aug. 16, 1824.

Thomson, ELIHU, electrician; born in Manchester, England, March 29, 1853; graduated at Central High School in 1870; appointed Professor of Chemistry in Central High School in 1870; connected with the Thomson-Houston and General Electric companies for the past twenty years. Mr. Thomson has patented many hundreds of inventions bearing upon electric welding, lighting, heating, and power. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1889. See **ELECTRICITY**.

Thoreau, HENRY DAVID, author; born in Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817; graduated at Harvard College in 1837; became



HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

a lecturer and writer, and was strongly opposed to slavery; was an intimate friend of Bronson Alcott and Ralph Waldo

Emerson. His publications include *Resistance to Civil Government*; *A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers*; *Walden, or Life in the Woods*; *The Maine Woods*; *Cape Cod*; *Letters to Various Persons*; *A Yankee in Canada*, etc. He died in Concord, Mass., May 6, 1862.

Thorfinn, Scandinavian navigator; born in Norway; sailed from Norway to Greenland with two vessels in 1006. In the same year he organized an expedition to sail for Vinland, which consisted of 160 men and women and three vessels. They were driven by wind and current to what is probably Newfoundland. They next reached Nova Scotia, and in looking for the grave of **THORVALD** (q. v.) are supposed to have sailed along the coast of New England. After passing Cape Cod two scouts were landed, who spent three days searching the country to the southwest, and then returned, bringing some ears of wheat and bunches of grapes. They spent the winter at what is either Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard, where they constructed booths, and during the spring cultivated the land and explored the country. Thorfinn then sailed for what is probably Mount Hope Bay and there founded a settlement. Here they first met the Eskimos, who then inhabited the country, and carried on a considerable trade with them. In the fall of 1009 a son was born to Thorfinn, who was in all probability the first child of European parents born within the present boundary of the United States. In the following winter the natives became hostile, and after combating them for some time Thorfinn returned to Norway, where he arrived in 1011, and was received with great honors. He died in Glæmbøland, Ireland, after 1016.

Thornton, SIR EDWARD, diplomatist; born in London, England, July 17, 1817; graduated at Cambridge University in 1840; was appointed minister to the United States in December, 1867; member of the joint high commission on the *Alabama* claims in 1871; member of the arbitration board of the American and Mexican claims commission in 1873; and of the board to arrange the boundaries of Ontario in 1878. He was transferred from Washington to St. Petersburg in May, 1881.

THORNTON—THORVALD

Thornton, JAMES SHEPARD, naval officer; born in Merrimac, N. H., Feb. 25, 1826; entered the navy as midshipman in 1841; served in the sloop *John Adams* during the Mexican War; became a passed midshipman in 1846; and resigned from the navy in 1850. He was reinstated in 1854; promoted master in 1855; and lieutenant in 1855; served during the Civil War in the brig *Bainbridge*; was executive officer of the flag-ship *Hartford*; promoted lieutenant - commander in 1862; had charge of the gunboat *Winona* in the engagements at Mobile; executive officer of the *Kearsarge* in the fight with the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, and for his gallantry in this action was given a vote of thanks and advanced thirty numbers in his rank. He served in the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1866-67; promoted commander in 1866; and captain in 1872. He died in Germantown, Pa., May 14, 1875.

Thornton, JOHN WINGATE, historian; born in Saco, Me., Aug. 12, 1818; graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840; was admitted to the bar and practised in Boston; was one of the originators of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. His publications include *Lives of Isaac Heath and John Bowles*, and of *Rev. John Eliot, Jr.*; *The Landing at Cape Anne*, or *the Charter of the First Permanent Colony on the Territory of the Massachusetts Company*, now *Discovered and First Published from the Original Manuscript*; *Ancient Pemaquid and Historic Review*; *Peter Oliver's "Puritan Commonwealth" Reviewed*; *The Pulpit of the American Revolution, or the Political Sermons of the Period of 1776, with an Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations*; *Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges*; *The Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth*, etc. He died in Saco, Me., June 6, 1878.

Thornton, MATTHEW, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Ireland in 1714; came to America in early life; was educated at Worcester, and became a physician in New Hampshire. He was in Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg in 1745 as a surgeon; presided over the New Hampshire Provincial Convention in 1775; and was a short time a delegate to the Continental Congress, taking his seat in November, 1776, when

he signed the Declaration. He was made chief-justice of the county of Hillsboro, and judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He was in both branches of the legislature, and in the council in 1785. He died in Newburyport, Mass., June 24, 1803.

Thornton, SETH BARTON, military officer; born near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1814; served in the Seminole War as second lieutenant of United States Dragoons, becoming first lieutenant in 1837 and captain in 1841; had command of a squadron in the Mexican War and exchanged the first shots with the enemy at La Rosia, April 25, 1846, in which engagement he was severely wounded and captured with the greater part of his force. At the close of Scott's campaign, while leading his squadron in advance of Worth's division at the village of San Augustin, he was shot dead.

Thorpe, FRANCIS NEWTON, author; born in Swampscott, Mass., April 16, 1857; studied at Syracuse University and at the University of Pennsylvania Law School; was fellow Professor of American Constitutional History at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885-98. He is the author of *The Government of the People of the United States*; *Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania*; *The Story of the Constitution*; *The Government of the State of Pennsylvania*; *The Constitution of the United States, with Bibliography*; *A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850*; *The Constitutional History of the United States in 1765-1895*; and *A History of the United States for Junior Classes*.

Thorpe, THOMAS BANGS, author; born in Westfield, Mass., March 1, 1815; received a collegiate education; settled in Louisiana in 1836 and devoted himself to literature; served in the Mexican War and was promoted colonel for meritorious services. His publications include *The Big Bear of Arkansas*; *Our Army of the Rio Grande*; *Our Army at Monterey*; *A Voice to America*; *Scenes in Arkansas*; *Reminiscences of Charles L. Elliott*, etc. He died in New York City in October, 1878.

Thorvald, ERICSSON, navigator; born in Scandinavia in the tenth century. In 1002 he selected a crew of thirty men and

THREE RIVERS—THURSTON

sailed westward. He is supposed to have reached what is now the coast of Rhode Island, and to have wintered near the present site of Providence. In the spring of 1003 he sailed southward and westward and anchored near what is supposed to be Cape Alderton. Here were sighted three canoes containing nine savages, eight of whom were slain. The ninth escaped, and on the following night brought back a large number of Eskimos, who appeared

the mouth of the Sorel. A British force took post at Three Rivers. General Sullivan sent General Thompson with Pennsylvania troops, led by St. Clair, Wayne, and Irvine, to attack the British there. Thompson was badly beaten, and he and Irvine, with 150 private soldiers, were made prisoners. This disaster discouraged Sullivan, and he was compelled to abandon Canada.



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Thurman, ALLEN GRANBERY, statesman; born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813; practised law in Chillicothe, O., and became eminent at the bar; was a life-long Democrat. In 1845-47 he represented Ohio in the national House of Representatives, and in 1851-55 was a judge of the State Supreme Court. In 1867 he was the candidate for governor in opposition to Rutherford B. Hayes, and the campaign was close and exciting, though Hayes won. During two terms, 1869 to 1881, Thurman was a member of the United States Senate, where he served on the judiciary committee and on the electoral commission of 1877, and was a leader of the party and an authority on constitutional questions. He had been a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and in 1888 he accepted the second place on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. In

to have lived in the tenth century much farther south than in later times. These natives, after discharging a shower of arrows on the Scandinavians, fled. During the attack Thorvald received an arrow wound of which he died. After burying him at Cape Alderton his crew returned to Rhode Island, and in 1005 sailed for Greenland.

Three Rivers, BATTLE OF. When a large British and German force began to arrive in the St. Lawrence (May, 1776) the Americans retreated up the river to

the election Cleveland and Thurman were defeated by Harrison and Morton. Senator Thurman died in Columbus, O., Dec. 12, 1895.

Thurston, LORRIN A., diplomatist; born in Hawaii; studied law in Columbia College in 1880-81; practised in Honolulu, where he also published the *Daily Bulletin* in 1884; elected to the legislature in 1886; prominent in the reform movement of 1887; minister of the interior in 1887-90; member of the House of Nobles in 1892-98; and was chairman of the commission appointed in 1893 to present to the United

THWAITES—TICONDEROGA

States government the project for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.

Thwaites, REUBEN GOLD, historian; born in Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1853; was educated at Yale College; served as editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal* in 1876-86; then became secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He is the author of *Historic Waterways*; *The Story of Wisconsin*; *The Colonies in 1492-1750*; *Afloat on the Ohio*, etc. He was also editor of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (volumes ix.-xv.); *Chronicles of Border Warfare*; *History of the University of Wisconsin*; and *The Jesuit Relations* (73 volumes).

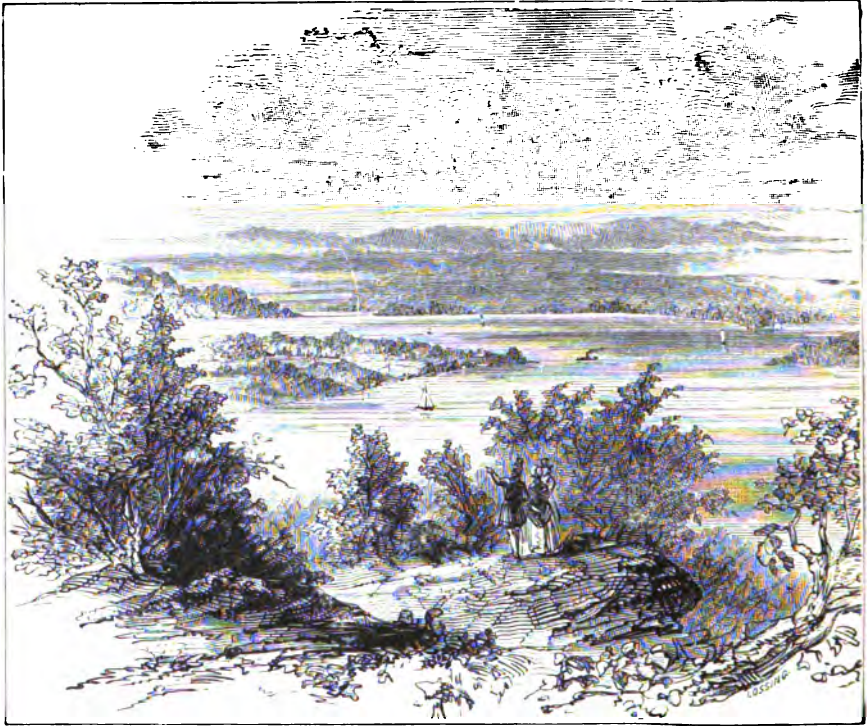
Ticknor, GEORGE, author; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807; admitted to the bar in 1813, but turned his attention to literature; Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard College in 1819-35; an originator of the Boston Public Library, and chairman of its board of trustees in 1864-66. His publications include *History of Spanish Literature*; *Outline of the Principal Events in the Life of General Lafayette*; *Report of the Board of Visitors on the United States Military Academy at West Point for 1826*; *Life of William Hickling Prescott*, etc. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1871.

Ticonderoga, OPERATIONS AT. In the summer of 1758 the Marquis de Montcalm occupied the fortress of Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, with about 4,000 men, French and Indians. General Abercrombie personally commanded the expedition designed to capture this fortress, and at the beginning of July he had assembled at the head of Lake George about 7,000 regulars, nearly 9,000 provincials, and a heavy train of artillery. Viscount George Augustus Howe, colonel of the 60th (Royal American) Regiment, and then a brigadier-general, was Abercrombie's second in command. Howe was then thirty-four years of age, a skilful soldier, and greatly beloved by his men. The army moved (July 5) down the lake in 900 bateaux and 125 whale-boats, and spent the night at a place yet known (as then named) as Sabbath-day Point. At dawn they landed at the foot of the lake, about

4 miles from Ticonderoga. The whole country was covered with a dense forest, and tangled morasses lay in the way of the English. Led by incompetent guides, they were soon bewildered; and while in that condition the right column, led by Lord Howe, was suddenly attacked by a small French force. A sharp skirmish ensued. The French were repulsed with a loss of 148 men made prisoners. At the first fire Lord Howe was killed, when the greater part of the troops fell back in confusion to the landing-place. From the prisoners Abercrombie learned that a reinforcement for Montcalm was approaching. He was also told of the strength of the garrison and the condition of the fortress; but the information, false and deceptive, induced him to press forward to make an immediate attack on the fort without his artillery. This was a fatal mistake. The outer works were easily taken, but the others were guarded by abatis and thoroughly manned. Abercrombie ordered his troops to scale the works in the face of the enemy's fire (July 8), when they were met by insuperable obstacles. After a bloody conflict of four hours, the assailants were compelled to fall back to Lake George, leaving about 2,000 men dead or wounded in the forest. Abercrombie then hastened to his camp at the head of the lake. The loss of the French was inconsiderable.

Pitt conceived a magnificent plan for the campaign of 1759, the principal feature of which was the conquest of all Canada, and so ending the puissance of France in America. Abercrombie, who had been unsuccessful, was superseded by Gen. Sir Jeffrey Amherst in the command of the British forces in America in the spring of 1759. The new commander found 20,000 provincial troops at his disposal. A competent land and naval force was sent from England to co-operate with the Americans. The plan of operations against Canada was similar to that of Phipps and Winthrop in 1690. A powerful land and naval force, under Gen. James Wolfe, were to ascend the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec. Another force, under Amherst, was to drive the French from Lake Champlain, seize Montreal, and join Wolfe at Quebec; and a third expedition, under General Prideaux, was to capture Fort

TICONDEROGA, OPERATIONS AT



TICONDEROGA AND THE LAKE, FROM MOUNT DEFIANCE.

Niagara, and then hasten down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Montreal. Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga (July 22, 1759) with about 11,000 men. The French commander had just heard, by Indian runners, of the arrival of Wolfe before Quebec (June 27), and immediately prepared to obey a summons to surrender. The garrison left their outer lines on the 23d and retired within the fort, and three days afterwards, without offering any resistance, they abandoned that also, partially demolished it, and fled to Crown Point. That, too, they abandoned, and fled down the lake to the Isle aux Noix, in the Sorel. Amherst pursued them only to Crown Point.

When, in 1775, it became apparent that war was inevitable, the importance of the strong fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, and their possession, became subjects of earnest consultation among patriots. The subject

was talked of in the Connecticut legislature after the affair at Lexington, and several gentlemen formed the bold design of attempting their capture by surprise. With this view, about forty volunteers set out for Bennington to engage the co-operation of Ethan Allen, a native of Connecticut, and the leader of the GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS (*q. v.*). He readily seconded their views. They had been joined at Pittsfield, Mass., by Colonels Easton and Brown, with about forty followers. Allen was chosen the leader after the whole party reached Castleton, at twilight, on May 7. Colonel Easton was chosen to be Allen's lieutenant, and Seth Warner, of the Green Mountain Boys, was made third in command. At Castleton Colonel Arnold joined the party. He had heard the project spoken of in Connecticut just as he was about to start for Cambridge. He proposed the enterprise to the Massachusetts committee of safety, and

TICONDEROGA, OPERATIONS AT

was commissioned a colonel by the Provincial Congress, and furnished with means and authority to raise not more than 400 men in western Massachusetts and lead them against the forts. On reaching Stockbridge, he was disappointed in learning that another expedition was on the way. He hastened to join it, and claimed the right to the chief command by virtue of his commission. It was emphatically refused. He acquiesced, but with a bad grace.

On the evening of the 9th they were on the shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Ticonderoga, and at dawn the next morning the officers and eighty men were on the beach a few rods from the fortress, sheltered by a bluff. A lad familiar with the fort was their guide. Following him, they ascended stealthily to the sally-port, where a sentinel snapped his musket and retreated into the fort, closely followed by the invaders, who quickly penetrated to the parade. With a tremendous shout the New-Englanders awakened the sleeping garrison, while Allen ascended the outer staircase of the barracks to the chamber of the commander (Captain Dela-

place), and beating the door with the handle of his sword, cried out with his loud voice, "I demand an instant surrender!" The captain rushed to the door, followed by his trembling wife. He knew Allen, and recognized him. "Your errand?" demanded the commander. Pointing to his men, Allen said, "I order you to surrender." "By what authority do *you* demand it?" inquired Delaplace. "By the authority of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" answered Allen, with emphasis, at the same time flourishing his broadsword over the head of the terrified commander. Delaplace surrendered the fort and its dependencies, and a large quantity of precisely such munitions of war as the colonists needed—120 iron cannon, fifty swivels, two mortars, a howitzer, a coehorn, a large quantity of ammunition and other stores, and a warehouse full of naval munitions, with forty-eight men, women, and children, who were sent to Hartford. Two days afterwards Col. Seth Warner made an easy conquest of Crown Point.

In June, 1777, with about 7,000 men, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne left St.



RUINS OF FORT TICONDEROGA.

TICONDEROGA—TILDEN

Johns, on the Sorel, in vessels, and moved up Lake Champlain. His army was composed of British and German regulars, Canadians and Indians. The Germans were led by Maj.-Gen. Baron de Riedesel, and Burgoyne's chief lieutenants were Major-General Phillips and Brigadier-General Fraser. The invading army (a part of it on land) reached Crown Point, June 26, and menaced Ticonderoga, where General St. Clair was in command. The garrison there, and at Mount Independence opposite, did not number in the aggregate more than 3,500 men, and not more than one in ten had a bayonet; while the invaders numbered between 8,000 and 9,000, including a reinforcement of Indians, Tories, and a splendid train of artillery. There were strong outposts around Ticonderoga, but St. Clair had not men enough to man them. On the 29th Burgoyne issued a grandiloquent proclamation to the people, and on July 1 moved against the fort. He secured important points near it, and finally planted a battery on a hill 700 feet above the fort, since known as Mount Defiance. The battery there made Ticonderoga absolutely untenable, and a council of war determined to evacuate it. On the evening of July 5, invalids, stores, and baggage were sent off in boats to Skeneboro (afterwards Whitehall); and at 2 A.M. on the 6th the troops left the fort silently, and withdrew to Mount Independence across a bridge of boats. Thence they began a flight southwards through the forests of Vermont before daylight. The movement was discovered by the British by the light of a building set on fire on Mount Independence, and pursuit was immediately begun. The Americans lost at Ticonderoga a large amount of military stores and provisions, and nearly 200 pieces of artillery.

While Burgoyne was pressing down the valley of the upper Hudson towards Albany, General Lincoln, in command of troops eastward of that river, attempted to recover Ticonderoga and other posts in the rear of the invaders. On Sept. 13, 1777, he detailed Col. John Brown with 500 men for the purpose. Brown landed at the foot of Lake George, and by quick movements surprised all the posts between that point and Fort Ticonderoga, 4 miles

distant. He took possession of Mount Defiance and Mount Hope, the old French lines, 200 bateaux, several gunboats, an armed sloop with 290 prisoners, besides releasing 100 American prisoners. He then proceeded to attempt the capture of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence opposite, but it was found impracticable, and abandoned the enterprise and rejoined Lincoln.

Tiebout, CORNELIUS, engraver; born in New York in 1777; was apprenticed to a silversmith; studied art in London in 1795-97; settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engraved portraits of Washington, Gen. Horatio Gates, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and Bishop White. Later he removed to Kentucky, where he died in 1830.

Tiedeman, CHRISTOPHER GUSTAVUS, legal writer; born in Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1857; graduated at the College of Charleston in 1876, and at the New York Law School in 1879; was Professor of Law in the University of Missouri for ten years, and in the New York University for six years. He is the author of *Limitations of Police Powers*; *Unwritten Constitution of the United States*; *Municipal Corporations*; *State and Federal Control of Persons and Property*, etc.

Tiffin, EDWARD, legislator; born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766; emigrated to the United States and settled in Charlestown, Va., in 1784; studied medicine; became a Methodist preacher; removed to Ohio in 1798; was first governor of the State in 1803-7; served an unexpired term in the United States Senate in 1807-9; was commissioner of the United States land office in 1812-15; and subsequently surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory. The city of Tiffin, O., was named in his honor. He died in Chillicothe, O., Aug. 9, 1829.

Tilden, SAMUEL JONES, statesman; born in New Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814; entered Yale College, but his health failed, and he returned home. He finished his studies at the University of New York; studied law with Benjamin F. Butler, and entered upon its practice; became a journalist, and in 1844 established the *Daily News* in New York City. He soon returned to the bar and practised his profession with great success. In 1874 he



THE STORMING OF FORT TICONDEROGA

TILGHMAN—TILLMAN

was elected governor of New York, and broke up the corrupt "canal ring"; and in 1876 was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, after which he retired to private life, but exercised great influence in the councils of his party. He died at his country seat, "Greystone," near Yonkers, Aug. 4, 1886, leaving a fortune of several million dollars, the bulk of which he desired to be used in founding a great public library in New York City, but his will was successfully contested. See ELECTORAL COMMISSION; NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Tilghman, MATTHEW, patriot; born in Hermitage, Md., Feb. 17, 1718; member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1751-77; served on the committee to protest to the King against the Stamp Act. He was president of the Revolutionary Convention which managed the province in 1774-77; was called from his seat in Congress in June, 1776, to become president of the convention which drew up the first constitution of Maryland; and was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1777 and 1781. He died in Hermitage, Md., May 4, 1790.

Tilghman, TENCH, military officer; born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1744; was a merchant before the Revolution; became one of Mercer's Flying Camp as captain of a company of Philadelphia light infantry. In August, 1776, he became Washington's aide and confidential secretary, and remained in that post until the close of the war, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel after April, 1777. He was thoroughly patriotic, and much of the time while with Washington for five years he refused pay for his services. He was in every action in which the main army was



SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

concerned. He was chosen by Washington to bear to Congress at Philadelphia despatches announcing the surrender of Cornwallis. In a letter to General Sullivan in Congress (May 11, 1781), he had highly commended Tilghman as deserving of great consideration. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1786.

Tillman, BENJAMIN RYAN, legislator; born in Edgefield county, S. C., Aug. 11, 1847; received an academic education; governor of South Carolina in 1890-92; elected to the United States Senate in 1894 and 1900. He has been interested in agriculture for many years; established the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College in Fort Hill, S. C.; originated the dispensary system of selling liquor under State control (see SOUTH CAROLINA). He became known as "Pitchfork Tillman," on account of his savage

TILTON—TIPPECANOE

speech in the Senate against President Cleveland.

Tilton, THEODORE, journalist; born in New York City, Oct. 2, 1835; graduated at the College of the City of New York; employed for a year on the *New York Observer*; editor of the *Independent* in 1856-71; established the *Golden Age*, but retired from it after two years. In 1874 he created wide-spread excitement by charging Henry Ward Beecher with unlawful intimacy with his wife. A committee of Plymouth Church, to whom the charges were referred, reported that they were groundless, but Mr. Tilton's civil suit against Mr. Beecher for \$100,000 damages led to a most sensational trial and resulted in the disagreement of the jury. In 1883 Mr. Tilton went to Paris, where he afterwards resided. For many years he was a popular and successful lecturer; was an opponent of slavery and an advocate of woman's rights.

Timby, THEODORE RUGGLES, inventor; born in Dover, N. Y., April 5, 1822. He conceived the idea of a revolving turret for military purposes when he was a lad. At the age of nineteen he made a model, and at the beginning of 1843 filed his first caveat in the United States Patent Office. He obtained other patents for improvements, and received for his invention the official sanction of the national government several years before the time when Captain Coles, of the British navy, claims to have invented the turret. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Timby perfected his invention and obtained a fifth patent—a broad one—for it was for “a revolving tower for offensive or defensive warfare, whether used on land or water.” The constructors of “monitors,” after the affray with the *Merrimac*, recognized the validity of Mr. Timby's claim, and paid him a liberal sum for the right to use his invention. He also invented the American turbine water-wheel and the method of firing ordnance by electricity.

Timrod, HENRY, poet; born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8, 1829; was educated at the University of Georgia; practised law; taught for several years, during which time he contributed to Southern papers and magazines; was editor of the *South Carolinian*, in Columbia, from 1864 till the city was burned in 1865, when he lost

all. His best known poem was a short ode written for Memorial Day. He died in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 6, 1867.

Tingey, THOMAS, naval officer; born in London, England, Sept. 11, 1750; served in the British navy; came to America before the Revolutionary War, and became an East India trader. He was appointed captain in the Continental navy in 1798; commanded the *Ganges* in 1799, and captured many French vessels. He was in the naval service fifty years, twenty-eight of which he was in command of the navy-yard at Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1829.

Tippecanoe, BATTLE OF. In the summer of 1811, the followers of Tecumseh and his brother showing signs of hostility, the governor of Indiana suggested to the government the propriety of establishing a military post high up the Wabash. The government proposed the seizure of Tecumseh and his brother as hostages for peace. A regiment under Col. John Boyd, stationed at Pittsburg, was ordered to repair to Vincennes to be placed under Harrison's command, and the latter was authorized, should the Indians begin hostilities, to call out the militia. Harrison agreed with the people of Vincennes that decisive measures should be taken at once. Tecumseh had gone South, and it was evident that his brother, the Prophet, was stirring up the Indians to war. Harrison, with Boyd's regiment, 300 strong, and 500 militia, partly from Kentucky, including two or three mounted companies, went up the Wabash about 60 miles to Terre Haute, and near there established a post called Fort Harrison. Thence he sent Delaware chiefs on a mission to the Prophet, who treated them with scorn. The troops pressed forward, and on Nov. 6, 1811, they encamped within 3 miles of the Prophet's town. For more than a day they had discerned savages hanging on their flanks, for the Prophet had become aware of their approach.

Harrison arranged his camp in the form of an irregular parallelogram, having on its front a battalion of United States infantry under Maj. G. R. C. Floyd, flanked on the left by one company, and on the right by two companies, of Indiana militia under Col. J. Bartholomew. In the rear

TIPPECANOE, BATTLE OF

was a battalion of United States infantry under Capt. W. C. Bean, acting as major, with Capt. R. C. Barton, of the regulars, in immediate command. These were supported on the right by four companies of Indiana militia, led respectively by Captains Snelling, Posey, Scott, and War-rick, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. Decker. The right flank, 80 yards wide, was filled with mounted riflemen under Captain Spencer. The left, about 150 yards in extent, was composed of mounted riflemen under Maj.-Gen. S.

crept through the prairie grass, and with horrid yells fell upon Harrison's camp. The whole camp was soon awakened, and their fires were extinguished. A desperate fight ensued. Nineteen-twentieths of the troops had never seen a battle. The combat soon extended to almost the whole square. The Indians advanced and retreated several times until, after daylight, they were attacked and dispersed by the mounted men, leaving forty of their dead on the field. Harrison's loss was upward of sixty killed, and twice as many



TIPPECANOE BATTLE-GROUND IN 1860.

Wells, and led by Cols. F. Geiger and David Robb. Two troops of dragoons under Col. J. H. Daviess, were stationed in the rear of the first line, and at a right-angle with those companies was a troop of cavalry as a reserve, under Capt. B. Parke. In the centre were the wagons, baggage, officers' tents, etc. Having supped, Harrison gave instructions to the several officers, and very soon the whole camp, excepting the sentinels on duty, were soundly slumbering. There was a slight drizzle of rain, and the darkness was intense.

In the camp of the Prophet all were awake, prepared to execute his orders, and after midnight (Nov. 7) the warriors

wounded. The mounted men rode to the Prophet's town and found it entirely deserted. They had left much that was valuable behind. The town was burned, and Harrison deemed it prudent to make a speedy retreat, encumbered as he was with the wounded. He destroyed much of the baggage of the army to afford transportation to the wounded, and fell back to Vincennes. This battle of Tippecanoe gave Harrison a decided military reputation. The battle-ground is close by Battle Ground, a little town near the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway, in Indiana. The battle-field, yet covered with the same oaks as at the time of the con-

TOBACCO—TOD

test, belongs to the State of Indiana, which has enclosed about 7 acres.

Tobacco, a plant so called by the natives of Haiti, or Santo Domingo. It played an important part in the early history of Virginia, and was found there under cultivation by the natives by the first adventurers sent by Raleigh, and by them introduced into England, where its use rapidly increased. Ralph Lane and his companions, who went back to England from Virginia with Sir Francis Drake, carried with them the first tobacco seen in that country, and Sir Walter introduced it to the Queen and the nobility. When the English became seated at Jamestown, they began its cultivation, and it soon became the staple agricultural product of the colony, and their chief source of revenue. Within less than ten years it became the standard currency of the colonies, by the price of which values were regulated. The standard price was about 66 cents a pound. For the seven years ending in 1621, the annual exportation of tobacco to England from Virginia averaged about 143,000 lbs. King James tried to suppress its inordinate use, and wrote *A Counter-blast to Tobacco*; and in May, 1621, Parliament passed a bill for that purpose, by which no tobacco was allowed to be imported into England except from Virginia and the Somers Isles (Bermudas), and none was allowed to be planted in England. It was also subject to a crown duty of 6d. per pound. In 1624 the King forbade by proclamation its cultivation except in Virginia and the Somers Isles. Finally, by relaxing restrictions, it became a source of large revenue to England, amounting in 1676 to \$775,000. In 1680 it had fallen in price to a penny a pound, and the colonists were not able to buy common necessaries. They petitioned for permission to resort to an old plan for reducing production and so raising the price by a cessation of crops for a year or two. The inhabitants of several counties signed a petition to the governor to call a special session of the Assembly for that purpose. The governor, alarmed by symptoms of a new rebellion, did so (April 18); but that body proceeded no further than to petition the King to order a "stint," or "cessation," in Virginia, Maryland, and

Carolina. The disappointed planters assembled, and in a riotous manner cut up the tobacco-plants extensively. They were prosecuted. Several of them were found guilty, and, under advice from England, some of them were executed—not for the act of cutting the plants alone, but for a violation of a colonial act which pronounced the assembling of eight or more persons to destroy crops of any kind to be high treason. It was afterwards cultivated in other English-American colonies, and at the middle of the last century there were exported to England in three years 40,000,000 lbs., of which about one-half was re-exported and the remainder consumed in England.

The following shows the production in pounds of manufactured tobacco in the United States in the calendar year 1899:

Chewing, smoking, and snuff....	286,453,738
Cigars and cigarettes.....	106,855,524
Exports, domestic.....	346,823,677
Exports, foreign.....	1,847,637
Total	741,980,576
Less imports.....	17,107,839
Net	724,872,737

Tocqueville, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLÉREL, COUNT DE, statesman; born in Paris, France, July 29, 1805; became a lawyer in 1827; visited the United States with Gustave de Beaumont in 1831 to study the penitentiary system. Returning to France he there advocated the solitary method as practised in the penitentiary of Cherry Hill, Philadelphia, and was largely instrumental in entirely remodelling not only the penitentiary system of France, but of the continent. He was the author of *The Penitentiary System of the United States and its Application in France* (with Gustave de Beaumont); *Democracy in America*; *On the Penitentiary System in the United States and the Confidential Mission for the Minister of the Interior of M.M. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville*, etc. He died in Cannes, France, April 16, 1859.

Tod, DAVID, diplomatist; born in Youngstown, O., Feb. 21, 1805; admitted to the bar in 1827 and practised in Warren for fifteen years; was a member of the State Senate in 1838; minister to Brazil in 1847-52; delegate to the Charleston

TODD—TOHOPEKA

convention in 1860; and governor of Ohio in 1861. He died in Youngstown, O., Nov. 13, 1868.

Todd, CHARLES BURR, author; born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 9, 1849; received a public school education; taught school for several years; was appointed secretary of the commission to print the early records of New York City in 1895. His publications include *History of the Burr Family*; *History of Redding, Conn.*; *Life and Letters of Joel Barlow*; *Story of the City of New York*; *Story of Washington, the National Capital*; *Lance Cross and Canoe in the Valley of the Mississippi* (with Rev. W. H. Milburn); *A Brief History of New York*, etc.

Todd, CHARLES SCOTT, military officer; born near Danville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1791; graduated at William and Mary College in 1809; was a subaltern and judge-advocate of Winchester's division of Kentucky volunteers in 1812; made captain of infantry in May, 1813; and was aide to General Harrison in the battle of the THAMES (*q. v.*). In March, 1815, he was made inspector-general, with the rank of colonel; and in 1817 was secretary of State of Kentucky. In 1820 he was confidential agent to Colombia, and in 1841-45 was United States minister to Russia. He died in Baton Rouge, La., May 17, 1871.

Todd, JOHN, military officer; born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1750; was adjutant-general to Gen. Andrew Lewis in the action of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774; accompanied DANIEL BOONE (*q. v.*) on an exploring tour as far as Bowling Green, Ky., in 1775; settled near Lexington, Ky., in 1776; represented Kentucky county in the Virginia legislature in the same year; was commissioned colonel in 1777; for two years was commandant of the civil government of that county, which subsequently was made the State of Illinois. He was killed while leading his forces against the Indians at the Blue Licks, Ky., Aug. 19, 1782.

Todd, MARION, lawyer; born in Plymouth, N. Y.; educated in Eaton Rapids

schools and at Ypsilanti Normal School, in Michigan; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California in 1881; and practised there for several years. She wrote *Prof. Goldwin Smith and His Satellites in Congress*; *Protective Tariff Delusion*; *Pizarro and John Sherman*; and *Railroads of Europe and America*.

Todd, THOMAS, jurist; born in King and Queen county, Va., Jan. 23, 1765; served in the latter part of the Revolution with the Continental army; became a lawyer in 1786; was appointed clerk of the United States court for the district of Kentucky, and when it became a State in 1799 was made clerk of the court of appeals; became chief-justice of the court in 1806. He was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme



CHARLES SCOTT TODD.

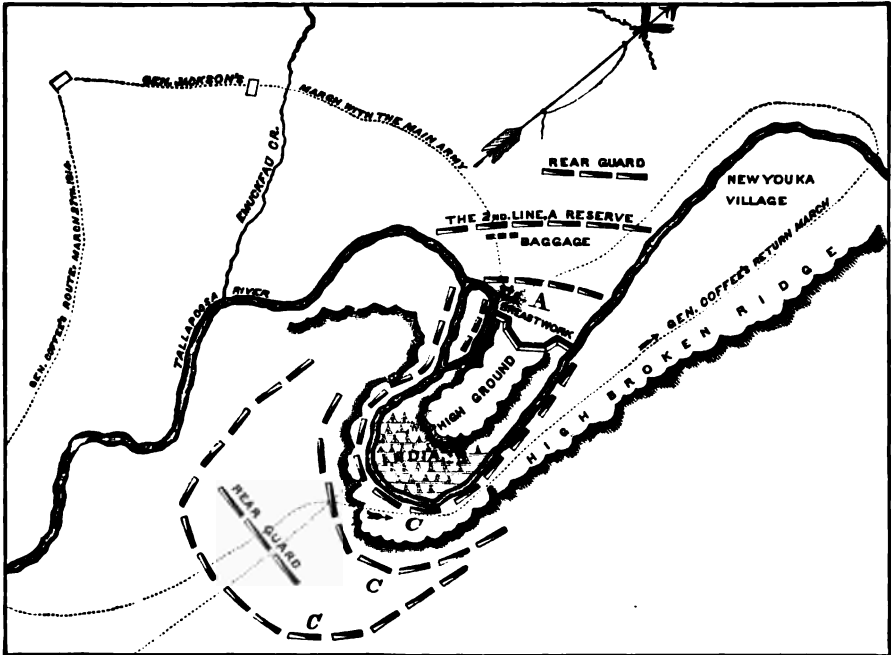
Court, Feb. 7, 1826, but died in Frankfort, Ky., on the same day.

Tohopeka, or **Horseshoe Bend, BATTLE AT**. In February, 1814, troops from east Tennessee were on the march to reinforce Jackson for the purpose of striking a finishing blow at the power of the Creek Indians. About 2,000 of them pressed towards the Coosa, and at the same time a similar number from west Tennessee

TOHOPEKA, BATTLE AT

were making their way into Alabama. Colonel Williams, with 600 regulars, reached Fort Strother on Feb. 6. Other troops soon joined them, and the Choctaw Indians openly espoused the cause of the United States. At the close of February,

peninsula, near the river, was a village of log-huts, where hundreds of canoes were moored, so that the garrison might have the means of escape if hard pushed. They had an ample supply of food for a long siege. They were about 1,200 in number,



MAP OF THE BATTLE AT TOHOPEKA.

Jackson found himself at the head of 5,000 men. Supplies were gathered, and at the middle of March the troops were ready to move. Meanwhile the Creeks, from experience, had such premonitions of disaster that they concentrated their forces at the bend of the Tallapoosa River, in the northeast part of Tallapoosa county, Ala., at a place called Tohopeka, or Horae-shoe Bend, a peninsula containing about 100 acres of land. White men from Pensacola and half-bloods hostile to the United States aided them in building a strong breastwork of logs across the neck of the peninsula. They pierced it with two rows of port-holes, arranged in such a manner as to expose the assailants to a cross-fire from within. Back of this was a mass of the logs and brush; and at the foot of the

one-fourth being women and children. There the Indians determined to defend themselves to the last extremity.

To this stronghold Jackson marched, sending his stores down the Coosa in flat-boats; and on the morning of March 27 he halted within a few miles of the breastworks at Tohopeka. His spies soon informed him of the position of the Indians. He sent General Coffee, with all the mounted men and friendly Indians, to cross the river two miles below and take position opposite the village at the foot of the peninsula. Then he pressed forward and planted two cannon within 80 yards of the breastworks on the neck, and opened fire upon them. As the small balls were buried in the logs and earth the Indians sent up a shout of derision and defied their

TOHOPEKA—TOLERATION ACTS

assailants. Coffee, with some Cherokees, swam across the river and seized the boats, with which quite a body of troops were enabled to cross at once. These burned the Indian village and approached the enemy in their rear, but were too few to dislodge the Indians. Meanwhile Jackson had been vainly battering the works on the neck with cannon-balls, and he proceeded to storm them. In the face of a tempest of bullets they pressed forward. The leader of the storming-party (Maj. L. P. Montgomery) leaped upon the breastworks and called upon his men to follow. He was shot dead, when Ensign Sam Houston (afterwards conqueror and President of Texas, United States Senator, etc.), who was wounded in the thigh by a barbed arrow, leaped down among the Indians and called upon his companions to follow. They did so, and fought like tigers. Their dexterous use of the bayonet caused the Indians to break their line and flee in wild confusion to the woods that covered the peninsula.

Believing torture awaited every captive, not one of them would suffer himself to be taken or ask for quarter. Some attempted to escape by swimming across the river, but were shot by Tennessee sharp-shooters. Others secreted themselves in thickets, and were driven out and slain; and a considerable number took refuge under the river bluffs, where they were covered by a part of the breastworks and felled trees. To the latter Jackson sent a messenger, telling them their lives should be spared if they would surrender. He was fired upon. A cannon brought to bear upon the stronghold effected little. Then the general called for volunteers to storm it, and wounded Ensign Houston was the first to step out. Nothing could be effected until the torch was applied; and as the Indians rushed out from the flames they were shot down without mercy. The carnage continued until late in the evening; and when it ended 557 Creek warriors lay dead on the peninsula. Of 1,000 who went into the battle in the morning, not more than 200 were alive, and many of these were severely wounded. Jackson lost thirty-two killed and ninety-nine wounded. The Cherokees lost eighteen killed and thirty-six wounded. This blow broke the proud spirit of the Creeks, and

they had no heart to make a stand anywhere else.

Toledo, a city and county seat of Lucas county, O., near the junction of the Maumee River and Maumee Bay. Its early name was the Miami of the Lakes, which in time gave way to that of the Lady of the Lakes. Long before the whites settled here the place was a noted fishing resort of the Miami Indians. Subsequently it became a trading-post. It was not till after the victory of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers that it was possible for the whites to settle here. Population (1900) 131,822.

Toledo War, a contest regarding the boundary-line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan in 1835-37. Owing to both the State and the Territory taking possession of a disputed section of land, each appealed to President Jackson for a settlement of the difficulty. He, however, refused to interfere, whereupon the governor of Ohio called out the State militia and the governor of Michigan Territory took possession of Toledo. Just as matters were assuming a threatening phase, Congress decided to admit Michigan into the Union as a State, June 15, 1836, on conditions regarding the boundary-line which were formally accepted.

Toleration Acts. At a General Court of Elections, held at Portsmouth, beginning May 19, 1647, for "the colonie and province of Providence," after adopting many acts and orders concerning the government and for the punishment of crimes, it was decreed that "These are the laws that concern all men, and these are the penalties for the transgression thereof, which by common consent are ratified and established throughout the whole colony; and otherwise than thus, what is herein forbidden, all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God." This act of toleration was so broad and absolute that it would include Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Parsee, Buddhist, or pagan.

The General Assembly of Maryland, convened at St. Mary's, April 2, 1649, after enacting severe punishments for the crime of blasphemy, and declaring that certain penalties should be inflicted upon any one who should call

TOM—TO-MO-CHI-CHI

another a sectarian name of reproach, adopted the declaration that "whereas the enforcing of conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it has been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants, . . . no person or persons whatsoever within this province, or the islands, posts, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be anyways troubled or molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, within the province or the islands thereunto belonging, nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against his or her conscience." This was an outgrowth of English statutes. On Oct. 27, 1645, the English House of Commons ordered "that the inhabitants of the Bermudas, and of all other American plantations now or hereafter planted, should, without molestation or trouble, have and enjoy the liberty of conscience in matters of God's worship." In 1647 Parliament passed another act, allowing all persons to meet for religious duties and ordinances in a fit place, provided the public peace was not disturbed. The Maryland toleration act (1649) was the joint work of Roman Catholics and Protestants. The General Assembly at that time was composed of eight Roman Catholics and sixteen Protestants—three councillors, and five burgesses were Roman Catholics, and the governor (William Stone), six councillors, and nine burgesses were Protestants. The act did not establish absolute toleration, as did the act of Rhode Island passed two years before, for it applied only to orthodox Christians, so-called, who accepted the doctrine of the Trinity.

Tom, popularly known as **BLIND TOM**, musician; born blind, and of negro slave parents, near Columbus, Ga., May 25, 1849. During infancy he gave no sign of intelligence excepting when he heard a sound; was afterwards precocious in learning words, but while he could repeat whole conversations that he had heard, words had no meaning to him, and he made

known his wants by inarticulate sounds. His performances on the piano were wonderful and he could reproduce from memory over 5,000 compositions, including the most difficult selections from Beethoven, Chopin, Thalberg, Bach, and Gottschalk.

Tomahawk, originally a North American Indian war-club, more generally applied to the war-hatchet which the Indians made of stone. After the Europeans had formed alliances with the Indians, the former introduced a new form of tomahawk which combined the features of an implement of warfare with a tobacco-pipe, the handle forming the stem.

Tomes, ROBERT, physician; born in New York City, March 27, 1817; graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College in 1835; studied medicine in Philadelphia and later at the University of Edinburgh; returned to the United States and practised in New York for a few years, and was then appointed surgeon on a vessel for the Pacific Mail Steamboat Company, and made trips between Panama and San Francisco. He was United States consul at Rheims, France, in 1865-67. He contributed largely to journals and magazines; and was author of *Panama in 1855*; *The American in Japan*; *The Battles of America by Sea and Land*; *The War with the South: A History of the Great American Rebellion*, etc. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1892.

To-mo-chi-chi, Creek chief; born in Georgia about 1642; met Oglethorpe in Savannah in friendly conference early in 1733. He was then ninety-one years old, of commanding person and grave demeanor, and though for some reason he had been banished from the Lower Creeks, he had great influence throughout the confederacy as a brave chief and wise sachem. Mary Musgrave, the half-breed wife of a South Carolina trader, acted as interpreter. He pledged his unwavering friendship for the English, and he kept his word. A satisfactory treaty was made, by which the English obtained sovereignty over the domain between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, and westward as far as the extent of their tide-waters. Oglethorpe distributed presents among the friendly Indians. In the spring of 1734 To-mo-chi-chi went with Oglethorpe to

England. He was accompanied by his wife, their adopted son and nephew, and five chiefs. They were cordially received in England, and were objects of great curiosity, for Indians had not been seen in that country since Peter Schuyler was there with Mohawks in Queen Anne's reign. They were taken in coaches, each drawn by six horses, to have an interview with the King, arrayed in brilliant English costume—the Creek monarch and his queen in scarlet and gold. He made a speech to King George and gave him a bunch of eagle's feathers, to which a gracious reply was made assuring the Indians of English protection. They remained four months in England, during which time a brother of the Indian queen died of small-pox. The company were conveyed to the place of embarkation in the royal coaches, with presents valued at \$2,000; and the Prince of Wales gave To-mo-chi-chi's heir a gold watch, with an injunction to call upon Jesus Christ every morning when he looked at it. They reached Savannah late in December, 1734. To-mo-chi-chi died Oct. 5, 1739. At his funeral minute-guns were fired at the battery at Savannah, and musketry was discharged. He was buried in the centre of the town, and Oglethorpe ordered a "pyramid of stone" to be erected over his grave. The funeral was attended by the magistrates and people of Savannah and a train of Indians.

Tompkins, DANIEL D., statesman; born in Fox Meadows (now Scarsdale), N. Y., June 21, 1774; graduated at Columbia College in 1795; admitted to the bar in 1797; governor of New York in 1807-16; elected Vice-President of the United States in 1816 and 1820. Prior to retiring from the governorship of New York he sent a message dated Jan. 17, 1817, urging that a day be set for declaring the abolition of slavery in that State. Acting upon his wish the legislature set July 4, 1827. He died on Staten Island, N. Y., June 11, 1825.

Toms River, a village and county seat of Ocean county, N. J.; founded in early colonial days; formerly contained large salt works; was a retreat for privateers in the Revolutionary War; and was burned by the British, March 24, 1782.

Tonikan Indians, a stock of North American Indians belonging politically to the Chicasa Confederacy. About 1700 there were three tribes living respectively in Avoyelles parish, La., at Tonica Bluffs, on the Mississippi River, and near the junction of the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers. The second of these tribes was noted for its friendship with the French colonists, and all of them were skilful warriors. The Tonikans now living are located on the old Avoyelles reservation, near Marksville, La.

Tonti, HENRI, CHEVALIER DE, explorer; born in Gaeta, Italy, about 1650; son of Lorenzo Tonti; inventor of the Tontine system of association; entered the French army in his youth, and in the French naval service he lost a hand. In 1678 he accompanied La Salle to Canada, and assisted him in his Western explorations, building a fort on the site of Peoria, Ill., in 1680. He descended the Mississippi to its mouth with La Salle in 1682. In 1684 he went to the mouth of the Mississippi to meet La Salle, and attempted a settlement of Europeans in Arkansas. In 1685 he incited a force of Western Indians to attack the Senecas. Again he went down to the Gulf to meet La Salle, and was again disappointed; and in 1699 he went down to meet Iberville, and remained in the Gulf region, dying in Fort St. Louis, Mobile, in September, 1704.

Toombs, ROBERT, legislator; born in Washington, Wilkes co., Ga., July 2, 1810; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1828; studied law at the University of Virginia; practised until elected to Congress in 1845; was a captain under General Scott in the Creek War; was several years a member of the Georgia legislature; and remained in Congress until 1853, when he became United States Senator. He was re-elected in 1859. In the Senate, on Jan. 7, 1861, following a patriotic speech by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, he said: "The abolitionists have for long years been sowing dragons' teeth, and they have finally got a crop of armed men. The Union, sir, is dissolved. That is a fixed fact lying in the way of this discussion, and men may as well hear it. One of your confederates (South Carolina) has already wisely, bravely, boldly, met the public danger

TOOMBS—TORIES

and confronted it. She is only ahead and beyond any of her sisters because of her greater facility of action. The great majority of those sister States under like circumstances consider her cause as their cause." He then declared that "the South" was prepared for the arbitrament of the sword. "Now, sir," he said, "you



ROBERT TOOMBS.

may see the glitter of the bayonet and hear the tramp of armed men from your capital to the Rio Grande." This was uttered before any State convention excepting that of South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession. Toombs then defined his own position. "I believe," he said, "for all the acts which the Republican party call treason and rebellion there stands before them as good a traitor and as good a rebel as ever descended from Revolutionary loins." He demanded the right of going into all Territories with slaves as property, and that property to be protected by the national government. "You say No," he said; "you and the Senate say No; the House says No; and throughout the length and breadth of your whole conspiracy against the Constitution there is one shout of No! It is the price of my allegiance. Withhold it, and you can't get my obedience. There is the philosophy of the armed men that have sprung up in this country; and I had rather see the population of my own, my native land, beneath the sod than that they should support for one hour such a government." He was expelled from the Senate on March 14, 1861; became a mem-

ber of the Confederate convention at Montgomery in February, 1861; was made Secretary of State of the provisional government then established; and left the office in September and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He died in Washington, Ga., Dec. 15, 1885. See STEPHENS, ALEXANDER H.

Topolobampo, the name of a bay of the Gulf of California, belonging to the State of Sinaloa, Mexico; selected in 1886 by a number of conspicuous socialists in the United States as a site of a new colony. A charter was obtained under the laws of California; a model town was planned; and several hundred colonists went to the bay in the latter part of that year. Subsequently the company divided, and nearly all the members returned to the United States, the failure of the scheme being attributed to the unsuitable character of the land and the lack of water.

Torbet, ALFRED THOMAS ARCHIMEDES, military officer; born in Georgetown, Del., July 1, 1833; graduated at West Point in 1855, serving in Florida in 1856-57. He became colonel of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers in September, 1861, and was active in the Peninsular campaign. He commanded a brigade in the battles of Groveton, or second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain (where he was wounded), and Antietam. In November, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers; was engaged at Gettysburg; and commanded a division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac from May to July, 1864. He was chief of cavalry in the Shenandoah campaign from August to October, 1864, and was brevetted major-general, United States army, in March, 1865. He resigned in October, 1866, and in 1871 was sent as consul-general to Havana. He was drowned in the wreck of the steamer *Vera Cruz* off the coast of Florida, Sept. 30, 1880.

Tories, or **Loyalists**. There was a great diversity of sentiment in the English-American colonies during the disputes with the mother-country before war commenced in 1775 and during its progress. Probably every American citizen desired the freedom which the most zealous patriot sought; they differed only in their opinions as to the best method to be employed for obtaining it. The Whigs, or the popular party, were radicals; the



TORY REFUGEES

TORIES

Tories, or the adherents of the crown and Parliament, were conservatives. The latter defended or condoned the oppressive measures of Parliament; the former denounced them as absolutely tyrannical and not to be endured. The question, Which party is right? was a vital one. The imperial government settled it in favor of the Whigs by rescinding their oppressive measures one after another; and this decision has been ratified by the judgment of posterity on both sides of the Atlantic. The Declaration of Independence compelled men of opposite opinions to avow them publicly. Then the important question arose concerning the policy of tolerating the Tories, or loyalists—their acts must be restrained as a prudential measure against injury to the patriot cause. Having the power, and believing themselves to be in the right, the Whigs took decisive measures to that end. Imprisonment or other odious restraint at home, or banishment, was the alternative presented. To a large proportion of the loyalists the latter horn of the dilemma appeared the least affliction, and many hundreds abandoned their country and fled to Nova Scotia or to England; while a considerable number, especially of the young men, were embodied in military corps, and took up arms against their Whig countrymen.

This embodiment was undertaken by the deposed Governor Tryon, of New York. He was ably seconded by Oliver De Lancey, brother of a lieutenant-governor of the province of New York, and Courtlandt Skinner, of New Jersey. But these loyalist corps numbered far less, for a long time, than the ministry or their partisans in America anticipated. The greatest exertions of the three leaders above named had not caused an enrolment of over 1,200 of them as late as the spring of 1777. Afterwards the number greatly increased, though there were not a great many in the field at one time. Sabine estimates the whole number enrolled during the Revolutionary War at 20,000. The first organization was under Lord Dunmore in Virginia and Martin in North Carolina, in 1775. Later there were loyalists under Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler in New York; also under Tryon and De Lancey in the same State, and

Skinner, of New Jersey. Later still the loyalists of the Carolinas, who were numerous in the western districts, were embodied under Maj. Patrick Ferguson, killed at King's Mountain in 1781. Altogether, there were twenty-nine or thirty regiments, regularly officered and enrolled. The most noted loyalist corps in the war was that of the Queen's Rangers, led by Major Simcoe, afterwards governor of Canada.

The loyalists were of two kinds. Some were honorable, conscientious men, governed by principle, and friends of the British government by conviction; others were selfish and unscrupulous, siding with the supposed stronger side for purposes of gain, spite, or opportunities for plunder and rapine under legal sanction. The majority of the latter class filled the military ranks, and their oppressions and cruelties excited the fiercest animosities of the Whigs, who suffered dreadfully. They were made to hate the name of Tory, and in many instances the aversion was felt for at least two generations in Whig families towards the descendants of Tories. Banishments and confiscations by the Whig authorities were popular; but when peace came and animosities subsided, mercy and justice combined to do right. In the negotiation of the treaty of peace (1782), the British commissioners claimed indemnity for the losses of the loyalists. It was denied on the ground that the Whigs during the war had really suffered greater losses through the acts of the Tories, and the claim was not allowed.

At the close of the war the military organizations of the loyalists were disbanded, and some of the officers were transferred to the royal army and continued in service for life. Others, less fortunate, went with a host of civil and military companions into exile, the northern ones chiefly to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, and the southern ones to the Bahamas, Florida, and the British West Indies. Many also went to England, and for years were importunate petitioners for relief from the British government. The officers generally received half pay. Towards the close of 1782 the British Parliament appointed a committee to attend to the claims of the loyalists. By their decision (June, 1783) the sum of \$216,000

TORNADO—TORONTO

was to be distributed annually among 687 loyalist pensioners. The claimants finally became so numerous that a permanent board of commissioners was appointed, which continued about seven years. On March 25, 1784, the number of claimants was 2,063, and the aggregate amount of property claimed to have been destroyed or confiscated, besides debts which they had lost, was about \$35,000,000. In 1790 the Parliament settled the whole matter by enactment. Altogether, nearly \$15,000,000 were distributed among the American loyalists by the British government. It was regarded as a most generous act in a nation which had expended nearly \$100,000,000 in the war, and by it lost a vast and valuable domain.

Tornado, a violent storm of high velocity; named from the Spanish because of the turning and twisting of an air-current. In the United States the tornado is quite a common occurrence in sections east of the great plains; in the spring in most of the Southern States, and in both spring and summer in some of the Northern States. A tornado is frequently and erroneously given the name of cyclone, but while a cyclone may be several hundred miles in diameter and only a mile or two deep, a tornado is usually only a few score feet in diameter and only several hundred feet high. The cyclone may last several days, while the life of a tornado is generally limited to an hour or two.



YORK (TORONTO) IN 1813, FROM THE BLOCK-HOUSE EAST OF THE DON.

Toronto, the name of an Indian village when Governor Simcoe made it the capital of Upper Canada in 1794, and named it York. There the seat of the provincial

government remained until 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) formed a legislative union. When the confederation was formed, in 1867, Toronto, the name by which York had been known since 1834, became the permanent seat of government for Ontario.

In the winter of 1812-13 the American Secretary of War (John Armstrong) conceived a new plan for an invasion of Canada. He did not think the American troops on the northern frontier sufficiently strong to attack Montreal, and he proposed instead to attack successively Kingston, York (now Toronto), and Fort George, near the mouth of the Niagara River, thus cutting off the communication between Montreal and Upper Canada. As the British had a sloop-of-war on the stocks at York, another fitting out there, and a third repairing, Dearborn and Chauncey were of opinion that the surest way to secure the supremacy of Lake Ontario, and so make an invasion successful, would be to attack York first. This proposition was sanctioned by the President, and at the middle of April (1813) Chauncey and Dearborn had matured a plan of operations with a combined land and naval force. It was to cross the lake and capture York, and then proceed to attack Fort George. At the same time troops were to cross the Niagara River and capture Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, and Fort Chippewa, below, join the victors at Fort George, and

all proceed to capture Kingston. With 1,700 troops under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, Dearborn sailed in Chauncey's fleet from Sackett's Harbor, April 25, and on the morning of the 27th the armament appeared before

York. Chauncey's fleet consisted of the new sloop-of-war *Madison*, twenty-four guns, the brig *Oneida*, and eleven armed schooners.

TORONTO

York was then the headquarters of General Sheaffe, at the head of regulars and Indians. It was intended to land at a clearing near old Fort Toronto, but a strong easterly wind drove the boats in which the troops had left the fleet farther westward, and beyond any effectual covering by the guns of the navy. Major Forsyth and his riflemen led the van in landing. When within half rifle-shot of the shore they were assailed by a deadly volley of bullets from a company of Glen-

gary men and a party of Indians concealed in the woods. Pike, from the deck of the *Madison*, saw this, and, jumping into a boat, ordered his staff to follow. Very soon he was in the midst of a sharp fight between Forsyth's men and the party on shore.

The main body soon followed, and the British were driven back to their works near the town. The Americans, led by Pike, followed closely and captured two redoubts, and at the same time Chauncey hurled deadly volleys of grape-shot on the foe from his guns. Heavy ordnance had been landed, and these were pressed forward with great fatigue over the many ravines. The Indian allies of the British, frightened by the cannon, deserted Sheaffe, and the latter fell back to the Western Battery, mounting 24-

pounders. Pike's men were about to storm it, and Chauncey's round-shot were pounding it, when the wooden magazine of the battery, which had been carelessly left open, exploded, killing some of the garrison and seriously damaging the works. The dismayed enemy spiked the cannon and retired to a battery nearer the town. That, too, was soon abandoned, and Sheaffe and his men fled to the garrison, near the governor's house, and then opened a fire of round and grape shot upon the Americans.



THE POWDER-MAGAZINE BLOWN UP BY THE BRITISH

The great guns of the British were soon silenced, and the Americans expected every moment to see a white flag displayed from the block-house, when a sudden and awful calamity occurred. General Pike was sitting upon a stump conversing with a huge British sergeant who had been taken prisoner, and with his staff around him, when a sudden tremor of the ground was felt, followed by a tremendous explosion near the British garrison. The enemy, despairing of holding the place, had blown



REMAINS OF THE WESTERN BATTERY IN 1860.

TORONTO

up their powder-magazine, situated upon the edge of the lake, at the mouth of a ravine. Fragments of timber and huge stones, of which the magazine walls were built, were scattered in every direction over a space of several hundred feet. By that

victory when the British ensign was pulled down at York. He lingered several hours. Just before he expired that flag was brought to him. He made a sign for it to be placed under his head, and in that position he died. The port and village of



OLD FORT AT TORONTO IN 1860.

explosion fifty-two Americans were slain and 180 wounded. Forty of the British also lost their lives. General Pike, two of his aides, and the captive sergeant were mortally hurt. The terrified Americans scattered in dismay, but were soon rallied, the column was reformed, and Col. Cromwell Pearce, of Pennsylvania, assumed the command.

The Americans pressed forward to the village, where they were met by the civil authorities of the town, who surrendered the place, together with 290 regulars and the militia. With them were also taken the war-vessel (the *Duke of Gloucester*) and a large quantity of naval and military stores. The loss of the Americans in the capture of York, in killed and wounded on land, was 269; and on the fleet, seventeen. The British loss, besides the prisoners, was 149. General Pike was crushed between two stones, and was carried on board the *Pert*, then Chauncey's flag-ship. His benumbed ears heard the shout of

York were abandoned by the Americans, for they were of little value to them. General Sheaffe, taking advantage of the confusion after the explosion, and the time purposely consumed in the capitulation, after destroying some vessels on the stocks and some storehouses, escaped with the larger portion of the regulars to Kingston. After the Americans left, the fort at Toronto was repaired, and has been garrisoned ever since, only the barracks being kept in order.

When the Americans took possession of York, the Parliament-house and other public buildings were burned by an unknown hand. It was said that the incendiary was instigated by the indignation of the Americans, who found hanging upon the wall of the legislative chamber a "human scalp," for which commodity Proctor had paid bounties when at Fort Malden. It is not pleasant to relate a fact so discreditable; but, as a British historian (Auchinleck), has intimated that the scalp in

TORPEDOES

question—which Commodore Chauncey sent to the Secretary of War—was taken from the head of a British Indian “shot, while in a tree,” by that officer when the Americans advanced, the fair fame of a dead man demands the revelation of the truth. Chauncey was not on shore at York. A few days after the capture of that city he wrote from Sackett’s Harbor to the Secretary of the Navy: “I have the honor to present to you, by the hands of Lieutenant Dudley, the British standard taken at York on the 27th of April last, accompanied by the mace, over which hung a human scalp. These articles were taken from the Parliament-house by one of my officers and presented to me.” General Dearborn wrote: “A scalp was found in the legislative council-chamber, suspended near the speaker’s chair, accompanied by the mace.”

Torpedoes. The government of the United States, like that of Great Britain, refused to make use of Fulton’s torpedoes in warfare, but it was attempted by individuals against the British blockading squadron. In New York Harbor a schooner named the *Eagle* was used as a torpedo-vessel. In her hold John Scudder, Jr., originator of the plot, placed ten kegs of gunpowder, with a quantity of sulphur mixed with it, in a strong cask, and surrounded it with huge stones and other missiles, which, in the event of an explosion, might inflict great injury. At the head of the cask, in the inside, were fixed two gunlocks with cords, attached to their triggers at one end, and two barrels of flour at the other end, so that, when the flour should be removed, the lock would be sprung, the powder ignited, and the terrible mine exploded. The *Eagle*, commanded by Captain Riker, sailed for New London late in June, 1813, where, as was intended, she was captured by armed men in boats sent from the *Ramillies*, Commodore Hardy’s flag-ship. The crew of the *Eagle* escaped to the shore and watched the result. An unavailing attempt was made to get the *Eagle* alongside the *Ramillies*, for the purpose of transferring her cargo to that ship. Finally boats were sent out as lighters, and when the first barrel of flour was removed the explosion took place. A volume of fire shot up from the *Eagle* fully 200

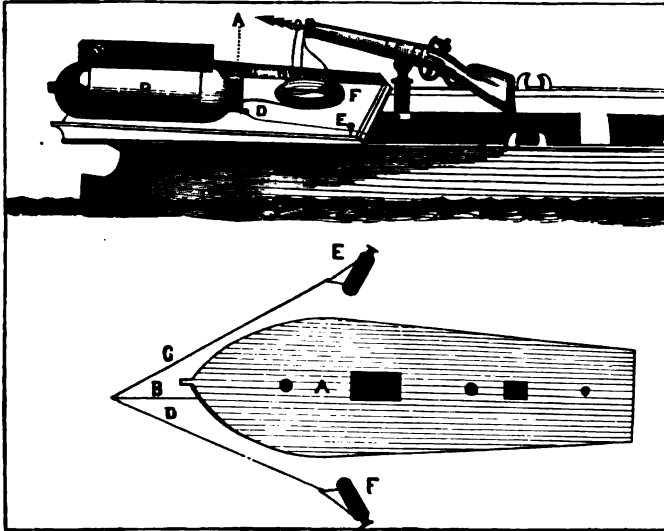
feet in height, and a shower of pitch and tar fell on the deck of the *Ramillies*. The *Eagle* and the first lieutenant and ten men of the *Ramillies* were blown into atoms, and some of the occupants of boats near were fatally injured. This was followed by an attempt to explode a torpedo under the *Ramillies*.

A citizen of Norwich, Conn., acquainted with Bushnell’s torpedo, invented a submarine boat, in which he voyaged under water at the rate of 3 miles an hour. Three times he went under the *Ramillies*, and on the third occasion had nearly fastened the torpedo to the ship’s bottom, when the breaking of a screw baffled the attempt. He was discovered, but escaped. A fisherman of Long Island, named Penny, made attempts on the *Ramillies* with a torpedo in a whale-boat, and Hardy was kept continually on the alert. He kept the *Ramillies* constantly in motion, and caused her bottom to be swept with a cable every two hours, night and day. Finally he warned the inhabitants that if such warfare was not discontinued he would proceed to burn the town. The warning was effectual.

In July, Mr. Mix, of the navy, attempted to blow up the *Plantagenet*, seventy-four guns, with a torpedo. She was lying off Cape Henry, Va. Under cover of intense darkness, the torpedo was carried out in an open boat called the *Chesapeake Avenger*, and dropped so as to float down under the ship’s bow. It exploded a few seconds too soon. A column of water 25 feet in diameter, half-luminous with lurid light, was thrown up at least 40 feet high, with an explosion as terrific as thunder, producing a concussion like the shock of an earthquake. It burst at the crown, and water fell in profusion on the deck of the *Plantagenet*. At the same moment she rolled into the chasm made by the explosion, and nearly upset.

Torpedoes were also placed at intervals across the Narrows, at New York, and at the entrance to the harbor of Portland. The impression prevailed in the British navy that the United States government had adopted Fulton’s torpedoes, and this made the British commanders on our coast very circumspect. No doubt the fear of torpedoes saved the American coast-towns from plunder and the torch. Torpedo war-

TORPEDOES



TORPEDOES.

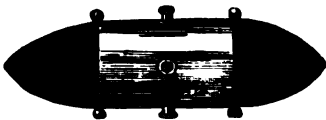
A, platform; B, torpedo; C, water-tight pine-box; D, pin to be drawn. Lower cut: A, vessel at anchor; B, her cable; E, F, two torpedoes; C, D, the coupling lines.

fare was much practised in the Civil War. The torpedoes used by the Confederates were various in form and construction. The most efficient ones were the galvanic and percussion. The former were provided with a wire connected with a gal-

the wires connected with bomb-proofs on shore.

One of these, containing nearly a ton of powder, was planted in the centre of the deep channel at Drury's Bluff. On account of the depth of water, it was attached to a long rod, and that to the "mushroom" anchor by a chain, as it was desirable to have the torpedo only the depth of a vessel below the surface. No. 1 was made of a common barrel, with solid pointed ends, made of palmetto-wood, and were used in Charleston Harbor. After the capture of Fort Fisher, vessels were sent to pick up the torpedoes sunk in the Cape Fear River.

As soon as Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, in April, 1865, a notable expedition was undertaken in search of torpedoes, with which it was known a portion of that river abounded. The expedition consisted of about 300 men in several tugs and thirty small boats, all under the command of Capt. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N. On the morning of April 3, Captain Chandler started from Dutch Gap, with a flotilla and his flagship the *Sangamon*, and before sunset he had so cleared the river of these dangerous obstructions that the passage to Richmond



PERCUSSION TORPEDO—NO. 1.

vanic battery on the shore, by which the mine might be exploded at any moment. The percussion or "sensitive" ones exploded by the act of forcible contact. Some of these were made in the form of a double cone, with percussion tubes ar-

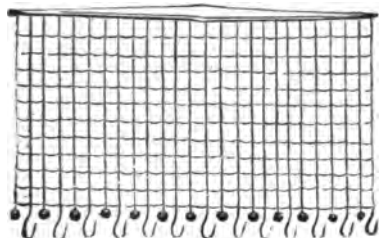


PERCUSSION TORPEDO—NO. 2.

ranged around the cylinder thus formed, at the point of contact of the bases of the cones, as seen in the illustration here

TORRENS'S LAND SYSTEM—TOTTEN

was made comparatively safe, and the next morning President Lincoln went up to Richmond from City Point in the *Malvern*, Admiral Porter's flag-ship. The fishing was carried on in this wise: The steam-vessels were protected by torpedo-nets formed of ropes weighted with iron or lead, and furnished with hooks to catch the little submarine mines. These nets were hung from spars placed athwart the bowsprit in front of the vessel, and sometimes in like manner along its sides. A net like that at the bow was placed off the stern, and was dragged after the vessel as a fisherman drags his net. No officer in the



TORPEDO-NET.

navy was better qualified for performing this task than Captain Chandler, requiring as it did cool courage and rare judgment. "The knowledge that a simple touch will lay your ship a helpless, sinking wreck upon the water without even the satisfaction of firing one shot in return," wrote Captain Chandler, "calls for more courage than can be expressed, and a short cruise among torpedoes will sober the most intrepid disposition."

Torrens's Land System, a plan of land transfer drawn up by Sir Robert Torrens, and by him put in operation in Australia. It is now used in all the Australian provinces, in Tasmania and New Zealand, and in British Columbia and Ontario, and has been attempted in various parts of the United States. Its object is to make the transfer of land as simple as that of bank stock, and render the title of the holder thereof as free from danger or difficulty as ordinarily the title of the holder of bank stock is to the shares he holds. A land registry is established under the control of an officer known as the master of titles, by whom all land transactions are registered. A title may be registered as

absolute or possessory; if absolute, the title must be approved by the master of titles before the ownership can be registered in fee-simple.

Tortugas, DRY. See DRY TORTUGAS.

Torture. Although various kinds of torture were in use in Europe and Great Britain for many ages, the use of such cruelty was never legally recognized in the British colonies, and it was exceedingly seldom that resort was had to such punishment. A notable exception is found in the case of Giles Corey, a supposed witch in Salem, Mass., who, in 1692, refused to answer any questions on his trial, and was pressed to death, this being the only known instance in America of the infliction of the penalty, known in French as *peine forte et dure*, or pressing to death.

Totem, among savage tribes, especially the North American Indians, the token or symbol of a family or clan; usually an animal or some natural object selected for reverence and superstitious regard. It serves for a sort of surname of the family. Its importance lies in the notion that individuals trace their lineage from it. The turtle, the bear, and the wolf appear to be favored and honored totems among many tribes. The obligations growing out of a common totem are scrupulously regarded. Inter-marriage among those having it was criminal. All such, of whatever clan or tribe, friendly or hostile, have the rights of hospitality, of succor in distress, and of friendship as blood-relations. The totem is never changed.

Totten, CHARLES A. L., military officer; born in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1851; graduated at the United States Military Academy in June, 1873; and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 4th United States Artillery. In 1889 he was appointed military instructor at the Yale Scientific School, and while there gained notoriety as a chronological investigator. His eccentric speculations as to the length of time that the earth had existed, and his prophecy, which he based on the book of Daniel, that the world would come to an end in 1895, along with many other similar teachings, made him the object of much ridicule and subjected Yale University to severe criticism. He was therefore notified in April, 1892, that he would be relieved of his instruc-

TOTTEN—TOWN-MEETINGS

torship on Aug. 1, 1892. He, however, resigned his commission in the army and devoted himself to literary work.

Totten, JOSEPH GILBERT, military officer; born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788; graduated at West Point in 1805, and was chief engineer of the army on the Niagara frontier in 1812-13. For meritorious services in the capture of Fort George he was brevetted major in June, 1813. He was chief engineer of Generals Izard and Macomb on Lake Erie in 1814, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battle of Plattsburg. He was chief engineer of the army of General Scott in the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847, and brevetted brigadier-general. From 1846 to 1864 he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and in the Civil War was chief engineer of the United States army. He was brevetted major-general, United States army, the day before his death, in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864. He was author of an able *Report on the Subject of National Defences* (1851), and translator of *Vicat on Mortars*.

Toucey, ISAAC, statesman; born in Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796; received a private education; admitted to the bar in 1818; practised at Hartford, Conn.; member of Congress in 1835-39; governor of Connecticut in 1845. He served as Attorney-General of the United States in 1848-49; as a United States Senator in 1852-57; and as Secretary of the Navy in 1857-61. He then resumed the practice of law. He died in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869.

Tourgee, ALBION WINEGAR, jurist; born in Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838; graduated at Rochester University in 1862; admitted to the bar in 1864; served in the Civil War; wounded twice and imprisoned for six months in Libby prison; appointed United States consul at Bordeaux in 1897. He is the author of *Figs and Thistles*; *A Fool's Errand*; *The Man Who Outlined Himself*; *The Story of a Thousand*; *An Appeal to Cæsar*; *War of the Standards*; *Digest of Cited Cases*, etc.

Tourjee, EBEN, musician; born in Warwick, R. I., June 1, 1834; was organist of a church when thirteen years old; removed to Providence, where he opened a music store and began teaching when seventeen, and in 1859 to Greenwich,

where he founded the Musical Institute. He studied in Europe in 1863-67; removed the Musical Institute to Boston, and changed its name to the New England Conservatory of Music; with Patrick S. Gilmore organized the World's Peace Jubilee in 1872; and organized and conducted the large chorus of the Music Hall Society in 1876. He died in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1891.

Touro, JUDAH, philanthropist; born in Newport, R. I., June 16, 1775; engaged in mercantile business in New Orleans in 1802, where he acquired a large fortune. He gave considerably to charity during his life; and, at his death, in New Orleans, La., Jan. 18, 1854, he bequeathed most of his property to the public charitable institutions of that city.

Toussaint, FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE. See **SANTO DOMINGO**.

Tower, CHARLEMAGNE, diplomatist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1848; graduated at Harvard College in 1872; admitted to the bar in 1878; president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad in 1882-87; United States minister to Austria-Hungary in 1897-99, and was appointed United States ambassador to Russia in the latter year. He is the author of *The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution* (2 volumes).

Town-meetings, the conspicuous feature in New England colonial politics, and the promoter and conservator of free speech, a free press, and a spirit of liberty which pervaded the whole population. It was the fruitful seed of republicanism. In the town-meetings its taxes were voted and its affairs discussed and settled. Therein the agents and public servants of each town were annually elected by a free ballot, and there abstract political principles were debated. By these discussions an intelligent public sentiment was created concerning the rights of man, and particularly the rights of Englishmen in America, which was ready to support, by its power, the champions of freedom in the great struggle for justice, and finally for independence. It was this latter feature of the town-meeting that excited the opposition of the crown officers, who called it a "focus of rebellion." They hated and feared it.

Prof. John Fiske, in his illuminating

TOWN-MEETINGS—TOWNSEND

essay on the town-meeting, has set forth its origin and relation to German, English, and American history in the most brilliant manner. We give a few short extracts from the same.

Immediately on their arrival in New England the settlers proceeded to form for themselves a government as purely democratic as any that had ever been seen in the world. Instead of scattering about over the country, the requirements of education and of public worship, as well as of defence against Indian attacks, obliged them to form small village communities. As these villages multiplied, the surface of the country came to be laid out in small districts (usually from 6 to 10 miles in length and breadth) called townships. Each township contained its village, together with the woodlands surrounding it.

From the outset the government of the township was vested in the town-meeting. Once in each year a meeting is held, at which every adult male residing within the limits of the township is expected to be present, and is at liberty to address the meeting or vote upon any question that may come up.

At each annual town-meeting there are chosen not less than three or more than nine selectmen, a town clerk, a town treasurer, a school committee, assessors of taxes, overseers of the poor, constables, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, and other officers. In very small townships the selectmen themselves may act as assessors of taxes or overseers of the poor. The selectmen may appoint police officers if such are required; they may act as a board of health; in addition to sundry specific duties too numerous to mention here, they have the general superintendence of all the public business, save such as is expressly assigned to the other officers; and whenever circumstances may seem to require it, they are authorized to call a town-meeting.

Besides choosing executive officers, the town-meeting has the power of enacting by-laws, of making appropriations of money for town purposes, and of providing for miscellaneous emergencies by what might be termed special legislation.

It is only in New England that the township system is to be found in its

completeness. In several Southern and Western States the administrative unit is the county, and local affairs are managed by county commissioners elected by the people. Elsewhere we find a mixture of the county and township systems. In some of the Western States settled by the New England people, town-meetings are held, though their powers are somewhat less extensive than in New England.

But something very like the "town-meeting principle" lies at the bottom of all the political life of the United States. To maintain vitality in the centre without sacrificing it in the parts; to preserve tranquillity in the mutual relations of forty powerful States, while keeping the people everywhere as far as possible in direct contact with the government, such is the political problem which the American union exists for the purpose of solving, and of this great truth every American citizen is supposed to have some glimmering, however crude.

Towne, CHARLES ARNETTE, born in Oakland county, Mich., Nov. 21, 1858; educated at the University of Michigan; admitted to the bar in 1886; removed to Duluth, Minn., in 1890; member of Congress in 1895-97; withdrew from the National Republican Convention in 1897; and was nominated for Vice-President by the National Convention of the People's party, and by the Silver Republican National Convention, both in 1900. He declined both nominations, and was appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy in the same year.

Townsend, GEORGE ALFRED, journalist; born in Georgetown, Del., Jan. 30, 1841; educated in Philadelphia, Pa.; entered journalism in 1860; was war correspondent for the *New York World* in 1864-65, and was connected with other well-known papers, including the *New York Herald*, *Chicago Tribune*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, etc., under the pen-name of GATH. He is the author of *Life of Garibaldi*; *Real Life of Abraham Lincoln*; *The New World Compared with the Old*; *Washington Outside and Inside*; *Mormon Trials at Salt Lake*; *Washington Rebuilt*; *Tales of the Chesapeake*; *Life of Levi P. Morton*; *Tales of Gapland*, etc.

Townsend, JOHN KIRK, naturalist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1809;

TOWNSEND—TRACY

was associated with John J. Audubon in the preparation of *American Ornithology*; travelled through the West in 1833-37; visited the Sandwich Islands and South America; and later had charge of the department of birds in the Smithsonian Institution. While in Washington he studied dentistry; was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and a contributor to its *Proceedings*; and was author of *A Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River*; and *Ornithology of the United States*. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1851.

Townsend, THOMAS S., compiler; born in New York City, Aug. 27, 1829; received a classical education, and later entered a mercantile firm in New York City. In 1860 he began a chronological history of every important occurrence in connection with the impending Civil War, by clipping from the newspapers every statement of value relating to the subject and the record of every military officer in both armies. His collection comprised 120 volumes, and

is now in the library of Columbia University, New York. He delivered many lectures and addresses on the Civil War.

Townshend, GEORGE, first Marquis, military officer; born in Norfolk, England, Feb. 28, 1724; commanded a division under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec, and took command of the army after the death of that general, receiving the capitulation of the French. He then returned to England, and was a member of Parliament ten years (1754-64). He became a field-marshal and privy councillor; was lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1767-72), and was created marquis in October, 1787. He died Sept. 14, 1807.

Towson, NATHAN, artillery officer; born near Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1784; was appointed captain of artillery in March, 1812, having had some experience in that service as commander of a volunteer artillery company; was sent to the Niagara frontier; and there, in 1813-14, performed distinguished services. He bore a prominent part in the battles of Chippewa and

Lundy's Lane; also in the defence of Fort Erie. In 1816 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and was made paymaster-general in 1819. In March, 1849, he received the brevet of major-general for "meritorious services during the Mexican War." He died in Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

Tract Society. The first undenominational tract society in the United States was formed in Boston in 1803. In 1814 a society was formed at Andover, Mass., which, in 1823, made its abode in Boston, with the name of the American Tract Society. Another American Tract Society was formed in New York in 1825, and a union of all was effected. In 1859, because of the society's hesitancy to publish tracts on the subject of slavery, the Boston society withdrew. A colporteur system was established in 1842, and the colporteurs disposed of a vast number of tracts. The various denominations also have tract societies.

Tracy, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, lawyer; born in Oswego, N. Y., April 26, 1830; became an influential Republican politician, and a prominent lawyer in New York; raised two regi-



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY.

TRADE—TRADES UNIONS

ments for the Civil War; commissioned colonel of the 109th New York Volunteers; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; brevetted brigadier-general in 1865; received a congressional medal of honor for gallantry in battle. After the war he served as United States district attorney and associate judge of the court of appeals; and was Secretary of the Navy in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889-93. At the close of his term he returned to the practice of law; was president of the commission which drafted the charter for the Greater New York; and was an unsuccessful candidate for first mayor under this charter.

Trade, FOREIGN. See **COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Trade and Plantations, BOARDS OF. The first of these commissions was suggested by Charles Davenant, son of Sir William Davenant, and an English author of note. He proposed, in an essay, that the care of the American colonies should be made "the province of a select number of lords and gentlemen of reputation both for parts and fortunes"; and suggested that it would be in their power "to put things into a form and order of government that should always preserve these countries in obedience to the crown and dependence upon the kingdom." At the same time, he advocated the keeping of the conditions of their charters sacred and inviolate. A standing council of commerce had been established, but in 1673 it was dropped. From that time until 1696 all disputes and regulations relating to commerce and the colonies were usually referred to a committee of the privy council.

The board of trade and plantations was established by King William III. in that year. It consisted of a first lord commissioner, who was a peer of the realm, and seven other commissioners, with a salary of \$5,000 each. The members of the board were styled the "lord commissioners for trade and plantations." With this board the governors of the English-American colonies held continual correspondence concerning their respective governments; and to this board they transmitted the journals of their councils and assemblies, the accounts of the collectors of customs and naval officers, and similar articles of official intelligence. On

the death of Queen Anne, the new ministry reduced the powerful board of trade to a subordinate position—a mere committee for reference and report, and a dependent upon the secretary of state for the colonies. In March, 1749, Horace Walpole, at the instigation of the board of trade and plantations, reported a bill to overrule all charters, and to make the orders of the King, or under his authority, the supreme law in America. This seemed to be consistent with the high claim of legislative authority for Parliament. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, believed the Parliament had power to tax America, but not to delegate it. He ordered the objections to the measure to be spread at length on the journals of the House, and the board of trade dropped the matter.

Trade Dollar, a silver dollar containing 378 troy grains of silver and 42 troy grains of alloy. Dollars of this description, issued under act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, were legal tender to amount of \$5. Those issued under act of July 22, 1876, possessed no legal-tender power. The trade dollars were intended for trade with countries doing business on a silver basis; hence the name. See **COINAGE, UNITED STATES.**

Trade Expansion. See **COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Trades Unions. The first local labor unions arose in 1800-25. They multiplied from 1815 up to the time of the Civil War, though the movement was opposed by the press, and employers combined to suppress it. The first central labor union in the United States was the General Trades Union, established in New York (1833). In 1850 the Typographical Union was formed. Employers at first opposed, but later all endured, while most welcomed and supported it. The hatters combined in 1854, the iron-workers in 1858, the machinists in 1859, etc., till, in 1860, twenty-six labor unions existed. International labor organizations were formed by the cigar-makers (1864), the engineers (1864), the masons (1865). Among other unions were those of the conductors (1868), wool-hatters (1869), locomotive firemen (1869), furniture-makers (1873), horseshoers (1875), granite-cutters (1877), coal-miners (1885), bakers (1886), tailors, plasterers, carpenters,

TRADES UNIONS—TRANSYLVANIA

glass-workers, bottle-blowers, plumbers, boiler-makers, piano-makers, bookkeepers, lithographers, stereotypers, switchmen, spinners, and, lastly, messenger-boys. Women, too, organized their callings, till the unions were universal. Their objects have always been substantially the same—viz., short hours, higher wages, laws to better the laborer's lot, the payment of the same wages to women and men for the same work, the protection of laborers in factories and while on duty, the prevention of unorganized and useless strikes, of the labor of children under fourteen years of age, etc.

The National Labor Union was called to order Feb. 22, 1861. It pushed the homestead law, and obtained an eight-hour working-day for government employes (1868), but, with its successor, the Industrial Brotherhood, both having entered into politics, had ceased to exist by 1875.

In 1869 was formed in Philadelphia the first association of the Knights of Labor, a limited, social, and (at first) secret organization. One of its objects was to harmonize labor and capital, while decrying strikes, idleness, and frivolity. It also collected the statistics of its members, and strove to promote intelligence among them. In 1877 it engaged in the great strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad to resist a reduction in wages. By 1877 it had 450 societies; in 1901 it claimed a membership of 200,000; the organization became national in 1878. It organized labor bureaus in twenty-eight States; in 1884 the United States bureau of labor was established; in 1888 the department of labor, at Washington. Friction has always existed between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, from the fact that, while both desire in the main the same ends, each favors a different means, the Knights advocating centralization, while the Federation of Labor would have each union govern itself.

The usefulness of trades unions is now generally acknowledged. They have made the alien-labor law an accomplished fact, and they have secured in many cases the nine-hour, in some the eight-hour, working-day. Their main contention, however, at present, is still for the eight-hour day. See LABOR, INDUSTRIAL.

Train, GEORGE FRANCIS, author; born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1829; engaged in business in Boston for several years; went to Australia in 1853; travelled extensively through England, where he lectured to large audiences; returned to the United States in 1862, and wrote *An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia; Young America Abroad; Young America in Wall Street*, etc.

Transcendentalism, a term derived from the Latin *transcendere*, to go beyond, and applied to that doctrine of the school of philosophy in New England which was founded by RALPH WALDO EMERSON and A. BRONSON ALCOTT (qq. r.).

Transportation. See RAILROADS; STEAMBOATS.

Transylvania. While the English population on the Atlantic seaboard were in great political commotion in the early part of 1775, efforts were in progress to form a new commonwealth westward of the great mountain ranges in the valley of the Mississippi. Richard Henderson, an energetic lawyer of North Carolina, and a land speculator, induced by the reports of Finley, Boone, and others of the fertile regions on the banks of the lower Kentucky River, purchased of the Cherokees for a few wagon-loads of goods a great tract of land south of that river. Others were associated with him; and the adventurer Daniel Boone, who had been present at the treaty, was soon afterwards sent (March, 1775) to mark out a road and to commence a settlement. He built a palisaded fort on the site of Boonesboro, Madison co., Ky. At about the same time Col. James Harrod, an equally bold backwoodsman, founded Harrodsburg. Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, denounced Henderson's purchase as illegal and void, and offered these western lands for sale under the crown. Regardless of the proclamation, delegates from Boonesboro, Harrodsburg, and two other settlements, eighteen in number, met at Boonesboro, and organized themselves into an Assembly of a State which they named Transylvania by appointing Thomas Slaughter chairman, and Matthew Jewett clerk. They were addressed by Henderson on behalf of the proprietors, between whom and the settlers a compact was made, the most important features of which were an agree-

TRASK—TREASON

ment—1. That the election of delegates should be annual; 2. Perfect freedom of opinion in matters of religion; 3. That judges should be appointed by the proprietors, but answerable for bad conduct to the people; and, 4. That the Convention or Assembly have the sole power of raising and appropriating all moneys, and of electing their treasurers. Courts and a militia were organized, and laws were enacted. The proprietors held a meeting in September at Oxford, Greenville co., N. C., and elected James Hogg a delegate for Transylvania in the Continental Congress, but the claim of Virginia to the territory of the new commonwealth was a bar to his admission. The legislature of Virginia afterwards annulled the purchase of Henderson, and the inchoate State disappeared. Virginia gave Henderson a tract of land on the Ohio 12 miles square, below the mouth of Green River.

Trask, WILLIAM BLAKE, historian; born in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 25, 1812; received a common school education; was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and worked at his trade in 1823-35; was on the school committee of Dorchester; and became assessor in 1850, which he resigned soon after, owing to failing health. Later he became interested in historical studies. He copied the ancient town records of Boston; aided Gen. William H. Sumner in preparing a *History of East Boston*; contributed to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and aided in preparing several genealogies; and published *Memoir of Andrew H. Ward*; *Baylie's Remarks on General Cobb*; *The Bird Family*, and *The Seaver Family*. He was a member of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and was its historiographer in 1861-68.

Travis, WILLIAM BARRETT, military officer; born in Conecuh county, Ala., in 1811; admitted to the bar in 1830 and began practice in Claiborne, Ala.; went to Texas about 1832 and later joined the Texas army and fought for the independence of that territory. With 140 men he defended Fort Alamo (the old mission station of San Antonio de Valerio) against 4,000 Mexicans, Feb. 23, 1836. The place was stoutly defended for ten days; numerous appeals were made for aid, but only

thirty-two men succeeded in passing the Mexican lines. After frequent attacks had been repulsed with great slaughter a hand-to-hand fight occurred on March 6, in which the Texans were not overcome until only six of their number were left alive, including Travis, David Crockett, and James Bowie. These surrendered after a promise of protection had been made, but when they were taken before Santa Ana, near San Antonio, on the same day he gave orders to cut them to pieces. Shortly afterwards, during the battle at San Jacinto, where the Mexicans met a bloody defeat, the battle cry was "Remember the Alamo." See ALAMO, FORT.

Treason. The first clause of section iii., article 3, of the national Constitution says: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." In consequence of the disturbances in western North Carolina (see FRANKLAND) and symptoms of disaffection on the southwestern border, and in Kentucky, the Virginia legislature passed a law in October, 1785, subjecting to the penalties of treason all attempts to erect a new State in any part of her territory without permission first obtained of the Assembly. Pennsylvania had passed a similar law.

When Admiral Farragut arrived before New Orleans (April 28, 1862), he sent Captain Bailey ashore with a flag to demand the surrender of the city. The military commander (Lovell) turned over the whole matter to the civil authorities. The demand was refused. Meanwhile a force had landed from one of the vessels and hoisted the National flag over the Mint. As soon as they retired a gambler, named William B. Mumford, with some young men, tore down the flag and dragged it through the streets in derision. This act was hailed with acclamations of approval by the Confederates of the city, and paragraphs of praise and exultation appeared in the New Orleans journals. General Butler arrived with 2,000 troops (May 1), and took possession of the city. His headquarters were at the St. Charles Hotel, before which a threatening crowd gathered. Among them was Mumford, who openly boasted of his exploit in humbling the "old rag of the United States."

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He became so dangerous to good order as the leader of the turbulent spirits in New Orleans that Butler had him arrested and tried for treason. He was found guilty and executed—the only man who, up to 1901, had been tried, found guilty, and suffered death for that crime since the foundation of the national government. In 1901, after the death of President McKinley by an assassin's bullet, there was a wide-spread opinion that Congress should pass an act making an attack on the person of the President of the United States, whether fatal or not, an act of treason.

Treasury, DEPARTMENT OF THE, one of the executive departments of the United States government. The chief officer is officially known as the Secretary of the Treasury, and is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the treasury, and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the government. He also controls the construction of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the collection of statistics, the administration of the coast and geodetic survey, life-saving, light-house, revenue-cutter, steamboat-inspection, and marine-hospital branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

The routine work of the Secretary's office is transacted in the offices of the supervising architect, director of the mint, director of engraving and printing, supervising surgeon-general of the marine-hospital service, general superintendent of the life-saving service, supervising inspector-general of steamboats, bureau of statistics, light-house board, and in the following divisions: bookkeeping and warrants; appointments; customs; public moneys; loans and currency; revenue-cutter; sta-

tionery; printing and blanks; mails and files; special agents, and miscellaneous. See CABINET, PRESIDENT'S.

Treat, ROBERT, governor; born in England in 1622; came to America with Sir Richard Saltonstall, and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. He was chosen judge, then a magistrate (from 1661 to 1665), and major of the provincial troops in 1670. In King Philip's War he was active in the relief of menaced settlements in the Connecticut Valley, especially of Springfield and Hadley. He aided in the destruction of the Narraganset fort in December, 1676; the same year was lieutenant-governor; and was governor in 1686-1701. He died in Milford, Conn., July 12, 1710.

Treaties. The following is a list of the principal treaties and conventions of the United States with other powers, exclusive of postal conventions. Treaties are indicated by T.; conventions by C.:

PRINCIPAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH OTHER POWERS.

Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.
<i>Algiers:</i>		
T. Peace and amity.....	Algiers.....	Sept. 5, 1795
T. " " ".....	".....	July 6, 1815
T. " " ".....	".....	Dec. 24, 1816
<i>Argentine Confederation:</i>		
T. Free navigation of Parana and Uruguay.....	San José.....	July 10, 1853
T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	".....	July 27, "
<i>Austria:</i>		
T. Commerce, navigation.....	Washington.....	Aug. 26, 1829
T. Commerce and navigation.....	".....	May 8, 1848
C. Extradition.....	".....	July 3, 1856
<i>Austria-Hungary:</i>		
C. Rights of consuls.....	Washington.....	July 11, 1870
C. Naturalization.....	Vienna.....	Sept. 30, "
C. Trade-marks.....	".....	Nov. 26, 1871
<i>Baden:</i>		
C. Extradition.....	Berlin.....	Jan. 30, 1857
T. Naturalization.....	Carlsruhe.....	July 19, 1868
<i>Bavaria:</i>		
C. Abolishing droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration.....	Berlin.....	Jan. 21, 1845
C. Extradition.....	London.....	Sept. 12, 1853
T. Citizenship of emigrants.....	Munich.....	May 26, 1868
<i>Belgium:</i>		
T. Commerce and navigation.....	Brussels.....	Nov. 10, 1845
C. Peace, amity, commerce, etc.....	Washington.....	July 17, 1858
C. Completing treaty of 1868.....	Brussels.....	May 20, 1863
T. To extinguish Scheldt dues.....	".....	July 20, "
C. Naturalization.....	".....	Nov. 16, 1868
C. Trade marks.....	".....	Dec. 20, "
C. Extradition.....	Washington.....	Mar. 19, 1874
T. Commerce and navigation.....	".....	Mar. 8, 1875
C. Consular rights.....	".....	Mar. 9, 1840
C. Trade-marks.....	".....	April 7, 1884
<i>Bolivia:</i>		
T. Peace, friendship, commerce, navigation.....	La Paz.....	May 13, 1858

TREATIES

PRINCIPAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH OTHER POWERS—Continued.

Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.	Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.
<i>Borneo :</i>			<i>German Empire :</i>		
C. Peace, friendship, good understanding.....	Brunei.....	June 23, 1850	C. Consuls and trade-marks.	Berlin.....	Dec. 11, 1871
<i>Brasil :</i>			T. Commercial reciprocity.....	June, 1900	
T. Peace and amity.....	{ Rio de Janeiro. }	Dec. 12, 1828	<i>Great Britain :</i>		
C. Satisfying U. S. claims....	{ Rio de Janeiro. }	Jan. 27, 1849	C. Armistice.....	Versailles.....	Jan. 20, 1783
C. Trade-marks.....	{ Rio de Janeiro. }	Sept. 24, 1878	T. Peace.....	Paris.....	Sept. 3, "
<i>Brunswick and Luxemburg :</i>			T. Amity, commerce, navigation.....	London.....	Nov. 19, 1794
C. Rights of citizens.....	Washington.	Aug. 21, 1854	C. Regarding treaty of 1794..	".....	Jan. 8, 1802
<i>Central America :</i>			T. Peace and amity.....	Ghent.....	Dec. 24, 1814
C. Peace, amity, navigation, etc.....	Washington.	Dec. 5, 1825	C. Regulating commerce.....	London.....	July 3, 1815
<i>Chile :</i>			C. Naval force on Great Lakes, U. S.....	Washington.	April, 1817
C. Peace, commerce, and navigation.....	Santiago....	May 16, 1832	C. Fisheries, northern boundary, etc.....	London....	Oct. 20, 1818
C. Arbitration of Mediterranean claims.....	".....	Nov. 10, 1868	T. Indemnification.....	{ St. Petersburg. }	July 12, 1822
<i>China :</i>			C. Award.....	London.....	Nov. 13, 1826
T. Peace, amity, and commerce.....	Wang-Hiya..	July 3, 1844	C. Boundary.....	".....	Sept. 29, 1827
T. Peace, amity, and commerce.....	Tientsin.....	June 18, 1858	T. Boundary, slave-trade, extradition.....	Washington.	Aug. 9, 1842
C. Adjustment of claim.....	Shanghai....	Nov. 8, "	T. Oregon boundary, etc.....	".....	June 15, 1846
C. Additions to treaty of June 18, 1858.....	Washington.	July 28, 1868	C. Nicaragua ship canal.....	".....	April 17, 1850
T. Emigration.....	Peking.....	Nov. 17, 1880	C. Settlement of claims.....	London.....	Feb. 8, 1853
T. Commercial and judicial.....	".....	".....	T. Fisheries, etc.....	Washington.	June 8, 1854
T. Peace with the powers.....	".....	Sept. 7, 1901	T. Suppression of slave trade.	".....	April 7, 1862
<i>Colombia :</i>			T. Hudson Bay and Puget Sound claims.....	".....	July 1, 1863
C. Peace, amity, commerce, navigation.....	Bogota.....	Oct. 3, 1824	C. Naturalization.....	London.....	May 13, 1870
C. Extradition.....	".....	May 7, 1888	C. Slave trade.....	Washington.	June 3, "
<i>Costa Rica :</i>			T. Fisheries, Alabama claims, etc.....	".....	May 8, 1871
T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Washington.	July 10, 1851	C. Trade-marks.....	London.....	Oct. 24, 1878
C. Adjustment of claims.....	San José.....	July 2, 1860	C. Supplementary extradition treaty of Aug. 9, 1842.....	Washington.	July 12, 1889
<i>Denmark :</i>			T. For Nicaragua canal.....	".....	Feb. 5, 1900
C. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Washington.	April 26, 1826	(Amended by Senate, Dec. 13, 1900 : rejected by Great Britain, March 10, 1901.)		
C. To indemnify the U. S.....	Copenhagen.	Mar. 28, 1830	<i>Greece :</i>		
C. Discontinuance of Sound dues.....	Washington.	April 11, 1857	T. Commerce and navigation.	London.....	{ Dec. 10-22, 1837 }
C. Naturalization.....	Copenhagen.	July 20, 1872	<i>Haiti :</i>		
<i>Dominican Republic :</i>			T. Amity, commerce, navigation, etc.....	{ Port-au-Prince. }	Nov. 3, 1864
C. Amity, commerce, navigation, extradition.....	{ Santo Domingo }	Feb. 8, 1867	<i>Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubek :</i>		
<i>Ecuador :</i>			C. Friendship, commerce, and navigation.....	Washington.	Dec. 20, 1827
T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Quito.....	June 13, 1839	C. Extending jurisdiction of consuls.....	".....	April 30, 1852
C. Mutual adjustment of claims.....	Guayaquil..	Nov. 25, 1862	<i>Hanover :</i>		
C. Naturalization.....	Washington.	May 6, 1872	T. Commerce and navigation.	Berlin.....	May 20, 1840
T. Extradition.....	Quito.....	June 28, "	T. ".....	Hanover....	June 10, 1846
<i>Egypt :</i>			C. Extradition.....	London.....	Jan. 18, 1855
C. Concerning commerce and customs.....	Cairo.....	Nov. 16, 1884	T. State or Brunshausen dues abolished.....	Berlin.....	Nov. 6, 1851
<i>France :</i>			<i>Hawaiian Islands :</i>		
T. Alliance.....	Paris.....	Feb. 6, 1778	T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Washington.	Dec. 20, 1849
T. Amity and commerce.....	".....	".....	C. Commercial reciprocity....	".....	Jan. 30, 1875
C. Payment of loan.....	Versailles..	July 16, 1782	<i>Hesse-Cassel :</i>		
C. Power of consuls.....	".....	Nov. 14, 1788	C. Droit d'aubaine and tax on emigration abolished	Berlin.....	Mar. 26, 1844
C. Navigation and commerce.	Washington.	June 24, 1822	<i>Hesse-Darmstadt :</i>		
C. Claims for indemnity.....	Paris.....	July 4, 1831	T. Naturalization.....	Darmstadt..	Aug. 1, 1868
C. Extradition.....	Washington.	Nov. 9, 1843	<i>Italy :</i>		
C. Consular.....	".....	Feb. 23, 1853	C. Consular.....	Washington.	Feb. 8, 1868
C. Trade-marks.....	".....	April 16, 1869	C. Extradition.....	".....	Mar. 23, "
C. Claims.....	".....	Jan. 15, 1880	T. Commerce and navigation.	Florence....	Feb. 26, 1871
<i>French Republic :</i>			C. Consular privileges.....	Washington.	May 8, 1878
C. Terminating difficulties..	Paris.....	Sept. 30, 1800	C. Consular rights.....	".....	Feb. 24, 1881
T. Regarding treaty of Oct. 27, 1795.....	".....	April 30, 1803	<i>Japan :</i>		
T. Commercial reciprocity....	Washington.	July 24, 1899	T. Peace, amity, commerce, etc.....	Kanagawa...	Mar. 31, 1854
<i>Guatemala :</i>			T. Commercial; ports opened	Simoda.....	June 17, 1857
C. Peace, amity, commerce, navigation.....	Guatemala..	Mar. 3, 1849			

TREATIES

PRINCIPAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH OTHER POWERS—Continued.

Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.	Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.
<i>Japan—Continued:</i>			<i>Ottoman Empire—Continued:</i>		
T. Peace, amity, and commerce.....	Tokio.....	July 29, 1858	C. Extradition.....	{ Constan- tinople.. }	Aug. 11, 1874
C. Reducing import duties.....	".....	Jan. 28, 1864	<i>Ottoman Porte:</i>		
C. Indemnities (U. S., Great Britain, France, and Holland sign).....	Yokohama.....	Oct. 22, "	T. Friendship.....	".....	May 7, 1830
C. Regarding expense of shipwrecks.....	Tokio.....	May 17, 1880	<i>Paraguay:</i>		
T. Extradition.....	".....	April 29, 1886	C. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Asuncion...	Feb. 4, 1859
<i>Korea:</i>			<i>Persia:</i>		
T. Peace, amity, commerce, navigation.....	Yin-Chuen.....	May 22, 1882	T. Friendship and commerce.....	{ Constan- tinople.. }	Dec. 13, 1856
<i>Loo-Choo:</i>			<i>Peru:</i>		
C. Permitting unobstructed trade.....	Napa.....	July 11, 1864	C. Peru to pay claims of \$300,000.....	Lima.....	Mar. 17, 1841
<i>Liberia:</i>			T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	".....	July 26, 1851
T. Commerce and navigation.....	London.....	Oct. 21, 1842	C. Rights of neutrals at sea.....	".....	July 22, 1856
<i>Luxemburg:</i>			C. Claims.....	".....	Dec. 20, 1862
T. Extradition.....	Berlin.....	Oct. 29, 1883	C. Adjustment of claims.....	".....	Dec. 4, 1868
<i>Madagascar:</i>			T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	".....	Sept. 6, 1870
T. Commerce.....	{ Antana- narivo. }	Feb. 14, 1867	T. Extradition.....	".....	Sept. 12, "
<i>Mexico:</i>			T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	".....	Aug. 31, 1887
T. Extradition.....	Mexico.....	Dec. 11, 1861	<i>Peru-Bolivia Confederation:</i>		
C. Adjustment of claims.....	Washington.....	July 4, 1868	C. Peace, friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Lima.....	Nov. 30, 1836
C. Citizenship of emigrants.....	".....	July 10, "	<i>Portugal:</i>		
C. Mutual right to pursue Indians across the boundary.....	".....	July 29, 1882	T. Commerce and navigation.....	Lisbon.....	Aug. 26, 1840
C. Commercial.....	".....	Jan. 20, 1883	C. Portugal to pay \$91,727 claims, etc.....	Washington.....	Feb. 26, 1851
C. International boundary.....	".....	Nov. 12, 1884	<i>Prussia:</i>		
C. Adjustment of claims.....	Washington.....	April 11, 1839	T. Amity and commerce.....	".....	{ July-Sept. 1785 }
T. Peace, friendship, limits.....	{ Guada- lupe- Hidalgo. }	Feb. 2, 1848	T. Amity and commerce.....	Berlin.....	July 11, 1799
T. Boundary, etc.....	Mexico.....	Dec. 30, 1853	T. Commerce and navigation.....	Washington.....	May 1, 1828
<i>Morocco:</i>			T. Regulating citizenship of emigrants.....	Berlin.....	Feb. 22, 1868
T. Peace and friendship.....	".....	Jan., 1787	<i>Prussia and German Con- federation:</i>		
T. Peace.....	".....	Sept. 16, 1836	C. Extradition.....	Washington.....	June 16, 1852
C. To maintain light house at Cape Spartel. (Signed by U. S., Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden).....	Tangier.....	May 31, 1866	<i>Roumania:</i>		
C. Protection (signed by 13 powers).....	".....	".....	C. Consular.....	Bucharest...	{ June 5-17, 1881 }
<i>Muscat:</i>			<i>Russia:</i>		
T. Amity and commerce.....	Muscat.....	Sept. 21, 1833	C. Navigation, fishery, boundary.....	{ St. Peters- burg... }	{ April 5-17, 1824 }
<i>Nasau:</i>			T. Navigation and commerce.....	{ St. Peters- burg... }	{ Dec. 6-18, 1832 }
C. Abolishing droit d'aubaine.....	Berlin.....	May 27, 1846	C. Rights of neutrals.....	Washington.....	July 22, 1854
<i>Netherlands:</i>			T. Cession of Russian possessions.....	".....	Mar. 30, 1867
T. Amity and commerce.....	The Hague.....	Oct. 8, 1782	Addition to treaty of 1832.....	".....	Jan. 27, 1868
T. Commerce and navigation.....	Washington.....	Jan. 19, 1839	T. Extradition.....	".....	April 21, 1893
C. Commercial.....	".....	Aug. 26, 1862	<i>San Salvador:</i>		
C. Consular.....	The Hague.....	Jan. 22, 1865	T. Amity, navigation, commerce.....	Leon.....	Jan. 2, 1850
C. ".....	Washington.....	May 23, 1878	C. Extradition.....	{ San Sal- vador... }	May 23, 1870
C. Extradition.....	".....	May 22, 1880	T. Amity, commerce, consular privileges.....	{ San Sal- vador... }	Dec. 6, "
C. ".....	".....	June 2, 1887	<i>Samoa Islands:</i>		
T. International arbitration.....	The Hague.....	July 29, 1879	T. Friendship and commerce.....	Washington.....	Jan. 17, 1878
<i>New Granada:</i>			T. Commerce and navigation.....	Genoa.....	Nov. 26, 1838
T. Peace, amity, navigation, commerce.....	Bogota.....	Dec. 12, 1846	C. Abolition of droit d'aubaine.....	Berlin.....	May 14, 1845
C. Consular powers.....	Washington.....	May 4, 1860	<i>Siam:</i>		
C. Claims.....	".....	Sept. 10, 1867	T. Amity and commerce.....	Bangkok.....	Mar. 20, 1833
<i>Nicaragua:</i>			T. Friendship, commerce, etc.....	".....	May 29, 1866
T. Friendship, commerce, navigation.....	Managua.....	June 21, 1867	Regulating liquor traffic in Siam.....	Washington.....	May 14, 1884
C. Extradition.....	".....	June 25, 1870			
<i>Orange Free State:</i>					
C. Friendship, commerce, extradition.....	{ Bloem- fontein. }	Dec. 22, 1871			
<i>Ottoman Empire:</i>					
T. Commerce and navigation.....	{ Constan- tinople.. }	Feb. 25, 1862			

TREATIES

PRINCIPAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH OTHER POWERS—*Concluded.*

Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.	Foreign Power and Object of Treaty.	Where Concluded.	Date.
<i>Spain :</i>			<i>United Mexican States :</i>		
T. Friendship, limits, navigation.....	{ San Lorenzo el Real..... }	Oct. 27, 1795	T. Limits.....	Mexico.....	Jan. 12, 1828
C. Indemnification.....	Madrid.....	Aug. 11, 1802	T. Amity, commerce, navigation.....	".....	April 5, 1831
T. Amity, settlement, limits.....	Washington.....	Feb. 22, 1819	<i>Venezuela :</i>		
C. Settlement of claims.....	Madrid.....	Feb. 17, 1834	T. Peace, friendship, navigation, commerce.....	Caracas.....	Jan. 20, 1836
C. Extradition.....	".....	Jan. 5, 1877	C. Satisfying Aves Island claims.....	Valencia.....	Jan. 14, 1859
T. Peace.....	Paris.....	Dec. 10, 1898	T. Amity, commerce, navigation, extradition.....	Caracas.....	Aug. 27, 1860
T. Commerce and amity.....	Madrid.....	August, 1900	C. Referring claims.....	".....	April 25, 1866
<i>Sweden :</i>			<i>Württemberg :</i>		
T. Amity and commerce.....	Paris.....	April 3, 1783	C. Abolishing droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration.....	Berlin.....	April 10, 1844
T. Friendship and commerce.....	Stockholm.....	Sept. 4, 1816	T. Naturalization.....	Stuttgart.....	July 27, 1868
<i>Sweden and Norway :</i>			<i>Zanzibar :</i>		
T. Navigation, commerce, consular powers.....	Stockholm.....	July 4, 1827	C. Enlarging treaty with Muscat, 1833.....	Zanzibar.....	July 3, 1866
C. Extradition.....	Washington.....	Mar. 21, 1860	GENERAL CONVENTIONS.		
C. Naturalization.....	Stockholm.....	May 26, 1869	C. With Belgium, Brazil, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, and Tunis ; conventions for the protection of industrial property ; signed at Paris.....	Paris.....	Mar. 20, 1883
<i>Swiss Confederation :</i>			C. With Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland, for exchange of official documents and literary publications ; signed at Brussels.....	Brussels.....	Mar. 15, 1886
C. Abolishing droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration.....	Washington.....	May 18, 1847	C. With Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, general act for neutrality of Samoan Islands ; signed at Berlin.....	Berlin.....	June 14, 1889
C. Friendship, commerce, etc.....	Berne.....	Nov. 25, 1850	C. With foreign powers for an international union to publish customs tariffs ; signed at Brussels.....	Brussels.....	July 5, 1890
T. International Red Cross.....	Geneva.....	Mar. 1, 1882	C. With Great Britain for an international commission to arrange adjustments of controversies between the United States and Canada.....	May 30, 1896	
<i>Texas :</i>					
C. Indemnity.....	Houston.....	April 11, 1838			
C. Boundary.....	Washington.....	April 25, "			
<i>Tonga :</i>					
T. Amity, commerce, navigation.....	{ U. S. } { Steamer } { Mohican }	Oct. 2, 1886			
<i>Tripoli :</i>					
T. Peace and friendship.....	Tripoli.....	Nov. 4, 1796			
T. Peace and amity.....	".....	June 4, 1803			
<i>Tunis :</i>					
T. Peace and friendship.....	Tunis.....	Mar. 26, 1799			
<i>Two Sicilies :</i>					
C. Regarding depredation of Murat.....	Naples.....	Oct. 14, 1832			
T. Commerce and navigation.....	".....	Dec. 1, 1845			
C. Rights of neutrals at sea.....	".....	Jan. 13, 1855			
C. Peace, friendship, commerce, etc.....	".....	Oct. 1, "			

TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN

Treaties, ANGLO-AMERICAN. In the spring of 1782, Richard Oswald was sent by the British ministry to Paris, to confer with Dr. Franklin on the subject of peace. His mission was initiatory in character. In July following Oswald was vested with full power to negotiate a treaty of peace, and in September the United States appointed four commissioners, representing the various sections of the Union, for the same purpose. These were John Adams, of Massachusetts; John Jay, of New York; Dr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania; and Henry Laurens, of South Carolina. These were all in Europe at the time. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Oswald had already prepared the way for harmonious negotiations. Franklin had assured Oswald that independence, satisfactory boundaries, and a participation in the fisheries would be indisputable

requisites in a treaty. In July, Parliament had passed a bill to enable the King to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and all obstacles in the way of negotiations were removed. Laurens joined the other American commissioners at Paris, and on Nov. 30, 1782, a preliminary treaty of peace was signed by the commissioners and Mr. Oswald, without the knowledge of the French government. This was a violation of the treaty of alliance.

In April, 1783, the preliminary treaty of peace having been ratified by the United States and Great Britain, the latter vested David Hartley with full powers to negotiate a definitive treaty with the American commissioners. It was concluded and signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, by Hartley, on the part of Great Britain, and Dr.

TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN

Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, on the part of the United States. The terms were similar to those of the preliminary treaty. When he had signed it, Franklin put on the clothes he had laid aside about ten years before, in accordance with a vow. On the same day definitive treaties between Great Britain, France, and Spain were signed, and one between Great Britain and Holland was signed the day before.

The following is the text of the definitive treaty of peace and friendship between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, signed at Paris, the 3d day of September, 1783:

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent prince, George III., by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire, etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles signed at Paris, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two by the commissioners empowered on each part; which articles were agreed to be inserted in, and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the

United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed: that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq., member of the Parliament of Great Britain; and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esq., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and chief-justice of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq., late delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; and John Jay, Esq., late president of Congress, and chief-justice of the State of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty, who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

Article 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States—viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Art. 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries—viz.: From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia—viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the high lands, along the said high

TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN

lands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence drawn along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of the said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward to the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwesternmost point thereof, and from thence a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude; south, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, to the Atlantic Ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid high lands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the

one part and east Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Great Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island), and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed that the creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Art. 5. It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and prop-

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erties as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should invariably prevail; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States that the estates, rights, and properties of such last-mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the *bona fide* price (where any has been given), which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said islands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said United States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall from henceforth cease; all prisoners, on both sides, shall be set at liberty; and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbor within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that

may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring any compensation.

Art. 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

DAVID HARTLEY,
JOHN ADAMS.
B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN JAY.

For some years the British government omitted to execute the provisions of the treaty of peace with the United States concerning the delivering up of the forts on the northeastern frontier. Gouverneur Morris was directed by Washington to go to England from Paris (1791) to sound the British ministry on the subject of a full and immediate execution of the treaty. He remained there about nine months, endeavoring to obtain a positive answer to the questions, Will you execute the treaty? Will you make a treaty of

TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN

commerce with the United States? The British came to the conclusion that the new national government contained vastly more vitality than the league of States, and could enforce its wishes with energy; so in August, 1791, George Hammond was sent as full minister to the United States. But the treaty of 1783 was not fully executed until after that of Jay was negotiated and ratified. See JAY, JOHN.

In 1814 the British government rejected the mediation of the Empress of Russia in bringing about a peace with the United States, but finally offered to treat directly with the United States. The ancient city of Ghent, in Belgium, was selected, and there the commissioners of the two governments met in the summer of 1814. The American commissioners were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. The British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams. These joined the American commissioners at Ghent, Aug. 6, 1814. Christopher Hughes, Jr., the American *chargé d'affaires* at Stockholm, was appointed secretary to the American commissioners. Negotiations were speedily opened, when a wide difference of views appeared, which at first threatened the most formidable obstructions to an agreement. The discussions continued several months, and a conclusion was reached by a mutual agreement to a treaty on Dec. 24, 1814, when it was signed by the respective commissioners. It provided for the mutual restoration of all conquered territory, and for three commissions—one to settle the titles to islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, another to mark out the northeastern boundary of the United States as far as the St. Lawrence, and a third to run the line through the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the Lake of the Woods. In case of disagreement in either commission, the point in dispute was to be referred to some friendly power. No provision was made as to the boundary west of the Lake of the Woods, nor as to the fisheries on the shores of British America. It took away from the British a normal right (never used), that of navigating the Mississippi; and from the

New England fishermen a valuable right, hitherto used from the earliest time, that of catching and curing fish on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was agreed that both parties should use their best endeavors to suppress the African slave-trade. Hostilities on land were to terminate with the ratification of the treaty of peace, and on the ocean at specified periods, according to distance, the longest being four months. It did not secure to the Americans what they went to war for—namely, immunity from search and impressment.

The treaty was ratified Dec. 28, 1814, by the Prince Regent, and then sent to the United States in the British sloop-of-war *Favorite*. She arrived in New York on Feb. 11, 1815. Mr. Hughes, principal secretary to the American commissioners, left Ghent with a copy of the treaty at the same time, sailed for the Chesapeake from the Texel in the schooner *Transit*, landed at Annapolis two days after the *Favorite* reached New York, and put his copy of the treaty into the hands of President Madison before the ratified copy arrived there. The treaty of peace spread joy over the land, because it assured peace; but when its contents were known, and that immunity from search or impressment had not been secured, it was severely criticised. The opposition pointed to it exultingly as proof of the wisdom of their prophecies, the patriotism of their course in opposing the war, and the truth of their declaration that the "war was a failure." The English people, too, indulged in strong condemnation of the treaty, because it made concessions to the Americans.

The effect of the treaty upon financial matters was very marked. Six-per-cents rose, in twenty-four hours, from 76 to 80, and treasury notes from 92 to 98. Coin, which was 22 per cent. premium, fell to 2 per cent. in forty-eight hours. The effect on commerce was equally great. Within forty-eight hours sugar fell from \$26 per cwt. to \$12.50; tea, from \$2.25 per pound to \$1; tin, from \$80 a box to \$25. In England, especially among the manufacturing and commercial classes, there was equal rejoicing, and medals were struck in commemoration of the event.

TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN

Done in Triplicate at Ghent
the twenty fourth day of December
one thousand eight hundred and
fourteen



Gambier



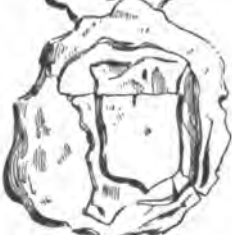
Henry Goulburn



William Adams



John Quincy Adams



J. A. Bayard

TREATIES



H. Clay

John A. Rufelle

Albert Gallatin

SEALS AND SIGNATURES TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY AT GHENT.

Treaties, FRANCO-AMERICAN. In September, 1776, the Continental Congress, after weeks of deliberation, adopted an elaborate plan of a treaty to be proposed to France. They wanted France to engage in a separate war with Great Britain, and so give the Americans an opportunity for establishing their independence. They renounced in favor of France all eventual conquests in the West Indies, but claimed the sole right of acquiring British Continental America, and all adjacent islands, including the Bermudas, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. They proposed arrangements concerning the fisheries; avowed the principle of Frederick the Great that free ships made free goods, and that a neutral power may lawfully trade with a belligerent. Privateering was to be restricted, not abolished; and while the Americans were not willing to make common cause with the French, they were willing to agree not to assist Great Britain in the war on France, nor trade

with that power in goods contraband of war. The commissioners sent to negotiate the treaty were authorized to promise that, in case France should become involved in the war, neither party should make a definitive treaty of peace without six months' notice to the other.

Franklin, Deane, and Lee were United States commissioners at the French Court at the close of 1776. The Continental Congress had elaborated a plan of a treaty with France, by which it was hoped the States might secure their independence. The commissioners were instructed to press for an immediate declaration of the French government in favor of the Americans. Knowing the desire of the French to widen the breach and cause a dismemberment of the British Empire, the commissioners were to intimate that a reunion of the colonies with Great Britain might be the consequence of delay. But France was then unwilling to incur the risk of war with Great Britain. When the defeat of

TREATIES

Burgoyne was made known at Versailles, assured thereby that the Americans could help themselves, the French Court were ready to treat for an alliance with them. The presence of an agent of the British ministry in Paris, on social terms with the American commissioners, hastened the negotiations, and, on Feb. 6, 1778, two treaties were secretly signed at Paris by the American commissioners and the Count de Vergennes on the part of France. One was a commercial agreement, the other an alliance contingent on the breaking out of hostilities between France and Great Britain. It was stipulated in the treaty of alliance that peace should not be made until the mercantile and political independence of the United States should be secured. The conciliatory bills of Lord North made the French monarch anxious, for a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies would thwart his scheme for prolonging the war and dismembering the British Empire; and he caused the secret treaties to be officially communicated to the British government, in language so intentionally offensive that the announcement was regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war, and the British ambassador at the French Court was withdrawn.

Because the treaties with France had been repeatedly violated; the just claims of the United States for the reparation of injuries to persons and property had been refused; attempts on the part of the United States to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all difficulties between the two nations had been repelled with indignity; and because, under the authority of the French government, there was yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting those treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation—Congress, on July 7, 1797, passed an act declaring the treaties heretofore concluded with France no longer obligatory on the United States.

Treaties, INDIAN. Easton, on the Delaware, was a favorite place for holding councils with the Indian chiefs between 1754 and 1761. On these occasions 200 to 500 Indians were frequently seen. Teedyuscung, an eminent Delaware chief, who represented several tribes, was chief speaker and manager. In 1756 the rela-

tions between the English and the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawnees, and Mohegans were critical, for the Indians, especially the Delawares, had become greatly incensed against the white people of Pennsylvania. The Quakers of that State had espoused the cause of the Indians and formed an association for securing justice for them, and friendship between them and the white people. They held two conferences at Easton with the Indians, and Sir William Johnson complained that the Quakers had intruded upon his office. Finally, in July, 1756, a conference was held between the Delawares, Shawnees, Mohegans, the Six Nations, and Governor Denny and his council, and George Croghan, an Indian trader. At the suggestion of the Quakers, TEEDYUSCUNG (*q. v.*) invited Charles Thomson, master of the Quaker Academy in Philadelphia, and afterwards permanent secretary of the Continental Congress, to act as his secretary. Denny and Croghan opposed it; Teedyuscung persisted in having Thomson make minutes of the proceedings, so that garbled and false reports of interested men might not be given as truth. By this arrangement the Indians received fair play.

The conference was thinly attended; but at another, begun on Nov. 8 the same year, the Indian tribes were well represented. In reply to questions by Governor Denny of what he complained, Teedyuscung charged the proprietaries of Pennsylvania with obtaining large territories by fraud, and specified well-known instances like that of the "Indian Walk." At that conference there were many citizens from Philadelphia, chiefly Quakers, and the result was, after deliberations kept up for nine days, a satisfactory treaty of peace was made between the Indians and the English, the governor offering to indemnify the Delawares for any lands which had been fraudulently taken from them. That matter was deferred until a council was held at Easton in July, 1757, when Teedyuscung was well plied with liquor. The Quakers, with much exertion, enabled the old chief to resist the intrigues of Croghan to weaken his influence among the Indians.

Another council was held there in the autumn of 1758. The object was to ad-

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just all differences between the English and the Six Nations, as well as other tribes farther westward and southward. The governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Sir William Johnson, Colonel Croghan, and a large number of the Friendly Association were present. Teedyuscung acted as chief speaker, which offended the Six Nations, who regarded the Delawares as their vassals; but he conducted himself admirably, maintained his position finely, and resisted the wiles of Colonel Croghan and the governor. This great council continued eighteen days. The land question was thoroughly discussed. All causes for misunderstanding between the English and the Indians were removed, and a treaty for a general peace was concluded Oct. 26, 1758. There was another council held at Easton in 1761, concerning settlements at Wyoming, in which Teedyuscung took an active and eloquent part. See **SUSQUEHANNA SETTLERS**.

A treaty signed in New York, Aug. 7, 1790, by Gen. Henry Knox for the United States, and Alexander McGillivray and twenty-three other Creek chiefs, provided for the relinquishment of Georgia to claims of an immense tract of land belonging to the Creeks south and west of the Oconee River; the acknowledgment of the Creeks being under the protection of the United States; the resignation of the Creeks of all pretensions to lands north and east of the Oconee River; a mutual exchange of prisoners, and an agreement for the delivery of an Indian murderer of a white man. A secret article provided that presents to the value of \$1,500 should be distributed annually among the nation; annuities of \$100 secured to six of the principal chiefs, and \$1,200 a year to McGillivray annually, in the name of a salary; also the privilege of importing goods for supplying the Indians. These money considerations to the leaders were intended to secure their fidelity to the terms of the treaty.

Treaty, THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE. See **CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY**.

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, a treaty between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Greece; signed by the representatives of these respective

powers on Oct. 18 (N. S.), 1748. By it the treaties of Westphalia (1648), of Nimègue (1678-79), of Ryswick (1697), of Utrecht (1713), of Baden (1714), of the Triple Alliance (1717), of the Quadruple Alliance (1718), and of Vienna (1738), were renewed and confirmed. It was fondly hoped this treaty would insure a permanent peace for Europe. It was, however, only a truce between France and England, contending for dominion in America. The English regarded as encroachments the erection by the French of about twenty forts, besides block-houses and trading-posts, within claimed English domain. So while ACADIA (*q. v.*) furnished one field for hostilities between the two nations, the country along the lakes and in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys furnished another.

Treaty of Ghent. See **TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN**.

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. A treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlements was concluded at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, a city of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848, between Nicholas P. Trist on the part of the United States, and Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain on the part of Mexico. It provided for a convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities; for the cessation of the blockade of Mexican ports; for the evacuation of the Mexican capital by the United States troops within a month after the ratification of the treaty, and the evacuation of Mexican territory within three months after such evacuation; for the restoration of prisoners of war; for a commission to survey and define the boundary-lines between the United States and Mexico; for the free navigation of the Gulf of California and the Colorado and Green rivers for United States vessels; freedom of Mexicans in any territory acquired by the United States; Indian incursions; payment of money to Mexico for territory conquered and held, and of debts due citizens of the United States by Mexico; regulation of international commerce, and other minor regulations about property, etc. Both governments ratified the treaty. See **MEXICO, WAR WITH**.

Treaty of Lancaster. See **LANCASTER, TREATY OF**.

TREATY OF PARIS—TRENCHARD

Treaty of Paris, a definitive treaty of peace, signed at Paris on Feb. 18, 1763 (and was soon after ratified) between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, which materially changed the political boundaries and aspects of North America. The acquisitions of Great Britain, both from France and Spain, on the continent of North America, during the war then recently closed, were most important in their bearings upon the history of the so-called New World. France renounced and guaranteed to Great Britain all Nova Scotia or Acadia, Canada, the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence. The treaty gave to the French the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at a distance of 3 leagues from the shores belonging to Great Britain; ceded the islands of St. Peter and Miquelon, as a shelter for French fishermen; declared that the confines between the dominions of Great Britain and France, on this continent, should be fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi River, from its source as far as the River Iberville (14 miles below Baton Rouge), and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; guaranteed to Great Britain the river and port of Mobile, and everything on the left side of the Mississippi, excepting the town of New Orleans and the island on which it is situated, which should remain to France; the navigation of the Mississippi to be equally free to the subjects of both nations, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, as well as the passage in and out of its mouth; that the French in Canada might freely profess the Roman Catholic faith, as far as the laws of Great Britain would permit, enjoy their civil rights, and retire when they pleased, disposing of their estates to British subjects; that Great Britain should restore to France the islands of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Desada, and Martinique, in the West Indies, and of Belle-Isle, on the coast of France, with their fortresses, giving the British subjects at these places eighteen months to sell their estates and depart, without being restrained on any account,

excepting by debts or criminal prosecutions. France ceded to Great Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, with the same stipulation as to their inhabitants as those in the case of the Canadians; the islands of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago to remain in the possession of England, and that of St. Lucia, of France; that the British should cause all the fortifications erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other territory of Spain in that region, to be demolished; that Spain should desist from all pretensions to the right of fishing about Newfoundland; that Great Britain should restore to Spain all her conquests in Cuba, with the fortress of Havana; that Spain should cede and guarantee, in full right, to Great Britain, Florida, with Fort St. Augustine and the Bay of Pensacola, and all that Spain possessed on the continent of America to the east, or to the southeast, of the Mississippi River. Thus was vested in the British crown, by consent of rival European claimants, the whole eastern half of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson Bay and the Polar Ocean, including hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory which the foot of white man had never trodden.

Treaty of Utrecht, a treaty signed April 11, 1713, which secured the Protestant succession to the throne of England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies in America, and a full satisfaction from France of the claims of the allies, England, Holland, and Germany. This treaty terminated Queen Anne's War, and secured peace for thirty years.

Treaty of Washington, THE. See WASHINGTON, THE TREATY OF.

Treaty of Westminster. See WESTMINSTER, TREATY OF.

Treaty with Texas. See TEXAS.

Trenchard, STEPHEN DECATUR, naval officer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1818; entered the navy in 1834; promoted lieutenant in 1847; rescued the British bark *Adieu* off Gloucester, Mass., while on coast-survey duty in 1853-57; served with distinction during the Civil War; commanded the *Rhode Island* when that vessel endeavored to tow the *Monitor* from Hampton Roads to Beaufort, N. C. The

TRENT—TRENTON

latter vessel foundered off Cape Hatteras, but Lieutenant Trenchard succeeded in saving the crew; promoted rear-admiral in 1875; retired in 1880. He died in New York City, Nov. 15, 1883.

Trent, THE. On Nov. 7, 1861, James M. Mason, of Virginia, Confederate envoy to Great Britain, and John Slidell, of Louisiana, accredited to France, embarked at Havana in the British mail steamer *Trent* for England. The United States steamship *San Jacinto*, Captain Wilkes, was watching for the *Trent* in the Bahama channel, 240 miles from Havana, Captain Wilkes having decided, on his own responsibility, to seize the two Confederate envoys. The *San Jacinto* met the *Trent* on the forenoon of Nov. 8, signalled her to stop in vain, and then fired a shot across her bow. Her captain unwillingly allowed Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, to be taken aboard the *San Jacinto*. Captain Wilkes reached Boston on Nov. 19, and the two ministers were confined in Fort Warren. This seizure was received with favor in the United States, but Great Britain demanded from the government at Washington a formal apology and the immediate release of the prisoners, Lord John Russell instructing the minister, Lord Lyons, at Washington, Nov. 30, 1861, that unless a satisfactory answer were given within seven days he might, at his discretion, withdraw the legation and return to England. This despatch was received on Dec. 18; on the 19th Lord Lyons called on Mr. Seward, and in a personal interview an amicable adjustment was made possible by the moderation of both diplomats. On Dec. 26 Mr. Seward transmitted to Lord Lyons the reply of the United States, in which the illegality of the seizure was recognized, while the satisfaction of the United States government was expressed in the fact that a principle for which it had long contended was thus accepted by the British government. Mason and Slidell were at once released, and sailed for England Jan. 1, 1862. See **MASON, JAMES MURRAY; SLIDELL, JOHN; WILKES, CHARLES.**

Trent, WILLIAM PETERFIELD, educator; born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1862; graduated at the University of Virginia in 1884; Professor of English at the Uni-

versity of the South in 1888-1900; accepted the chair of English Literature at Columbia University in the latter year. He is the author of *English Culture in Virginia*; *Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime*; *Robert E. Lee*; *Authority of Criticism*, etc.

Trenton, a city and capital of the State of New Jersey; originally settled under the name of Yeffalles of ye De la Ware. A number of members of the Society of Friends, including Mahlon Stacy, purchased land here in 1680, and large plantations were bought by Judge Trent in 1715, which caused the settlement to be called Trent Town. The place was created a borough town by royal charter in the middle of the eighteenth century, and the town became the State capital in 1790. After the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress once met here. The city is best known historically because of the decisive battle fought here (see **TRENTON, BATTLE OF**). The event has been commemorated by a memorial shaft erected at the old Five Points, and surmounted by a statue of Washington directing his troops.

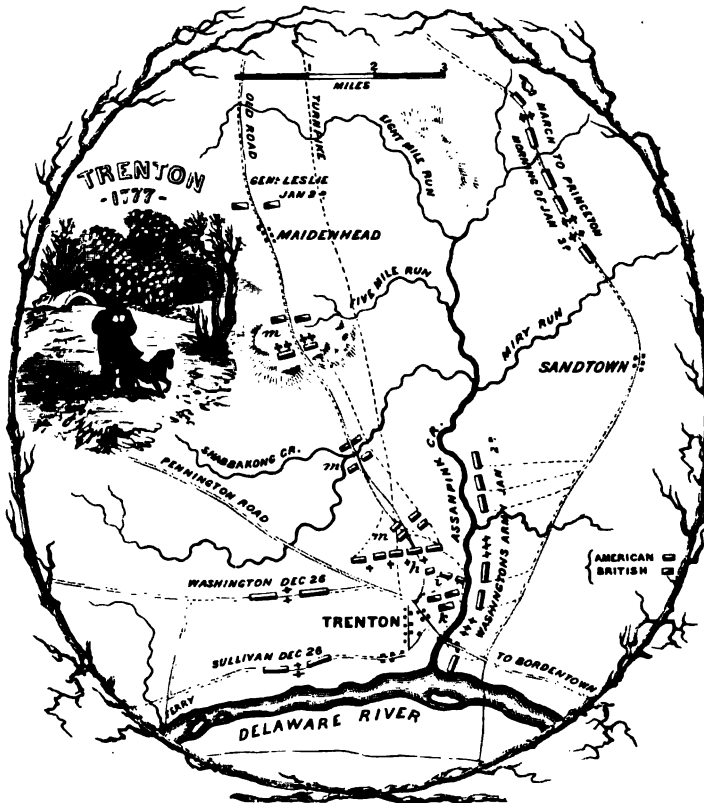
Trenton, BATTLE OF. Late in December, 1776, Washington's army, by much exertion, had increased to nearly 6,000 men. Lee's division, under Sullivan, and some regiments from Ticonderoga under Gates, joined him on the 21st. Contrary to Washington's expectations, the British, content with having overrun the Jerseys, made no attempt to pass the Delaware, but established themselves in a line of cantonments at Trenton, Pennington, Bordentown, and Burlington. Other corps were quartered in the rear, at Princeton, New Brunswick, and Elizabethtown; and so sure was Howe that the back of the "rebellion" was broken that he gave Cornwallis leave to return to England, and he was preparing to sail when an unexpected event detained him. Washington knew that about 1,500 of the enemy, chiefly Hessians (Germans), were stationed at Trenton under Colonel Rall, who, in his consciousness of security and contempt for the Americans, had said, "What need of intrenchments? Let the rebels come; we will at them with the bayonet." He had made the fatal mistake of not planting a single cannon. Washington felt

TRENTON, BATTLE OF

strong enough to attack this force, and at twilight on Christmas night he had about 2,000 men on the shore of the Delaware at McConkey's Ferry (afterwards Taylorsville), a few miles above Trenton, preparing to cross the river. He rightly believed that the Germans, after the usual carouse of the Christmas festival, would be peculiarly exposed to a surprise, and he prepared to fall upon them before daylight on the morning of the 26th.

With him were Generals Stirling, Greene, Sullivan, Mercer, Stephen, and

eral Lee, with wilful disobedience refused the duty, and turning his back on Washington, rode on towards Baltimore to intrigue among Congressmen against Gen. PHILIP SCHUYLER (q. v.). Ice was forming in the Delaware, and its surface was covered with floating pieces. The current was swift, the night was dark, and towards midnight a storm of snow and sleet set in. It was 4 A.M. before the troops in marching order stood on the New Jersey shore, boats having been hurriedly provided for their passage. The army moved in two



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Knox, commanding the artillery. Arrangements were made for a similar movement against the cantonments below Trenton, the command of which was assigned to General Gates; but that officer, jealous of Washington, and in imitation of Gen-

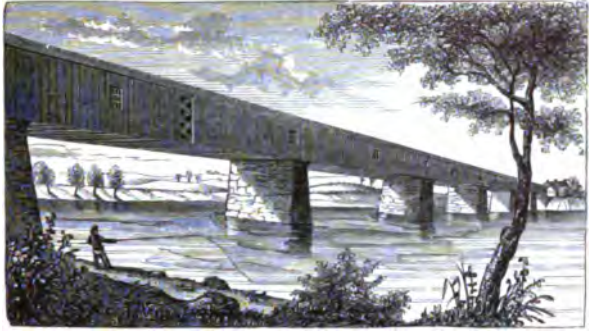
columns—one, led by Sullivan, along a road nearest the river; the other, led by Washington and accompanied by the other generals, along a road a little distance to the left. It was broad daylight when they reached Trenton, but they were undis-



THE BATTLE OF TRENTON

TRESCOT—TRESPASS ACT

covered until they reached the picket-line on the outskirts of the village. The firing that ensued awakened Rall and his fellow-officers (who had scarcely recovered from the night's debauch) from their deep slumbers. The colonel was soon at the head of his men in battle order. A sharp conflict ensued in the village, lasting only thirty-five minutes. The Germans were defeated and dispersed, and Colonel Rall was mortally wounded, and taken to his quarters, where he died. The main body, attempting to escape by the Princeton road, were intercepted by Colonel Hand and made prisoners. Some British light-horse and infantry at Trenton escaped to Bordentown. The victory was complete. The spoils were about 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 small-arms, six brass field-pieces, and all the German standards. The triumphant army recrossed the Delaware with their prisoners (who were sent to Philadelphia), and went back to their



GREAT BRIDGE AT MCKONKEY'S FERRY.



RALL'S HEADQUARTERS.

encampment. This bold stroke puzzled and annoyed the British. Cornwallis did not sail for England, but was sent back into New Jersey. The Tories were alarmed, and the dread of the mercenary Germans was dissipated. The faltering militia soon began to flock to the standard of Washington, and many of the soldiers who were about to leave the American army re-enlisted.

Trescot, WILLIAM HENRY, diplomatist; born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1822;

graduated at Charleston College in 1840; admitted to the bar in 1843; assistant Secretary of State from December, 1860, till the secession of South Carolina; held a seat in the legislature of that State in 1862-66; began the practice of law in Washington in 1875; was a member of the commission of 1890 to revise the treaty with China; special agent to the belligerents of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia in 1881, and during the same year represented the government in the negotiations concerning its rights in the Isthmus of Panama; appointed with General Grant in 1882 to effect a commercial treaty with Mexico. His publications include *A Few Thoughts on the Foreign Policy of the United States*; *The Diplomacy of the Revolution*; *Diplomatic System of the United States*; *An American View of the Eastern Question*; *The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams*; *Address before the South Carolina Historical Society*, etc. He died in Pendleton, S. C., May 4, 1898.

Trespass Act. Some of the States whose territory had been longest and most recently occupied by the British were inclined to enact new confiscation laws. Such was the so-called trespass act of New York, which authorized the owners of real estate in the city to recover rents and damages against such persons as had used their buildings under British authority during the war. This act was passed before the news arrived of the terms of the preliminary treaty of peace (see *TREATIES, ANGLO-AMERICAN*). In

1786 the Supreme Court of New York, by the efforts of Hamilton, declared the

TRIALS

trespass act void, as being in conflict with the definitive treaty of Paris. See TREATIES, FRANCO-AMERICAN.

Trials. The following is a list of the most notable trials in the United States: Anne Hutchinson; sedition and heresy (the Antinomian controversy); imprisonment and banished.....1637

Trials of Quakers in Massachusetts 1656-61

Jacob Leisler, New York, convicted and executed for treason.....May 16, 1691

Trials for witchcraft, Massachusetts 1692

Thomas Maule, for slanderous publications and blasphemy, Massachusetts..1696

Nicholas Bayard, treason.....1702

John Peter Zenger, for printing and publishing libels on the colonial government, November, 1734, acquitted.....1735

William Wemms, James Hartegan, William McCauley, and other British soldiers, in Boston, Mass., for the murder of Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Patrick Carr.....March 5, 1770

Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee, court-martial after the battle of Monmouth; found guilty of, first, disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy; second, unnecessary and disorderly retreat; third, disrespect to the commander-in-chief; suspended from command for one year, tried July 4, 1778

John Hett Smith, for assisting Benedict Arnold, New York, not guilty...1780

Maj. John André, adjutant - general, British army, seized as a spy at Tappan, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1780, tried by military court and hanged.....Oct. 2, 1780

Stewart, Wright, Porter, Vigol, and Mitchell, Western insurgents, found guilty 1795

William Blount, United States Senate, impeached for misdemeanor.....1797

William Cobbett, for libelling the King of Spain and his ambassador, writing as "Peter Porcupine" in *Porcupine's Gazette*. July 17, before Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; acquitted.....1797

Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland, Pa., convicted under the sedition act of libel on the administration of President Adams in Reading *Advertiser* of Oct. 26, 1799, imprisonment for six months and \$400 fine.....1799

Duane, Reynolds, Moore, and Cumming acquitted of seditious riot, Pennsylvania1799

Matthew Lyon convicted in Vermont, October, 1798, of writing for publication a letter calculated "to stir up sedition and to bring the President and the government into contempt"; confined four months in Vergennes jail; fine of \$1,000 paid by friends, and Lyon released Feb. 9, 1799

J. T. Callender, for libel of President Adams in a pamphlet, *The Prospect Before Us*; tried at Richmond, Va., fined \$200 and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.....June 6, 1800

Thomas Daniel, for opening letters of a foreign minister.....1800

Judge John Pickering impeached before the United States Senate, March 3, 1803, for malfeasance in the New Hampshire district court in October and November, 1802, in restoring ship *Eliza*, seized for smuggling, to its owners; Judge Pickering, though doubtless insane, is convicted and removed from office....March 4, 1804

Judge Samuel Chase impeached before the United States Senate, acquitted..1805

Thomas O. Selfridge tried for murder of Charles Austin on the public exchange in Boston.....Aug. 4, 1806

Aaron Burr, for treason, Virginia; acquitted.....March 27-Sept. 7, 1807

Col. Thomas H. Cushing, by court-martial at Baton Rouge, on charges of Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton.....1812

Patrick Byrne, for mutiny, by general court-martial at Fort Columbus; sentenced to death.....May 22, 1813

Gen. W. Hull, commanding the north-western army of the United States, for cowardice in surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16, etc.; by court-martial, held at Albany, sentenced to be shot; sentence approved by the President, but execution remitted Jan. 3, 1814

Dartmouth College case, defining the power of States over corporations 1817-18

Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by court-martial, April 26, 1818, for inciting Creek Indians to war against the United States; executed by order of General Jackson April 30, 1818

Stephen and Jesse Boorn, at Manchester, Vt., Nov. 1819, for the murder of Louis

TRIALS

Colvin, who disappeared in 1813; sentenced to be hanged.....Jan. 28, 1820

[Six years after Colvin disappeared an uncle of the Boorns dreamed that Colvin came to his bedside, declared the Boorns his murderers, and told where his body was buried. This was April 27, 1819. The Boorns were arrested, confessed the crime circumstantially, were tried and convicted, but not executed, because Colvin was found alive in New Jersey. Wilkie Collins's novel, *The Dead Alive*, founded upon this case.]

Capt. David Porter, by court-martial at Washington, for exceeding his powers in landing 200 men on Porto Rico and demanding an apology for arrest of the commanding officer of the *Beadle*, sent by him, October, 1824, to investigate alleged storage of goods on the island by pirates; suspended for six months.....July 7, 1825

James H. Peck, judge of United States district court for the district of Missouri, impeached for alleged abuse of judicial authority; trial begins May 4, 1830; acquitted.....Jan. 31, 1831

John A. Murrell, the great Western land pirate, chief of noted bandits in Tennessee and Arkansas, whose central committee, called "Grand Council of the Mystic Clan," is broken up by arrest of its leader1834

[Murrell lived near Denmark, Madison co., Tenn. He was a man without fear, physical or moral. His favorite operations were horse-stealing and "negro-running." He promised negroes their freedom if they allowed him to conduct them North, selling them on the way by day and stealing them back by night, always murdering them in the end. He was captured by Virgil A. Stewart in 1834, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, where he died.]

Spanish pirates (twelve in number), for an act of piracy on board the brig *Mexican*; trial at Boston; seven found guilty, five acquitted.....Nov. 11-25, 1834

Heresy trial; Rev. Lyman Beecher, Presbyterian, before the presbytery and synod of Cincinnati, on charges preferred by Dr. Wilson, of holding and teaching Pelagian and Arminian doctrines; acquitted.....June 9 *et seq.*, 1835

Rev. Albert Barnes, Presbyterian, for heresies in *Notes on the Epistles to the*

Romans; tried and acquitted by presbytery of Philadelphia, June 30-July 8, 1835; condemned by the synod and suspended for six months, but acquitted by the general assembly.....1836

Case of slave schooner *Amistad*

1839-40

Alexander McLeod, a Canadian, charged as an accomplice in burning the steamer *Caroline* in the Niagara River, and in the murder of Amos Durfee, is taken from Lockport to New York on *habeas corpus*, May, 1841. Great Britain asks his release in extra session of Congress; Mr. Webster advocates his discharge. A special session of the circuit court, ordered by the legislature of New York at Utica, tries and acquits him.....Oct. 4-12, 1841

A. W. Holmes, of the crew of the *William Brown* for murder on the high seas (forty-four of the passengers and crew escaping in the long-boat, the sailors threw some passengers overboard to lighten the boat, April 19, 1841), convicted, but recommended to mercy.....May, 1842

Thomas W. Dorr, Rhode Island; treason1842

Alexander S. Mackenzie (Somers's mutiny)1842

Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of New York, for immoral conduct; by ecclesiastical court, suspended

Dec. 10, 1844-Jan. 3, 1845

Ex-Senator J. C. Davis, of Illinois; T. C. Sharp, editor of *Warsaw Signal*; Mark Aldrich, William N. Grover, and Col. Levi Williams, for murder of Hiram and Joe Smith (Mormons); trial begins at Carthage, Ill.; acquitted.....May 21, 1845

Albert J. Tirrell (the somnambulist murderer), for killing Maria A. Bickford1846

[Acquitted on the plea that the murder was committed while he was sleep-walking.]

Dr. John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. George W. Parkman in the Medical College, Boston, Nov. 23, 1849. Webster partly burns his victim. The remains identified by a set of false teeth. Webster convicted and hanged; trial

March 19-30, 1850

Catherine N. Forrest v. Edwin Forrest; divorce and alimony granted to Mrs. Forrest.....Dec. 16, 1851-Jan. 26, 1852

Anthony Burns, fugitive-slave case, Boston.....May 27-31, 1854

TRIALS

- Dr. Stephen T. Beale, ether case..1855
 United States *v.* Henry Hertz *et al.*,
 for hiring and retaining persons to go
 out of the United States to enlist in the
 British foreign legion for the Crimea:
 tried in the district court of the United
 States for eastern district of Pennsylvania
 1855
 Slave case in Cincinnati, O. (see *Har-*
per's Magazine, vol. xii., p. 691)
 April, 1856
 James P. Casey, for shooting James
 King, of William, editor of the San Fran-
 cisco *Bulletin*, and Charles Cora, murderer
 of United States Marshal Richardson;
 tried and hanged by the vigilance com-
 mittee in San Francisco....May 20, 1856
 DRED SCOTT case (*q. v.*).....1856
 R. J. M. Ward ("the most extraor-
 dinary murderer named in the calendar
 of crime"), Cleveland, O.....1857
 Emma A. Cunningham, for the murder
 of Dr. Burdell, in New York City, Jan.
 30, 1856; acquitted.....May, 1857
 Daniel E. Sickles, for killing Philip Bar-
 ton Key, Washington, D. C.; acquitted
 April 4-26, 1859
 John Brown, for insurrection in Vir-
 ginia; tried Oct. 29, and executed at
 Charlestown, Va.....Dec. 2, 1859
 Albert W. Hicks, pirate; tried at Bed-
 loe's Island, May 18-23; convicted of triple
 murder on the oyster-sloop *Edwin A.*
Johnson in New York Harbor; hanged
 July 13, 1860
 Officers and crew of the privateer *Sa-*
rannah, on the charge of piracy; jury
 disagree.....Oct. 23-31, 1861
 Nathaniel Gordon, for engaging in the
 slave-trade, Nov. 6-8, 1861; hanged at
 New York.....Feb. 21, 1862
 Fitz-John Porter tried by military court
 1863
 C. L. Vallandigham, for treasonable ut-
 terances; by court-martial in Cincin-
 nati: sentence of imprisonment during the
 war commuted to banishment to the South
 May 5-16, 1863
 Pauline Cushman, Union spy; sentenced
 to be hanged by a court-martial held at
 General Bragg's headquarters; is left be-
 hind at the evacuation of Shelbyville, Tenn.,
 and rescued by Union troops...June, 1863
 For conspiracy against the United
 States, in organizing the Order of Ameri-
 can Knights or Sons of Liberty about
 May 16; tried by a military commission
 at Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Sept. 27;
 William A. Bowles, L. P. Milligan, and
 Stephen Horsey sentenced to be hanged
 Oct. 17, 1864
 J. Y. Beall, tried at Fort Lafayette by a
 military commission, for seizing the steam-
 er *Philo Parsons* on Lake Erie, Sept. 19,
 and other acts of war, without visible
 badge of military service; sentenced to
 death and hanged; trial occurs
 December, 1864
 Capt. Henry Wirtz, commander of An-
 dersonville prison during the war, for
 cruelty; trial begins Aug. 21; Wirtz
 hanged.....Nov. 10, 1865
 Conspirators for assassination of Presi-
 dent Lincoln.....1865
 John H. Surratt.....1867
 In the case of William H. McCardle, of
 Mississippi, testing the constitutionality of
 the reconstruction act of 1867; Matthew
 H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Lyman
 Trumbull, of Illinois, and Henry Stan-
 berry, Attorney-General, appear for the
 government, and Judge Sharkey, Robert J.
 Walker, of Mississippi, Charles O'Connor,
 of New York, Jeremiah S. Black, of Penn-
 sylvania, and David Dudley Field for
 McCardle; reconstruction act repealed
 during the trial; *habeas corpus* issued
 Nov. 12, 1867
 Andrew Johnson impeachment.....1868
 Colonel Yerger, for murder of Colonel
 Crane, U. S. A., at Jackson, Miss.
 June 8, 1869
 William H. Holden, governor of North
 Carolina, impeached and removed
 March 22, 1870
 Daniel MacFarland, for the murder of
 Albert D. Richardson, Nov. 25, 1869, in
 New York City; acquitted
 April 4-May 10, 1870
 David P. Butler, governor of Nebraska,
 impeached for appropriating school funds,
 and suspended.....June 2, 1870
 "The Bible in the public schools," case
 of; *J. D. Miner et al. v. the board of*
education of Cincinnati et al.; tried in the
 Superior Court of Cincinnati; arguments
 for the use of the Bible in the public
 school by William M. Ramsey, George R.
 Sage, and Rufus King; against, J. B. Stal-
 lo, George Hoadly, and Stanley Matthews
 1870
 Mrs. Wharton, for murder of Gen. W. S.

TRIALS

- Ketchum, U. S. A., at Washington, June 28, 1871; acquitted
- Dec. 4, 1871-Jan. 24, 1872
- George C. Barnard (judge of Supreme Court, New York) impeached, May 13, for corruption, and deposed
- Aug. 18, 1872
- Captain Jack and three other Modoc Indians tried, July 3, for the massacre of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., and Rev. Dr. Thomas (commissioner), April 11; convicted and hanged at Fort Klamath, Or. Oct. 3, 1873
- Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., in New York, Jan. 6, 1872; first jury disagree, June 19, 1872; second trial (guilty and sentenced to be hanged Feb. 28, 1873), Dec. 18, 1872-Jan. 6, 1873; third trial (guilty of manslaughter in third degree; sentence, four years in prison at Sing Sing)
- Oct. 13-20, 1873
- W. M. Tweed, for frauds upon the city and county of New York; sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. . . Nov. 19, 1873
- A. Oakley Hall, ex-mayor of New York, for complicity with the Tweed "ring" frauds: jury disagree, March 1-21, 1872; second trial, jury disagree, Nov. 1; acquitted. Dec. 24, 1873
- David Swing, for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery, April 15 *et seq.*, in twenty-eight specifications by Prof. Francis L. Patton; acquitted after a long trial
- 1874
- [Professor Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian Church and formed an independent congregation.]
- Theodore Tilton v. Henry Ward Beecher, for adultery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; jury disagree; case ended. July 2, 1875
- Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy murderer, for killing of Horace W. Millen, April 22, 1874, supposed to be Pomeroy's fourth victim. 1875
- Gen. O. E. Babcock, private secretary of President Grant, tried at St. Louis for complicity in whiskey frauds; acquitted
- Feb. 7, 1876
- W. W. Belknap, United States Secretary of War, impeached; acquitted
- Aug. 1, 1876
- John D. Lee, for the Mountain Meadow massacre, Sept. 15, 1857; convicted and executed. March 23, 1877
- Col. Thomas Buford, for killing Judge Elliott at Frankfort, Ky.; acquitted on ground of insanity; trial. July, 1879
- Whittaker, colored cadet at West Point, by military court for injuring himself on pretence of being hurt by others, April 6; expelled. 1880
- Lieutenant Flipper, colored, by military court, for embezzlement and false statements, November, 1881; dismissed from the service. 1882
- Charles J. Guiteau, for the assassination of President Garfield; convicted, Feb. 26; hanged. June 30, 1882
- Star Route trials. 1882
- John Cockrill, managing editor of the *St. Louis Post-Despatch*, for fatally shooting Colonel Slayback; acquitted
- Oct. 13, 1882
- Débris suit (California), decided against hydraulic miners, Judge Sawyer, of the United States court, San Francisco, Cal., granting a perpetual injunction
- Jan. 7, 1884
- William Berner, convicted at Cincinnati of manslaughter in killing William H. Kirk. March 28, 1884
- [Berner was a confessed murderer; the verdict of manslaughter, when twenty untried murderers were in the city jail, led to a six days' riot, during which the courthouse and other buildings were set on fire, forty-five persons were killed, and 138 injured.]
- Brig.-Gen. D. G. Swaim, judge-advocate-general of the army, tried by court-martial for attempt to defraud a banking firm in Washington, and failing to report an army officer who had duplicated his pay account; sentenced to suspension from duty for twelve years on half-pay; trial opens
- Nov. 15, 1884
- James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, of New York, secretly connected with the firm of Grant & Ward, convicted of misappropriation of funds, April 11, and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in Sing Sing, N. Y.
- June 27, 1885
- Ferdinand Ward, of the suspended firm of Grant & Ward, New York City, indicted for financial frauds, June 4; convicted and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in Sing Sing. Oct. 31, 1885
- [Released, April 30, 1892.]
- Henry W. Jaehne, vice-president of the New York common council, for receiving

TRIALS

a bribe to support Jacob Sharp's Broadway surface road on Aug. 30, 1884; sentence, nine years and ten months in Sing Sing.....May 20, 1886

Alfred Packer, one of six miners, who killed and ate his companions when starving in their camp on the site of Lake City, Col., in 1874; convicted at New York of manslaughter, and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment..August, 1886

Trial of Jacob Sharp; found guilty of bribery and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

July 14, 1887

[Sentence reversed by court of appeals.]

Anarchists at Chicago: Twenty-two indicted, May 27, 1886; seven convicted of murder, Aug. 20; four (Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel) hanged; and one (Lingg) commits suicide..Nov. 11, 1887

[Governor Altgeld pardoned all the anarchists (Schwab, Neebe, and Fielden) in prison, June 26, 1893.]

City of New Orleans against administratrix of the estate of Myra Clark Gaines, deceased, Jan. 9, 1885, in Supreme Court of United States; judgment against the city for over \$500,000

May 13, 1889

[About 1836 Myra Clark Gaines filed a bill in equity to recover real estate in the possession of the city of New Orleans. Her father, Daniel Clark, who died in New Orleans a reputed bachelor, Aug. 16, 1813, by will dated May 20, 1811, gave the property to his mother, and by memorandum for a will (which was never found) made in 1813, gave it to his daughter Myra. The latter will was received by the Supreme Court of Louisiana Feb. 18, 1856, and the legitimacy of Myra questioned. Judge Billings, of the United States circuit court at New Orleans, rendered a decision which recognized the probate of the will of 1813, in April, 1877; an appeal was taken, and in 1883 judgment was again given in favor of Mrs. Gaines for \$1,925,667 and interest. The final appeal, June, 1883, resulted as above. In 1861 the value of the property was estimated at \$35,000,000.]

Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, Irish dynamite nationalist (expelled from the Clan-na-Gael, and denounced as a spy by Alexander Sullivan and the leaders, termed the

"triangle," and condemned to death by them for accusing them of embezzling funds allotted for dynamiting in England in February, May 4), found murdered at Lake View, Chicago.....May 22, 1889

Coroner's jury declare the murder to be the result of a conspiracy, of which Alexander Sullivan, P. O'Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin, and Frank Woodruff (connected with the Clan-na-Gael) were the principals. Alexander Sullivan and others arrested, June 12; Sullivan released on high bail.....June 15, 1889

Martin Burke arrested at Winnipeg, Canada, indicted about June 20. The grand jury at Chicago, after sixteen days' investigation, indict Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Woodruff, Patrick Cooney, and John Kunz, with others unknown, of conspiracy and of the murder of Patrick Henry Cronin.....June 29, 1889

Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan, Kunz, and Beggs, for murder of Cronin in Chicago, May 6: trial begins Aug. 30; the first three are sentenced to imprisonment for life, Kunz for three years, and Beggs discharged.....Dec. 16, 1889

[Second trial of Daniel Coughlin began Nov. 3, 1893; acquitted by jury, March 8, 1894.]

Commander B. H. McCalla, of United States steamship *Enterprise*, by court-martial for malfeasance and cruelty, April 22, on finding of a court of inquiry held in Brooklyn navy-yard, March 11, suspended from rank and duty for three years. sentence approved by Secretary Tracy

May 15, 1890

Dr. T. Thacher Graves, for murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., by poison, at Denver, Col.....1891

[While awaiting his second trial he committed suicide in the county jail at Denver, Sept. 3, 1893.]

Rev. Charles A. Briggs, charged by the presbytery of New York, Oct. 5, 1891, with teaching doctrines "which conflict irreconcilably with, and are contrary to, the cardinal doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures," in an address at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, Jan. 20, 1891: case dismissed, Nov. 4; prosecuting committee appeal to the general assembly. Nov. 13; judgment reversed and case remanded to the presbytery of New

TRIMBLE—TRI-MOUNTAIN

York for new trial, May 30, 1892; Professor Briggs acquitted after a trial of nineteen days.....Dec. 30, 1892

John Y. McKane, Gravesend, L. I., for election frauds; convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for six years...Feb. 19, 1894

Miss Madeline V. Pollard, for breach of promise, against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; damages, \$50,000; trial begun March 8, 1894, at Washington, D. C.; verdict of \$15,000 for Miss Pollard, Saturday.....April 14, 1894

Patrick Eugene Prendergast, for the murder of Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, Oct. 28, 1893; plea of defence, insanity; jury find him sane and he is hanged.....July 13, 1894

Eugene V. Debs, president American Railroad Union, charged with conspiracy in directing great strike on the Western railroads, and acquitted.....1894

[He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court in violating its injunction in 1895.]

William R. Laidlaw, Jr., v. Russell Sage, for personal injuries at time of bomb explosion in the latter's office, Dec. 4, 1891; suit brought soon afterwards; plaintiff awarded heavy damages by jury; defendant appealed; case still in the courts.

Leon Czolgosz indicted in Buffalo for murder of President McKinley, Sept. 16, 1901; tried Sept. 23-24; found guilty on second day; executed in Auburn (N. Y.) prison.....Oct. 29, 1901

Trimble, ALLEN, statesman; born in Augusta county, Va., Nov. 24, 1783; removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1784; and later settled in Highland county, O., where he was clerk of the courts and recorder in 1809-16; was in command of a mounted regiment under Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1812-13; served in both branches of the State legislature in 1816-26; was acting governor of Ohio in 1821-22; governor in 1826-30; and president of the first State board of agriculture in 1846-48. He died in Hillsboro, O., Feb. 2, 1870.

Trimble, ISAAC RIDGEWAY, military officer; born in Culpeper county, Va., May 15, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and was assigned the duty of surveying the military road from Washington to the Ohio River;

resigned in 1832 and became a civil engineer; was with various railroads as chief engineer till the outbreak of the Civil War, when he took command of the non-uniformed volunteers recruited to defend Baltimore from Northern soldiers. In the same year he was made colonel of engineers in Virginia and directed the construction of the field works and forts at Norfolk; was promoted brigadier-general on finishing that work, and then took charge of the location and construction of the batteries at Evansport on the Potomac River. With these batteries he blockaded the river against United States vessels during the winter of 1861-62. He also participated and won distinction in various battles, including Gaines's Mills, Slaughter's Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, etc.; was promoted major-general for gallantry and meritorious services April 23, 1863. During the third day of the action at Gettysburg he lost a leg, was captured, and held a prisoner at Johnson's Island for twenty-one months before being exchanged. After the war he settled in Baltimore, Md., where he died, Jan. 2, 1888.

Trimble, ROBERT, jurist; born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1777; removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1780; studied law and began practice in 1803; appointed second judge of the court of appeals in 1808; and chief-justice of Kentucky in 1810; was United States judge for Kentucky in 1816-26, and was then appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died Aug. 25, 1828.

Trimble, WILLIAM A., legislator; born in Woodford, Ky., April 4, 1786; graduated at Transylvania College; admitted to the bar and began practice in Highland, O., in 1811; was adjutant of his brother Allen's regiment in the campaign against the Pottawattomie Indians in 1812; became major of Ohio volunteers in 1812, and major of the 26th United States Infantry in 1813; brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1814 for gallantry in the engagement at Fort Erie; was transferred to the 8th Infantry in 1815; and resigned March 1, 1819. He was United States Senator from 1819 till his death in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1821.

Tri-mountain, the name first given to Boston, Mass.

TRINITY CHURCH—TRIPOLI

Trinity Church. The first Episcopal church organized in the province of New York was called in its charter (1697) "The Parish of Trinity Church." The wardens and vestrymen first chosen included several members of the King's council. The following are the names of the first officers of the church: Bishop of London, rector; Thomas Wenham and Robert Lurting, wardens; Caleb Heathcote, William Merret, John Tudor, James Emott, William Morris, Thomas Clarke, Ebenezer Wilson, Samuel Burt, James Evets, Nathaniel Marston, Michael Howden, John Crooke, William Sharpas, Lawrence Read, David Jamison, William Hudleston, Gabriel Ludlow, Thomas Burroughs, John Merret, and William Jancway, vestrymen. In 1705 a tract of land known as "The Queen's Farm" extended (on the west side of Broadway) from St. Paul's Chapel (Vesey Street and Broadway) along the river to Skinner Road, now Christopher Street. This farm was then totally unproductive. Money was collected for the building of the church. It was a small square edifice then on the banks of the Hudson River. It was enlarged in 1737 to 148 feet in length, including the tower and chancel, and to 72 feet in width. The steeple, which was not completed until 1772, was 175 feet in height. The building was consumed in the great fire of 1776. It was rebuilt in 1788, taken down in 1839, and on May 21, 1846, the present edifice was consecrated. The corporation of Trinity Church still holds a portion of the land of the Queen's Farm, from which a large income is derived. That corporation has contributed generously towards the building and supporting of churches in various parts of the country and carrying on Christian work of various kinds.

Tripoli, WAR WITH. In the autumn of 1800, the ruler of Tripoli, learning that the United States had paid larger gross sums to his neighbors (see ALGIERS) than to himself, demanded an annual tribute, and threatened war in case it was refused. In May, 1801, he caused the flag-staff of the American consulate to be cut down, and proclaimed war June 10. In anticipation of this event, the American government had sent Commodore Richard Dale with a squadron to the Mediter-

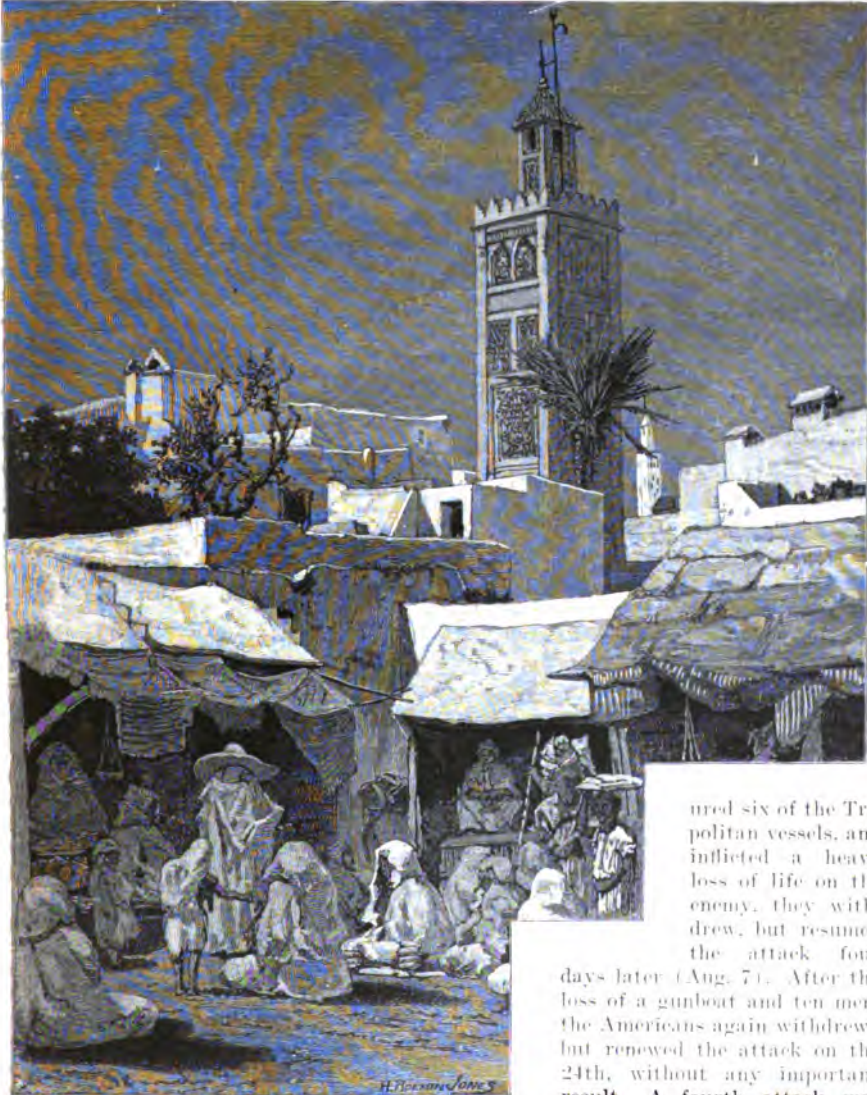
anean. His flag-ship was the *President*. He sailed from Hampton Roads, reached Gibraltar July 1, and soon after the Bey had declared war he appeared before Tripoli, having captured a Tripolitan corsair on the way. The Bey was astonished, and the little American squadron cruising in the Mediterranean made the Barbary States more circumspect. Recognizing the existence of war with Tripoli, the United States government ordered a squadron, under Commodore Richard V. Morris, to relieve Dale. The *Chesapeake* was the commodore's flag-ship. The vessels did not go in a body, but proceeded one after another, between February (1801) and September. Early in May, the *Boston*, after taking the United States minister (R. R. Livingston) to France, blockaded the port of Tripoli. There she was joined by the frigate *Constellation*, while the *Essex* blockaded two Tripolitan corsairs at Gibraltar. The *Constellation*, left alone, had a severe contest not long afterwards with seventeen Tripolitan gunboats and some land batteries, which were severely handled.

Another naval expedition was sent to the Mediterranean in 1803, under the command of Com. Edward Preble, whose flag-ship was the *Constitution*. The other vessels were the *Philadelphia*, *Argus*, *Siren*, *Nautilus*, *Vixen*, and *Enterprise*. The *Philadelphia*, Captain Bainbridge, sailed in July, and captured a Moorish corsair off Tangier, holding an American merchant vessel. Preble arrived in August, and, going to Tangier, demanded an explanation of the Emperor of Morocco, who disclaimed the act and made a suitable apology. Then he proceeded to bring Tripoli to terms. Soon afterwards the *Philadelphia* fell into the hands of the Tripolitans. Little further of much interest occurred until early in 1804, when the boldness of the Americans in destroying the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli greatly alarmed the Bey (see PHILADELPHIA, THE). For a while Preble blockaded his port; and in July, 1804, he entered the harbor (whose protection lay in heavy batteries mounting 115 guns) with his squadron. The Tripolitans also had in the harbor nineteen gunboats, a brig, two schooners, and some galleys, with 25,000 soldiers on the land. A sheltering reef

TRIPOLI, WAR WITH

afforded further protection. These formidable obstacles did not dismay Preble. On Aug. 3 he opened a heavy cannonade and bombardment from his gunboats, which

gunboat *Number Four*) alongside the largest of those of the enemy, and boarded and captured her after a fierce struggle. After the Americans had sunk or capt-



A STREET SCENE IN TRIPOLI.

ured six of the Tripolitan vessels, and inflicted a heavy loss of life on the enemy, they withdrew, but resumed the attack four days later (Aug. 7). After the loss of a gunboat and ten men, the Americans again withdrew; but renewed the attack on the 24th, without any important result. A fourth attack was made on the 28th, and, after a sharp conflict, the American

squadron again withdrew, and lay at anchor off the harbor until Sept. 2, when a fifth attack was made. A floating mine,

TRIST—TRUMBULL

sent to blow up the Tripolitan vessels in the harbor, exploded prematurely, apparently, and destroyed all of the Americans in charge of it (see *INTREPID*, *THE*). The stormy season approaching, Preble withdrew from the dangerous Barbary coast, leaving a small force to blockade the harbor of Tripoli. Com. Samuel Barron was sent to relieve Preble, who, with a large squadron, overawed the Moors and kept up the blockade.

Meanwhile a movement under Capt. William Eaton, American consul at Tunis, soon brought the war to a close. He joined Hamet Caramelli, the rightful Bey of Tunis, in an effort to recover his rights. Hamet had taken refuge with the Viceroy of Egypt. There Eaton joined him with a few troops composed of men of all nations, and, marching westward across Northern Africa 1,000 miles, with transportation consisting of 190 camels, on April 27, 1805, captured the Tripolitan seaport town of Derne. They fought their way successfully towards the capital, their followers continually increasing, when, to the mortification of Eaton and the extinguishment of the hopes of Caramelli, they found that Tobias Lear, the American consul-general, had made a treaty of peace (June 4, 1805) with the terrified ruler of Tripoli. So ended the war. The ruler of Tunis was yet insolent, but his pride was suddenly humbled by the appearance of a squadron of thirteen vessels under Commodore Rodgers, who succeeded Barron, and he sent an ambassador to the United States. The Barbary States now all feared the power of the Americans, and commerce in the Mediterranean Sea was relieved of great peril. Pope Pius VII. declared that the Americans had done more for Christendom against the North African pirates than all the powers of Europe united.

Trist, NICHOLAS PHILIP, diplomatist; born in Charlottesville, Va., June 2, 1800; educated at West Point, where he was acting professor in 1819-20. In 1845 he was chief clerk of the State Department, and was United States commissioner with the army under General Scott in Mexico authorized to treat for peace, which he accomplished at Guadalupe-Hidalgo in January, 1848. He was afterwards United States consul at Havana. He was a

personal friend and the private secretary of President Jackson. He died in Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1874.

Trollope, FRANCES MILTON, author; born in Heckfield, Hampshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, O., in 1829. She returned to England in 1831, and published *Domestic Manners of the Americans*. She died in Florence, Italy, Oct. 6, 1863.

Troup, ROBERT, military officer; born in New York City in 1757; graduated at King's College in 1774; studied law under John Jay; and joined the army on Long Island as lieutenant in the summer of 1776. He became aide to General Woodhull; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island; and was for some time in the prison-ship *Jersey* and the provost jail at New York. Exchanged in the spring of 1777, he joined the Northern army, and participated in the capture of Burgoyne. In 1778 he was secretary of the board of war. After the war he was made judge of the United States district court of New York, holding that office several years. Colonel Troup was the warm personal and political friend of Alexander Hamilton. He died in New York City, Jan. 14, 1832.

Truman, BENJAMIN CUMMINGS, journalist; born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1835; received a public school education; was a compositor and proof-reader on the *New York Times* in 1854-60; served in the Civil War as staff-officer; has been on government missions to China, Japan, Hawaii, Alaska, and several times to Europe. He is the author of *The South During the War*; *Semi-Tropical California*; *From the Crescent City to the Golden Gate*; *The Field of Honor*; *History of the World's Fair in Chicago*, etc.

Trumbull, BENJAMIN, historian; born in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 19, 1735; graduated at Yale College in 1759, and studied theology under Rev. Eleazer Wheelock; pastor in North Haven for nearly sixty years. His publications include *General History of the United States of America*; *Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 till 1713* (2 volumes). He died in North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1820.

Trumbull, JAMES HAMMOND, philologist; born in Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821; educated at Yale College; settled

TRUMBULL

in Hartford in 1847, and held political offices till 1864; librarian of the Watkinson library of reference in Hartford in 1863-91. He was the author of *The Colonial Records of Connecticut* (3 volumes); *Historical Notes on Some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes*; *The Defence of Stonington against a British Squadron, August, 1814*; *Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut*; *Notes on Forty Algonquin Versions of the Lord's Prayer*; *The Blue Laws of Connecticut and the False Blue Laws invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters*; *Indian Names of Places in and on the Borders of the Connecticut, with Interpretations*, etc. He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1897.

Trumbull, JOHN, poet; born in Westbury (since Watertown), Conn., April 24, 1750; graduated at Yale College in 1767, having been admitted to the college at the age of seven years, such was his precocity in acquiring learning; but he did not reside there until 1763, on account of delicate health. In 1773 he was admitted to the bar, having been two years a tutor in Yale College. During that time he wrote his first considerable poem, *The Progress of Dulness*. He was a warm and active patriot. In 1775 the first canto of his famous poem, *McFingal*, was published in Philadelphia. The whole work, in four cantos, was published in Hartford in 1782. It is a burlesque epic, in the style of *Hudibras*, directed against the Tories and other enemies of liberty in America. This famous poem has passed through many editions. After the war, Trumbull, with Humphreys, Barlow, and Lemuel Hopkins, wrote a series of poetic essays entitled *American Antiquities*, pretended extracts from a poem which they styled *The Anarchiad*. It was designed to check the spirit of anarchy then prevailing in the feeble Union. From 1789 to 1795 Mr. Trumbull was State attorney for Hartford; and in 1792 and 1800 he was a member of the legislature. He was a judge of the Supreme Court for eighteen years (1801-19), and judge of the court of errors in 1808. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he died, May 10, 1831.

Trumbull, JOHN, artist; born in Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756; son of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull; graduated at Har-

vard College in 1773. Having made an accurate sketch of the works around Boston in 1775, he attracted the attention of Washington, who, in August of that year, made him one of his aides-de-camp. He became a major of brigade, and in 1776 deputy adjutant-general of the Northern Department, with the rank of colonel. In February, 1777, he retired from the army, and went to London to study painting under West. On the execution of Major André (October, 1780), he was seized and cast into prison, where he remained eight months. In 1786 he painted his *Battle of Bunker Hill*. From 1789 to 1793 he was in the United States, painting portraits for his historical pictures (now in the rotunda of the national Capitol) — *The Declaration of Independence*; *The Surrender of Burgoyne*; *The Surrender of Cornwallis*; and the *Resignation of Washington at Annapolis*. In 1794 Trumbull was secretary to Jay's mission to London, and was appointed a commissioner



JOHN TRUMBULL

(1796) to carry the treaty into execution. He returned to the United States in 1804, and went back to England in 1808, when everything American was so unpopular that he found little employment. He came back, settled in New York, and assisted in founding the Academy of Fine Arts there, of which he was president in 1816-

TRUMBULL

25. Mr. Trumbull painted a large number of pictures of events in American history. In consideration of receiving from Yale College \$1,000 a year during his life, Colonel Trumbull presented to that institution fifty-seven of his pictures, which form the "Trumbull Gallery" there. The profits of the exhibition, after his death, were to be applied towards the education of needy students. He died in New York City, Nov. 10, 1843.

Trumbull, JONATHAN, patriot; born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710; graduated at Harvard College in 1727; preached a few years; studied law; and became

tion and other supplies, and this want continued, more or less, for months. Trumbull was then governor of Connecticut.



THE TRUMBULL HOUSE, 1850.



JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

On one occasion, at a council of war, when there seemed to be no way to make provision against an expected attack of the enemy, the commander-in-chief said, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." He did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When the army was afterwards spread over the country and difficulties arose, it was a common saying among the officers, as a by-word, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." The origin of these words were soon lost sight

a member of Assembly at the age of twenty-three. He was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1766, and became *ex-officio* chief-justice of the Superior Court. In 1768 he boldly refused to take the oath enjoined on officers of the crown, and in 1769 he was chosen governor. He was the only colonial governor who espoused the cause of the people in their struggle for justice and freedom. In the absence in Congress of the Adamses and Hancock from New England, Trumbull was considered the Whig leader in that region, and Washington always placed implicit reliance upon his patriotism and energy for support. When Washington took command of the Continental army at Cambridge, he found it in want of ammuni-



GOVERNOR TRUMBULL'S WAR-OFFICE.

of, and "Brother Jonathan" became the title of our nationality, like that of "John Bull" of England. He died in Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 17, 1785.

Trumbull, JONATHAN, legislator; born in Lebanon, Conn., March 26, 1740; son of Governor Trumbull; graduated at Har-

TRUMBULL—TRUXTON

vard College in 1759. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he was an active member of the Connecticut Assembly, and its speaker. From 1775 to 1778 he was paymaster of the Northern army; and in 1780 he was secretary and first aide to Washington, remaining in the military family of the commander-in-chief until the close of the war. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1795; speaker from 1791 to 1795; United States Senator in 1795-96; lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1796; and governor from 1797 until his death in Lebanon, Aug. 7, 1809.

Trumbull, JONATHAN, librarian; born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 23, 1844; received an academic education; member of the Connecticut Historical Society; president of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is the author of *The Lebanon War Office; The Defamation of Revolutionary Patriots: a Vindication of General Israel Putnam; Joseph Trumbull, First Commissary-General of the Continental Army; The Share of Connecticut in the Revolution*, etc.

Trumbull, JOSEPH, military officer; born in Lebanon, Conn., March 11, 1737; another son of Governor Trumbull; graduated at Harvard College in 1756; was made commissary-general of the Continental army in July, 1775. In November, 1777, he was made a commissioner of the board of war, which office he resigned in April, 1778, on account of ill-health. He died in Lebanon, Conn., July 23, 1778.

Trumbull, LYMAN, legislator; born in Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813; taught when sixteen years of age; studied law at the Academy of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1837; removed to Belleville, Ill.; was secretary of state in 1841; a justice of the State Supreme Court in 1848; Democratic member of the State legislature in 1854; and elected a United States Senator in 1855, 1861, and in 1867, serving for eighteen years. He abandoned the Democratic party on account of his opposition to the extension of slavery, and labored with the anti-slavery workers. He voted against the impeachment of President Johnson and afterwards acted with the Democratic party, and was its candidate for governor of Illinois in 1880. He supported Horace Greeley for President in

1872, and joined the Populists in 1894. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1896.

Trusts. Within recent years there has arisen in the United States a number of vast corporations, popularly called trusts. A trust is a combination of leading manufacturers in a certain line of trade, who pool their businesses, accepting in lieu thereof stock in the trust. It is claimed that business can be conducted more cheaply this way, and that people are therefore benefited. On the other hand, it is claimed that trusts are ruining business by driving out all competition. A small dealer who refuses to join the trust suddenly finds the trust selling his line of goods in his neighborhood at prices below cost. The small dealer cannot compete with these prices, and so must either sell his plant to the trust at the trust's price or go out of business. Legislatures of various States, notably New York, have tried to devise a law that will protect the rights of the capitalists in the trusts and also the rights of small dealers, but without success as yet. The managers of trusts have been put on trial charged with conspiracy in driving others out of business, but as yet there have been no convictions. The Standard Oil Company was the first of the great trusts. The sugar trade of the country is almost entirely in the hands of a trust, and the attempts of this trust to influence legislation at Washington in its interests gave rise to a great national scandal in 1894, when each Senator was asked to make a declaration whether he had dealt in sugar stock during the tariff debate. The greatest of all combinations coming under the popular name of trusts was organized as the United States Steel Corporation, in March, 1901, with \$1,100,000,000 capital.

Truxton, THOMAS, naval officer; born in Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 17, 1755; went to sea when he was twelve years of age, and for a short time was impressed on board a British man-of-war. Lieutenant of the privateer *Congress* in 1776, he brought one of her prizes to New Bedford; and in June, 1777, commanding the *Independence*, owned by himself and ISAAC SEARS (*q. v.*), he captured three valuable prizes off the Azores. Truxton performed other brave exploits during the Revolutionary War, and was afterwards extensively engaged in

TRUXTUN—TRYON

the East India trade in Philadelphia. In 1794 he was appointed captain of the new frigate *Constellation*, and in 1798-99 he made two notable captures of French vessels of superior size—*L'Insurgente*, of forty guns and 409 men, and *La Vengeance*, of fifty-four guns and 400 men. The former was a famous frigate, and the engagement with her, which lasted one hour and a quarter, was very severe. *L'Insurgente* lost seventy men killed and wounded, the *Constellation* only three men wounded. The action with *La Vengeance* was equally severe. The vessels were fought at pistol-shot distance, the engagement lasting till 1 A.M. *La Vengeance*, much crippled, escaped before daylight, and Truxtun lost his prize. This second victory gave him great popularity, and Congress voted him the thanks of the nation and a gold medal. These victories, at that critical time, made the navy very popular, and "The Navy" became a popular toast at all banquets.

Pictures of naval battles and naval songs filled the shop-windows, and some earthen pitchers, of different sizes, were made in Liverpool for an American crockery merchant in



NAVAL PITCHER.

commemoration of the American navy. The engraving shows the appearance of one of these. In 1801 Truxtun was transferred to the *President*, and was com-

modore on the Guadeloupe Station, with ten sail under his command at one time. In 1802 he was appointed to command an expedition against Tripoli, was denied a



TRUXTUN'S GRAVE.

captain for his flag-ship, and declined the appointment. His protest was treated as a resignation, and he was allowed to leave the service. In 1816-19 he was high-sheriff of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, May 5, 1822. His remains were buried in Christ Church-yard, in that city, and his grave is marked by an upright slab of white marble.

Tryon, WILLIAM, royal governor; born in Ireland about 1725; became an officer in the British army, and married Miss Wake, a beautiful and accomplished kinswoman of the Earl of Hillsborough, the secretary of state for the colonies. Through him Tryon procured the office of lieutenant-governor of North Carolina in 1764, and on the death of Governor Dobbs, in 1765, he was appointed governor. He was fond of ostentatious display, and built a palace at Newberne at an expense to the colony of \$25,000. To gain this appropriation, Lady Tryon and her beautiful sister, Esther Wake, gave brilliant balls and dinner-parties to the members of the legislature, and used every blandishment

TUCKER

they possessed. The taxes on account of this palace added greatly to the burdens of the people, and brought about the "Regulator" movement in the western counties. The history of Tryon's administration in North Carolina is a record of folly, extortion, and crime, and he gained the name of "The Wolf of North Carolina." He was governor of New York when the Revolutionary War broke out, and he was the last governor of that province appointed by the crown. Compelled to take refuge from the Sons of Liberty on board a vessel in New York Harbor, it proved to be a permanent abdication. He entered the British military service, and engaged in several disreputable marauding expeditions. His property in North Carolina was confiscated. He went to England in 1780, and became lieutenant-general in 1782. He died in London, England, Feb. 27, 1788.

Tucker, GEORGE, author; born in Bermuda in 1775; graduated at William and Mary College in 1797; admitted to the bar and practised in Lynchburg; elected to Congress in 1819, 1821, and 1823; Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy at the University of Virginia for twenty years. His publications include *Letters on the Conspiracy of Slaves in Virginia*; *Letters on the Roanoke Navigation*; *The Valley of Shenandoah*; *Life of Thomas Jefferson, with Parts of his Correspondence*; *Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth in Fifty Years*; *History of the United States from their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-sixth Congress in 1841*, etc. He died in Sherwood, Va., April 10, 1861.

Tucker, JOSIAH, clergyman; born in Laugharne, Wales, in 1711; educated at Oxford, he took orders, and was for many years a rector in Bristol; in 1758 he was Dean of Gloucester; he was a prolific writer on political and religious subjects,

and published several tracts on the dispute between Great Britain and the American colonies, which attracted much attention.

The British ministry knew more of the differences of opinion in the Continental Congress than did the Americans, for Gallows had let out the secret to friends of the crown. This fact encouraged Lord



SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF TRYON.

North and his colleagues to believe that a little firmness on the part of Great Britain would shake the resolution and break up the apparent union of the colonists. It was known that a large portion of the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants of the colonies were warmly attached to the mother-country. In several colonies there was a strong prejudice felt towards New England, where the most violent proceedings had occurred. The Quakers, as a body, were opposed to violent measures. The governor of Pennsylvania was indifferent, and Scotch Highlanders settled in New York, and the Carolinas and Georgia were very loyal. Even should the union remain perfect, it was believed the limited resources of the colonists would be wholly inadequate to any obstinate or lengthened resistance. Military officers boasted that, at the head of a few regiments, they would "march from one end of America to the other." All British writers and speakers exercised their pens and tongues in the same strain. Only one had the good sense to recommend a peaceful separation. That was Dean Tucker. He proposed that Parliament, by a solemn act declaring them to have forfeited all the privileges of British subjects by sea and land, should

TUCKER—TUDOR

cut off the rebellious provinces from the British Empire; with provision, however, for granting pardon and restoration to either or all of them on their humble petition to that effect. Had this proposition been then adopted, Great Britain would have still retained a large and influential party in the colonies, the hatreds engendered by war would have been avoided, and, at the worst, the colonies would have been lost to Great Britain, as they finally were, without the expenditure of blood and treasure on both sides which the war caused. But vulgar expedients were preferred, and this proposition was denounced as the height of folly, and even the wise Burke called it "childish." Dean Tucker died in Gloucester, England, Nov. 4, 1799.

Tucker, NATHANIEL BEVERLY, lawyer; born in Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1784; graduated at William and Mary College in 1801; admitted to the bar and practised in his native State till 1815, when he removed to Mississippi, serving there as judge in the circuit court till 1830. Returning to Virginia he was Professor of Law at William and Mary College in 1834-51. He was the author of *A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy*; *Discourse on the Dangers that Threaten the Free Institutions of the United States*; *Lectures Intended to Prepare the Student for the Study of the Constitution of the United States*, etc. He died in Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851.

Tucker, SAMUEL, naval officer; born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 1, 1747; was a captain in the merchant service, sailing between Boston and London, before the Revolution. In March, 1777, he was commissioned a captain in the Continental navy, and, in command of the *Boston*, he took John Adams to France as American minister in February, 1778. During 1779 he took many prizes. In 1780 he helped in the defence of Charleston; was made prisoner; and was released in June, 1781, when he took command of the *Thorne*, and made many prizes, receiving, at the close of the war, the thanks of Congress. He settled in Bristol, Me., in 1792; and during the War of 1812 he captured, by a trick, a British vessel which had greatly annoyed the shipping in that vicinity. He was several times in the legislatures of Maine and Massachu-

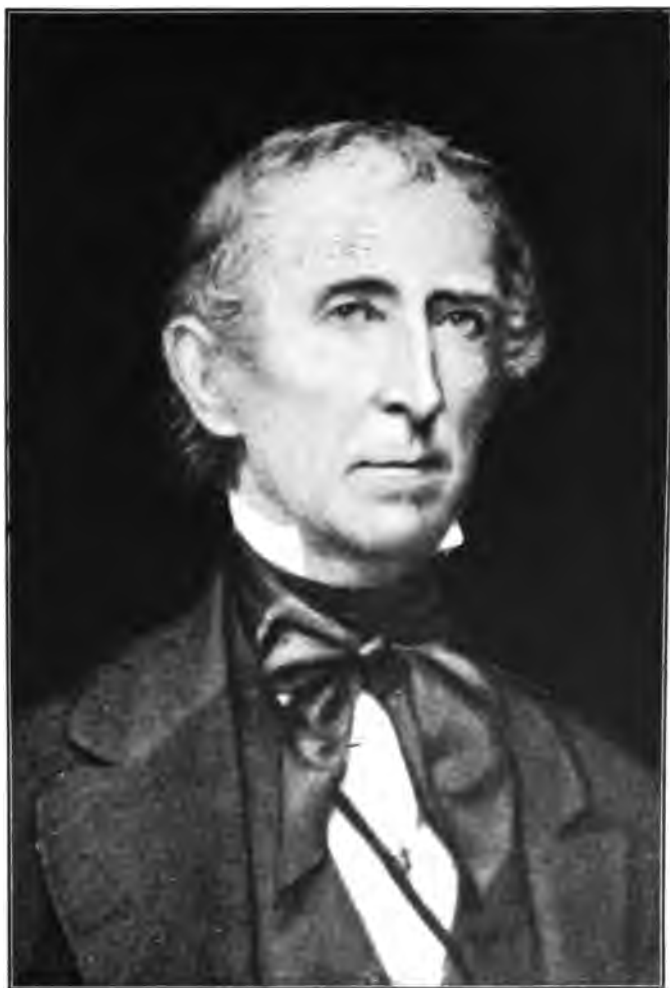
setts. He died in Bremen, Me., March 10, 1833.

Tucker, ST. GEORGE, jurist; born in Port Royal, Bermuda, July 10, 1752; graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1772; studied law, but entered the public service at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, planning and assisting personally in the seizure of a large amount of stores in a fortification at Bermuda. He commanded a regiment at the siege of Yorktown, where he was severely wounded. After the war he became a Virginia legislator, a reviser and digester of the laws of Virginia, professor in the College of William and Mary, and member of the convention at Annapolis in 1786 which led to that of 1787 that framed the national Constitution. He was a judge in the State courts nearly fifty years, and of the court of appeals from 1803 to 1811. In 1813 he was made a judge of the United States district court. Judge Tucker was possessed of fine literary taste and keen wit, and he was a poet of no ordinary ability. He wrote some poetical satires under the name of *PETER PINDAR*; also some political tracts; and in 1803 published an annotated edition of *Blackstone*. He died in Edgewood, Nelson co., Va., Nov. 10, 1828.

Tuckerman, BAYARD, author; born in New York, July 2, 1855; graduated at Harvard College in 1878; and wrote *Life of Lafayette*; *Peter Stuyvesant*; *William Jay and the Abolition of Slavery*, etc.

Tuckerman, HENRY THEODORE, author; born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1813; received an academic education; and went to Europe in 1833 and 1837. He returned to the United States in 1839; became contributor to periodicals; and wrote *Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters*; *Memorial of Horatio Greenough*; *Essay on Washington*; *America and Her Commentators*, etc. He died in New York City, Dec. 17, 1871.

Tudor, WILLIAM, diplomatist; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1779; graduated at Harvard College in 1796; travelled in Europe; founded the Anthology Club and contributed to its journal, the *Monthly Anthology*; founded the *North American Review* in 1815; published *Letters on the Eastern States*; was consul at Lima in 1823; *chargé d'affaires* in Brazil, in



John Tyler

TULANE—TURNER

1827; and was the originator of the Bunker Hill monument. He died in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 9, 1830.

Tulane, PAUL, philanthropist; born in Cherry Valley, N. J., in May, 1801; made a tour of the Southwest in 1818; settled in New Orleans in 1822, where he engaged in business till 1856, when he transferred part of his estate to the North, and later permanently removed to Princeton, N. J. He retired with a large fortune in 1867. He assisted several charitable institutions; and gave about \$1,100,000 towards promoting the higher education of white youth of Louisiana, which was used to found Tulane University in New Orleans. He died in Princeton, N. J., March 27, 1877.

Tulane University, an educational institution in New Orleans, La., formerly known as the University of Louisiana, and reorganized in 1884 after PAUL TULANE (*q. v.*) had set apart a considerable fortune for the superior education of white youth in the South, which money came into the possession of the university, the name of which was changed in honor of the donor. The university has colleges of medicine, law, art, sciences, and technology; the university department of philosophy and science; and the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Women, founded on a separate endowment of \$500,000 by Mrs. Joseph Louise Newcomb. In 1900 it reported: Professors and instructors, seventy-seven; students, 1,145; volumes in the library, 25,000; productive funds, \$1,477,000; grounds and buildings valued at \$810,000; benefactions, \$10,000; income, \$131,600; number of graduates, 4,923; president, Edwin A. Alderman, LL.D.

Tullahoma Campaign. The Confederate commander Bragg, after the battle of MURFREESBORO (*q. v.*), retreated to Shelbyville, about 25 miles south from Murfreesboro, taking part of his army to Tullahoma, somewhat farther away. Here he intrenched to resist the Federal advance. It was not until June 24, 1863, that General Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro, and in a short campaign of fifteen days (June 24–July 7), without severe fighting, compelled Bragg to evacuate middle Tennessee and retreat across the Tennessee River. See CHICKAMAUGA, BATTLE OF; ROSECRANS, WILLIAM STARKE.

Tunkers. See DUNKARDS.

Tupper, BENJAMIN, military officer; born in Stoughton, Mass., in August, 1738; was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and afterwards taught school in Easton. He was very active in the siege of Boston, and was colonel of a Massachusetts regiment early in 1776. In August of that year he commanded the gunboats and galleys in the Hudson River; served under Gates in the Northern army in 1777; was in the battle of Monmouth the next year; and before the end of the war was made a brigadier-general. Tupper was one of the originators of the Ohio Land Company, and was appointed surveyor of Ohio lands in 1785. In suppressing SHAYS'S INSURRECTION (*q. v.*) he was distinguished. He settled at Marietta in 1787, and became judge in 1788. He died in Marietta, O., in June, 1792.

Turnbull, ROBERT JAMES, author; born in New Smyrna, Fla., in January, 1775; was taken by his parents to Charleston, S. C., during the Revolutionary War; studied law and practised in Charleston till 1810, when he retired to a plantation in the country. He was a staunch supporter of the nullification movement, and claimed that "each State has the unquestionable right to judge of the infractions of the Constitution, and to interpose its sovereign power to arrest their progress and to protect its citizens." After President Jackson issued his nullification proclamation (see JACKSON, ANDREW) Turnbull was the first one to enlist when volunteers were called to resist the federal government. He was the author of a *Visit to the Philadelphia Penitentiary*; *The Tribunal of Dernier Ressort*; numerous newspaper and magazine articles, etc. He died in Charleston, S. C., June 15, 1833.

Turner, NAT. insurgent; born of negro slave parents in Virginia about 1800. In 1831 he confided to six men his belief that God had chosen him to lead the slaves to liberty, and laid out a plan to kill every white person and incite the whole slave population to insurrection. His party started out from Turner's own house, where his master was killed, and then a movement was made against neighboring plantations, where other slaves joined the party. In forty-eight

hours the party numbered sixty and had killed fifty-five white persons. The insurgents then made their way towards Jerusalem, Va., where they expected to increase their number and be supplied with fire-arms, but they divided and were attacked by two bodies of white men. Turner escaped to the woods, where, after living for two months, he was captured, tried, and hanged in Jerusalem, Va., Nov. 11, 1831. About the same time fifty-three other negroes were tried, seventeen of whom were hanged, while many others who were thought to be implicated were tortured, mutilated, shot, and burned.

Turner, THOMAS, naval officer; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1808; entered the navy in April, 1825; was actively engaged in the war with Mexico. In command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, he captured two Spanish steamers in the harbor of San Antonio, March 6, 1860. In the attack on the forts in Charleston Harbor, in April, 1863, he commanded the *New Ironsides*. In 1869-70 he commanded the Pacific Squadron. In May, 1868, he was made rear-admiral, and in 1870 retired. He died in Glen Mills, Pa., March 24, 1883.

Turner's Falls, ENGAGEMENT AT Around the falls in the Connecticut River known as Turner's a sharp action occurred in May, 1676. A large body of Indians, who had desolated Deerfield, were encamped here. Captain Turner was then in command of the English troops in the valley, and, taking 120 mounted men, started on a night ride through Hadley and Deerfield in search of Indians. He found them fast asleep in their camp, and surprised them. Many fled to their canoes, but, leaving their paddles behind, went over the falls. Others hid away among the rocks, and were killed, and others were shot while crossing the river. After the battle the bodies of 100 Indians were found dead at their camp, and 140 who went over the falls perished. About 300 Indians were destroyed. Turner lost only one man. Another party of Indians were soon on his track, and a panic seized the troops when it was rumored that King Philip, with 1,000 men, was in pursuit. A running fight occurred. Turner was killed, many of his men were slain, and Captain Holyoke, who took command of

the whole, died not long afterwards from the effects of the excitement and fatigue of the eventful May 10, 1676. It was a severe blow to King Philip.

Turpentine State, a popular name of North Carolina because of the immense quantities of turpentine exported therefrom.

Tuscarora Indians, a tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, who were separated from their kindred at an early day, and were seated in North Carolina when the Europeans came. They were divided into seven clans, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century occupied fifteen villages and had 1,200 warriors. They attempted to exterminate the white people in North Carolina in 1711, but troops that came to the aid of the assailed from South Carolina chastised them in a battle fought near the Neuse (Jan. 28, 1712), killing and wounding 400 of them. They made peace, but soon broke it. At war again in 1713, they were subdued by Colonel Moore, of South Carolina, at their fort near Snow-hill (March 20), who captured 800 of them. The remaining Tuscaroras fled northward, and joined their kindred of the Iroquois Confederacy, constituting the sixth nation of that league. In 1899 there were 388 Tuscaroras at the New York agency.

Tutulla. See SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Twain, MARK. See CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE.

Tweed, WILLIAM MARCY, politician; born in New York City, April 3, 1823; was brought up in the trade of chair-making, but finally studied law and was admitted to the bar. At different times from 1850 to 1870 he filled several public offices, municipal, State, and national, being a member of Congress in 1853-55, and a State Senator in 1867. Being appointed commissioner of public works for the city of New York in 1870, he succeeded, in connection with a "ring," of which he was the leader, in appropriating vast sums of public money to his own use. He was arrested on charges of malfeasance in office, but gave bail in \$1,000,000, and was released. Soon afterwards he was re-elected State Senator, but did not take his seat. In 1873 he was found guilty of fraud, fined \$12,550, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. In 1875 a

suit was brought against him by the people of New York to recover \$6,000,000 which he had fraudulently appropriated; but on June 15, in the same year, the court of appeals decided that his imprisonment was illegal, because the court below had exceeded its powers in pronouncing a cumulative sentence against him. Being released from jail, he was at once ordered to find bail for \$3,000,000 in the civil suits then pending against him, and, failing to secure it, he was sent to Ludlow Street jail. On Dec. 4, in charge of two keepers, he was permitted to visit his home, and while there he escaped from custody, and

made his way to Spain. His liberty, however was of short duration; he was arrested by order of the Spanish government, and delivered to the officers of the United States. Being returned to New York, he was again imprisoned in Ludlow Street jail, and there he died April 12, 1878. The operations of Tweed and his associates—known as the Tweed Ring—during their five years' domination in New York added over \$100,000,000 to the bonded debt of the city, doubled its annual expenditures, and cost tax-payers the enormous sum of \$160,000,000.

Twichell, JOSEPH HOPKINS, clergyman; born in Southington, Conn.; graduated at Yale in 1859; and later studied at the Union Theological and Andover Theological seminaries; served through the Civil War as chaplain; has been pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational



WILLIAM MARCY TWEED.

Church at Hartford, Conn., since 1865. He wrote *Life of John Winthrop*; *Some Puritan Love-Letters*, etc.

Twiggs, DAVID EMANUEL, military officer; born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790; entered the United States military service as captain in the spring of 1812, and became major of infantry in 1814. In 1836 he became colonel of dragoons, and as commander of a brigade he distinguished himself in the battles of PALO ALTO and RESACA DE LA PALMA (q. v.). He was made brigadier-general June 30, 1846, and was brevetted major-general for gallantry at MONTEREY (q. v.). Twiggs commanded a division in Scott's campaign in Mexico in 1847, and in 1848 he was made civil and military governor of Vera Cruz. Early in 1861 he was in command of United States troops in Texas.

General Twiggs had served his country

TWIGGS, DAVID EMANUEL

honorably in its armies for forty years, but the virus which corrupted so many noble characters did not spare him. He was a native of Georgia, and seems to have been under the complete control of the Confederate leaders. He was placed in command of the Department of Texas only a few weeks before the act about to be recorded. A State convention in Texas appointed a committee of safety, who sent two of their number (Devine and Maverick) to treat with Twiggs for the surrender of United States troops and property into the hands of the Texas Confederates. Twiggs had already shown signs of disloyalty. These had been reported to the War Department, when Secretary Holt, in a general order (Jan.

general with the keen eye of suspicion, foiled them. He duplicated the orders, and sent two couriers with them, by different routes. One of them reached Waite Feb. 17; but the dreaded mischief had been accomplished. Twiggs had been cautious. He did not commit himself in writing; he always said, "I will give up everything." He was now allowed to temporize no longer. He had to find an excuse for surrendering his troops, consisting of two skeleton corps. It was readily found. Ben McCulloch, the famous Texan ranger, was not far off with 1,000 men. He approached San Antonio at 2 A.M. on Feb. 10. He had been joined by armed KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE (q. v.) near the town. With a considerable

body of followers, he rushed into the town with yells and took possession. Twiggs pretending to be surprised, met McCulloch in the Main Plaza, and there, at noon, Feb. 16, a negotiation for surrender (begun by the commissioners as early as the 7th) was consummated. He gave up to the Confederate authorities of Texas all the National forces in that State, about 2,500 in number, and with them all the stores and munitions of war, valued, at their cost, at \$1,200,000. He surrendered all the forts in his department. By this act Twiggs deprived the government of the most effective portion of the regular army. When the government heard of it, an order was issued (March 1) for his dismissal "from the army of the United States for treachery to the flag of his country." Twiggs threatened, in a letter to the ex-President, to visit Buchanan in person, to call him to account for officially calling him a "traitor." The betrayed troops, who, with most of their officers, remained loyal, were allowed to leave Texas, and went to the



DAVID EMANUEL TWIGGS.

18), relieved him from the command in Texas, and gave it to Col. Charles A. Waite. When Devine and Maverick heard of the arrival of the order in San Antonio, they took measures to prevent its reaching Colonel Waite, who was 60 miles distant; but the vigilant Colonel Nichols, who had watched the movements of the

North, taking quarters in Fort Hamilton, at the entrance to New York Harbor.

General Twiggs was then given an important position in the Confederate army, and was for a short time in command at New Orleans, resigning towards the close of 1861. He died in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1862.

TWIGHTWEES—TYLER

Twightwees. See MIAMI INDIANS.

Twining, WILLIAM JOHNSON, military officer; born in Indiana, Aug. 2, 1839; graduated at the United States Military Academy, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of engineers in 1863; and served through the remainder of the Civil War as assistant engineer in the Department of the Cumberland and as chief engineer of the Department of the Ohio. He was engaged in the invasion of Georgia, in the operations against General Hood's army in Tennessee, in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and in the operations in North Carolina; was made captain of engineers in 1868; major in 1877; and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for gallantry during the war. After the war he served as assistant Professor of Engineering at the United States Military Academy in 1865-67; chief engineer of the Department of Dakota, commissioner for the survey of the United States boundary-line in 1872-76, and as commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1878-82. He died in Washington, D. C., March 5, 1882.

Tybee Island, an island off the entrance to the Savannah River, belonging to Chatham county, Ga.; noted as the place where Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE (q. v.) erected the batteries with which he breached Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island, on April 11, 1862.

Tyler, DANIEL, military officer; born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 7, 1799; graduated at West Point in 1819. In 1828-29 he visited France to study improvements in artillery; and in May, 1834, he resigned and practised civil engineering. At the breaking out of the Civil War he became colonel of the 1st Connecticut Volunteers, and soon afterwards brigadier-general of three months' troops. Next in rank to General McDowell, he was second in command in the battle of Bull Run. In March, 1862, he was ordered to the West, and commanded a division of the Army of the Mississippi. Afterwards he was employed in guarding the Upper Potomac. When the Confederate army invaded Maryland, in 1863, he was in command at Harper's Ferry. General Tyler resigned April 6, 1864. He died in New York City, Nov. 30, 1882.

TYLER, JOHN

Tyler, JOHN, tenth President of the United States, from April 4, 1841, to March 4, 1845; Whig; born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790; graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1807; admitted to the bar in 1809. Two years afterwards he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and was re-elected for five successive years. In 1816 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in Congress—and was twice re-elected—in which he opposed all internal improvements by the general government, the United States Bank, a protective tariff, and all restrictions on slavery. He was afterwards in the State legislature, and in December, 1825, was chosen governor of Virginia by the legislature, to fill a vacancy. In 1827 he became a United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1833, when he was a firm supporter of the doctrine of State supremacy, and avowed his sympathy with the South Carolina Nullifiers. He joined the Whig party, and was elected

by them Vice-President of the United States in 1840. On the death of President Harrison he became President (see CABINET, PRESIDENT'S). He lost the confidence of both parties by his acts during his administration, and was succeeded in the Presidential office by James K. Polk, in 1845. All of his cabinet excepting Mr. Webster, resigned in 1841, and he left it after an important treaty had been concluded and ratified (August, 1842), when Hugh S. Legaré succeeded him. The last important act of Tyler's administration was signing the act for the annexation of Texas. He had been nominated for the Presidency by a convention of office-holders in May, 1844, but in August, perceiving that he had no popular support, he withdrew from the contest. In February, 1861, he was president of the peace convention held at Washington, D. C. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862.

Negotiations with Great Britain.—In the following special message President

Tyler details the results of several important negotiations with the British minister in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1842.

To the Senate of the United States,—I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Senate the results of the negotiations recently had in this city with the British minister, special and extraordinary.

These results comprise:

First. A treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the surrender of criminals fugitive from justice in certain cases.

Second. A correspondence on the subject of the interference of the colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather or carried by violence into the ports of those colonies.

Third. A correspondence upon the subject of the attack and destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*.

Fourth. A correspondence on the subject of impressment.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of the Senate, it will terminate a difference respecting boundary which has long subsisted between the two governments, has been the subject of several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has sometimes led to great irritation, not without danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both the United States and the States more immediately concerned have entertained no doubt of the validity of the American title to all the territory which has been in dispute, but that title was controverted, and the government of the United States had agreed to make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One arbitration had been actually had, but had failed to settle the controversy, and it was found at the commencement of last year that a correspondence had been in progress between the two governments for a joint commission, with an ultimate reference to an empire or arbitrator with authority to make a final decision. That corre-

spondence, however, had been retarded by various occurrences, and had come to no definite result when the special mission of Lord Ashburton was announced. This movement on the part of England afforded in the judgment of the executive a favorable opportunity for making an attempt to settle this long-existing controversy by some agreement or treaty without further reference to arbitration.

It seemed entirely proper that if this purpose were entertained consultation should be had with the authorities of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. Letters, therefore, of which copies are herewith communicated, were addressed to the governors of those States, suggesting that commissioners should be appointed by each of them, respectively, to repair to this city and confer with the authorities of this government on a line by agreement or compromise, with its equivalents and compensations. This suggestion was met by both States in a spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly complied with. Four commissioners on the part of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts, all persons of distinction and high character, were duly appointed and commissioned, and lost no time in presenting themselves at the seat of the government of the United States. These commissioners have been in correspondence with this government during the period of the discussions; have enjoyed its confidence and freest communications; have aided the general object with their counsel and advice, and in the end have unanimously signified their assent to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily it would be no easy task to reconcile and bring together such a variety of interests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed, but the efforts of the government in attempting to accomplish this desirable object have been seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommodation and conciliation on the part of the States concerned, to which much of the success of these efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of the northeastern boundary, so far as it respects the States of Maine and Massachusetts, is the continuation of that line along the highlands to the north-

westernmost head of the Connecticut River. Which of the sources of that stream is entitled to this character has been matter of controversy and of some interest to the State of New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands decided the main branch to be the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to in the present treaty follows the highlands to the head of Hall's Stream, and thence down that river, embracing the whole claim of New Hampshire, and establishing her title to 100,000 acres of territory more than she would have had by the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783 the line is to proceed down the Connecticut River to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and thence west by that parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence. Recent examinations having ascertained that the line heretofore received as the true line of latitude between those points was erroneous, and that the correction of this error would not only leave on the British side a considerable tract of territory heretofore supposed to belong to the States of Vermont and New York, but also Rouse's Point, the site of a military work of the United States, it has been regarded as an object of importance not only to establish the rights and jurisdiction of those States up to the line to which they have been considered to extend, but also to comprehend Rouse's Point within the territory of the United States. The relinquishment by the British government of all the territory south of the line heretofore considered to be the true line has been obtained, and the consideration for this relinquishment is to inure by the provisions of the treaty to the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then, from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned, is fixed by their own consent and for considerations satisfactory to them, the chief of these considerations being the privilege of transporting the lumber and agricultural products grown and raised in Maine on the waters of the St. John and its tributaries down that river to the ocean free from imposition or

disability. The importance of this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a country covered at present by pine forests of great value, and much of it capable hereafter of agricultural improvement, is not a matter upon which the opinion of intelligent men is likely to be divided. So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the treaty secures all that she requires, and New York and Vermont are quieted to the extent of their claim and occupation. The difference which would be made in the northern boundary of these two States by correcting the parallel of latitude may be seen on Tanner's maps (1836), new atlas, maps Nos. 6 and 9.

From the intersection of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude with the St. Lawrence and along that river and the lakes to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior the line was definitely agreed on by the commissioners of the two governments under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent; but between this last-mentioned point and the Lake of the Woods the commissioners, acting under the seventh article of that treaty, found several matters of disagreement, and therefore made no joint report to their respective governments. The first of these was Sugar Island, or St. George Island, lying in St. Mary's River, or the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. By the present treaty this island is embraced in the territories of the United States. Both from soil and position it is regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the manner of extending the line from the point at which the commissioners arrived, north of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, to the Lake of the Woods. The British commissioner insisted on proceeding to Fond du Lac, at the southwest angle of the lake, and thence by the river St. Louis to the Rainy Lake. The American commissioner supposed the true course to be to proceed by way of the Dog River. Attempts were made to compromise this difference, but without success. The details of these proceedings are found at length in the printed separate reports of the commissioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of this remote country at the date of the treaty of peace, some of the descriptions in that treaty do not harmonize with its natural

features as now ascertained. "Long Lake" is nowhere to be found under that name. There is reason for supposing, however, that the sheet of water intended by that name is the estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The present treaty therefore adopts that estuary and river, and afterwards pursues the usual route across the height of land by the various portages and small lakes till the line reaches Rainy Lake, from which the commissioners agreed on the extension of it to its termination in the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. The region of country on and near the shore of the lake between Pigeon River on the north and Fond du Lac and the river St. Louis on the south and west, considered valuable as a mineral region, is thus included within the United States. It embraces a territory of 4,000,000 acres northward of the claim set up by the British commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. From the height of land at the head of Pigeon River westerly to the Rainy Lake the country is understood to be of little value, being described by surveyors and marked on the map as a region of rock and water.

From the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, which is found to be in latitude 45° 23' 55" north, existing treaties require the line to be run due south to its intersection with the forty-fifth parallel, and thence along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

After sundry informal communications with the British minister upon the subject of the claims of the two countries to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, so little probability was found to exist of coming to any agreement on that subject at present that it was not thought expedient to make it one of the subjects of formal negotiation to be entered upon between this government and the British minister as part of his duties under his special mission.

By the treaty of 1783 the line of division along rivers and lakes from the place where the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence to the outlet of Lake Superior is invariably to be drawn through the middle of such waters, and not through the middle of their main channels. Such a line, if extended according to the literal terms of

the treaty, would, it is obvious, occasionally intersect islands. The manner in which the commissioners of the two governments dealt with this difficult subject may be seen in their reports. But where the line thus following the middle of the river or watercourse did not meet with islands, yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only practicable navigable channel altogether on one side. The treaty made no provision for the common use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few instances that the use of the river in particular places would be greatly diminished to one party or the other if in fact there was not a choice in the use of channels and passages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage, practicable only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault Islands and Barnhardt's Island (all of which belong to the United States) on one side and the American shore on the other. On the one hand, by far the best passage for vessels of any depth of water from Lake Erie into the Detroit River is between Bois Blanc, a British island, and the Canadian shore. So, again, there are several channels or passages of different degrees of facility and usefulness between the several islands in the river St. Clair at or near its entry into the lake of that name. In these three cases the treaty provides that all the several passages and channels shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the two countries for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the complaints made to this government within the last three or four years, many of them but too well founded, of the visitation, seizure, and detention of American vessels on that coast by British cruisers could not but form a delicate and highly important part of the negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic is well known. By the tenth article of the treaty of Ghent it is declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of hu-

manity and justice, and that both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; and it is thereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The government of the United States has by law declared the African slave-trade piracy, and at its suggestion other nations have made similar enactments. It has not been wanting in honest and zealous efforts made in conformity with the wishes of the whole country, to accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves upon the African coast, but these efforts and those of other countries directed to the same end have proved to a considerable degree unsuccessful. Treaties are known to have been entered into some years ago between England and France by which the former power, which usually maintains a large naval force on the African Station, was authorized to seize and bring in for adjudication vessels found engaged in the slave-trade under the French flag.

It is known that in December last a treaty was signed in London by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, having for its professed object a strong and united effort of the five powers to put an end to the traffic. This treaty was not officially communicated to the government of the United States, but its provisions and stipulations are supposed to be accurately known to the public. It is understood to be not yet ratified on the part of France.

No application or request has been made to this government to become party to this treaty, but the course it might take in regard to it has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded and the stipulations which it contains have caused warm animadversions and great political excitement.

In my message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this government supports respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it most consistent with the honor

and dignity of the country that it should execute its own laws and perform its own obligations by its own means and its own power.

The examination or visitation of the merchant vessels of one nation by the cruisers of another for any purpose except those known and acknowledged by the law of nations, under whatever restraints or regulations it may take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is far better by other means to supersede any supposed necessity or any motive for such examination or visit. Interference with a merchant vessel by an armed cruiser is always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch the point of national honor as well as to effect the interests of individuals. It has been thought, therefore, expedient, not only in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent, but at the same time as removing all pretext on the part of others for violating the immunities of the American flag upon the seas, as they exist and are defined by the law of nations, to enter into the articles now submitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modification of the rules of the law of nations. It provides simply that each of the two governments shall maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Another consideration of great importance has recommended this mode of fulfilling the duties and obligations of the country. Our commerce along the western coast of Africa is extensive, and supposed to be increasing. There is reason to think that in many cases those engaged in it have met with interruptions and annoyances caused by the jealousy and instigation of rivals engaged in the same trade. Many complaints on this subject have reached the government. A respectable naval force on the coast is the natural resort and security against further occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who, having committed high crimes, seek an asylum in the territories of a neighboring nation would seem to be an act due to the

cause of general justice and properly belonging to the present state of civilization and intercourse. The British provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of population on either side is quite considerable, while the passage of the boundary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side transfer themselves to the other. Sometimes with great difficulty they are brought to justice, but very often they wholly escape. A consciousness of immunity from the power of avoiding justice in this way instigates the unprincipled and reckless to the commission of offences, and the peace and good neighborhood of the border are consequently often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Canada into the United States, the governors of States are often applied to for their surrender, and questions of a very embarrassing nature arise from these applications. It has been thought highly important, therefore, to provide for the whole case by a proper treaty stipulation. The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offences as all mankind agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the security of life and property. In this careful and specified enumeration of crimes the object has been to exclude all political offences or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions. Treason, misprision of treason, libels, desertion from military service, and other offences of similar character are excluded.

And lest some unforeseen inconvenience or unexpected abuse should arise from the stipulation rendering its continuance in the opinion of one or both of the parties not longer desirable, it is left in the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* at Schlosser four or five years ago occasioned no small degree of excitement at the time, and became the subject of correspondence between the two governments. That correspondence, having been suspended for a considerable period, was renewed in the spring of the last year, but no satisfactory result having been arrived at, it was thought proper, though

the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent, not to omit attention to it on the present occasion. It has only been so far discussed in the correspondence now submitted, as it was accomplished by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British minister, while he attempts to justify that violation upon the ground of a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, that even if justifiable an apology was due for it, and accompanying this acknowledgment with assurances of the sacred regard of his government for the inviolability of national territory, has seemed to me sufficient to warrant forbearance from any further remonstrance against what took place as an aggression on the soil and territory of the country. On the subject of the interference of the British authorities in the West Indies, a confident hope is entertained that the correspondence which has taken place, showing the grounds taken by this government, and the engagements entered into by the British minister, will be found such as to satisfy the just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from merchant vessels of this country by British cruisers, although not practised in time of peace, and therefore not at present a productive cause of difference and irritation, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so prominent a topic of controversy, and is so likely to bring on renewed contentions at the first breaking out of a European war, that it has been thought the part of wisdom now to take it into serious and earnest consideration. The letter from the Secretary of State to the British minister explains the ground which the government has assumed and the principles which it means to uphold. For the defence of these grounds and the maintenance of these principles the most perfect reliance is placed on the intelligence of the American people and on their firmness and patriotism in whatever touches the honor of the country or its great and essential interests.

The Treaty with Texas.—On April 22, 1844, President Tyler sent the following special message to the Congress concerning the treaty between the United States and Texas:

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1844.

To the Senate of the United States,— I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty which I have caused to be negotiated between the United States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions herein set forth, has transferred and conveyed all its right of separate and independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States. In taking so important a step I have been influenced by what appeared to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good, and in having accomplished it, should it meet your approval, the government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain under the treaty of cession of 1803 by France to the United States.

The country thus proposed to be annexed has been settled principally by persons from the United States, who emigrated on the invitation of both Spain and Mexico, and who carried with them into the wilderness which they have partially reclaimed the laws, customs, and political and domestic institutions of their native land. They are deeply indoctrinated in all the principles of civil liberty, and will bring along with them in the act of reassociation devotion to our Union and a firm and inflexible resolution to assist in maintaining the public liberty unimpaired—a consideration which, as it appears to me, is to be regarded as of no small moment. The country itself thus obtained is of incalculable value in an agricultural and commercial point of view. To a soil of inexhaustible fertility it unites a genial and healthy climate, and is destined at a day not distant to make large contributions to the commerce of the world. Its territory is separated from the United States in part by an imaginary line, and by the river Sabine for a distance of 310 miles, and its productions are the same with those of many of the contiguous States of the Union. Such is the country, such are its inhabitants, and such its capacities to add to the general wealth of the Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted that in the magnitude of its productions it will equal in a short time,

under the protecting care of this government, if it does not surpass, the combined production of many of the States of the confederacy. A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the navigating interest of the country, which will be chiefly engrossed by our fellow-citizens of the Eastern and Middle States, who have already attained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial monopoly they have enjoyed of the carrying-trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is destined in time, and that not distant, to swell to a magnitude which cannot easily be computed; while the addition made to the boundaries of the home market thus secured to their mining, manufacturing, and mechanical skill and industry will be of a character the most commanding and important. Such are some of the many advantages which will accrue to the Eastern and Middle States by the ratification of the treaty—advantages the extent of which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy or properly to appreciate. Texas, being adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, and rice, and devoting most of her energies to the raising of these productions, will open an extensive market to the Western States in the important articles of beef, pork, horses, mules, etc., as well as in breadstuffs. At the same time, the Southern and Southeastern States will find in the fact of annexation protection and security to their peace and tranquillity, as well against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them, thus consecrating anew the union of the States and holding out the promise of its perpetual duration. Thus at the same time that the tide of public prosperity is greatly swollen, an appeal of what appears to the executive to be of an imposing, if not of a resistless, character is made to the interests of every portion of the country. Agriculture, which would have a new and extensive market opened for its produce; commerce, whose ships would be freighted with the rich productions of an extensive and fertile region; and the mechanical arts, in all their various ramifications, would seem to unite in one universal demand for the ratification of the treaty. But important as these considerations may appear, they are to be regarded as

but secondary to others. Texas, for reasons deemed sufficient by herself, threw off her dependence on Mexico as far back as 1836, and consummated her independence by the battle of San Jacinto in the same year, since which period Mexico has attempted no serious invasion of her territory, but the contest has assumed features of a mere border war, characterized by acts revolting to humanity. In the year 1836 Texas adopted her constitution, under which she has existed as a sovereign power ever since, having been recognized as such by many of the principal powers of the world; and contemporaneously with its adoption, by a solemn vote of her people, embracing all her population but ninety-three persons, declared her anxious desire to be admitted into association with the United States as a portion of their territory. This vote, thus solemnly taken, has never been reversed, and now by the action of her constituted authorities, sustained as it is by popular sentiment, she reaffirms her desire for annexation. This course has been adopted by her without the employment of any sinister measures on the part of this government. No intrigue has been set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself wills it, and the executive of the United States, concurring with her, has seen no sufficient reason to avoid the consummation of an act esteemed to be so desirable by both. It cannot be denied that Texas is greatly depressed in her energies by her long-protracted war with Mexico. Under these circumstances it is but natural that she should seek for safety and repose under the protection of some stronger power, and it is equally so that her people should turn to the United States, the land of their birth, in the first instance, in the pursuit of such protection. She has often before made known her wishes, but her advances have to this time been repelled. The executive of the United States sees no longer any cause for pursuing such a course. The hazard of now defeating her wishes may be of the most fatal tendency. It might lead, and most probably would, to such an entire alienation of sentiment and feeling as would inevitably induce her to look elsewhere for aid, and force her either to enter into dangerous alliances with other nations, who, looking with

more wisdom to their own interests, would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily adopt such expedients; or she would hold out the proffer of discriminating duties in trade and commerce in order to secure the necessary assistance. Whatever step she might adopt looking to this object would prove disastrous to the highest degree to the interests of the whole Union. To say nothing of the impolicy of our permitting the carrying-trade and home market of such a country to pass out of our hands into those of a commercial rival, the government, in the first place, would be certain to suffer most disastrously in its revenue by the introduction of a system of smuggling upon an extensive scale, which an army of custom-house officers could not prevent, and which would operate to affect injuriously the interests of all the industrial classes of this country. Hence would arise constant collisions between the inhabitants of the two countries, which would evermore endanger their peace. A large increase of the military force of the United States would inevitably follow, thus devolving upon the people new and extraordinary burdens in order not only to protect them from the danger of daily collision with Texas herself, but to guard their border inhabitants against hostile inroads, so easily excited on the part of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their neighborhood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable for many years to come, if at any time, to resist unaided and alone the military power of the United States; but it is not extravagant to suppose that nations reaping a rich harvest from her trade, secured to them by the advantageous treaties, would be induced to take part with her in any conflict with us, from the strongest considerations of public policy. Such a state of things might subject to devastation the territory of contiguous States, and would cost the country in a single campaign more treasure, thrice told over, than is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the treaty now proposed for ratification. I will not permit myself to dwell on this view of the subject. Consequences of a fatal character to the peace of the Union, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, might be dwelt upon. They will not,

however, fail to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the country. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectures of the future. The documents now transmitted along with the treaty lead to the conclusion, as inevitable, that if the boon now tendered be rejected Texas will seek for the friendship of others. In contemplating such a contingency it cannot be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European powers. The Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Texas trammelled by treaties of alliance or of a commercial character differing in policy from that of the United States, would complete the circle. Texas voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect honor and good faith to all nations, to ask to be annexed to the Union. As an independent sovereignty her right to do this is unquestionable. In doing so she gives no cause of umbrage to any other power; her people desire it, and there is no slavish transfer of her sovereignty and independence. She has for eight years maintained her independence against all efforts to subdue her. She has been recognized as independent by many of the most prominent of the family of nations, and that recognition, so far as they are concerned, places her in a position, without giving any just cause of umbrage to them, to surrender her sovereignty at her own will and pleasure. The United States, actuated evermore by a spirit of justice, has desired by the stipulations of the treaty to render justice to all. They have made provision for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and fertile domain as the certain means of accomplishing this; but this is a matter between the United States and Texas, and with which other governments have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant tendered by Texas is perfect, and this government should not, having due respect either to its own honor or its own interests, permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other powers, even if such interference were threatened. The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we abstain most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace,

we claim the right to exercise a due regard to our own. This government cannot consistently with its honor permit any such interference. With equal, if not greater, propriety might the United States demand of other governments to surrender their numerous and valuable acquisitions made in past time at numberless places on the surface of the globe, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico the executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice by conventions and stipulations not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizement, but looks only to its own security. It has made known to Mexico at several periods its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes, however, have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both. It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Mexico may think she has on the justice of the United States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be so on the most liberal terms. There is no desire on the part of the executive to wound her pride or affect injuriously her interest, but at the same time it cannot compromise by any delay in its action the essential interests of the United States. Mexico has no right to ask or expect this of us; we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction with all others than herself that Texas cannot be reconquered. I cannot but repeat the opinion expressed in my message at the opening of Congress that it is time it had ceased. The executive, while it could not look upon its longer continuance without the greatest uneasiness, has, nevertheless, for all past time preserved a course of strict neutrality. It could not be ignorant of the fact of the exhaustion which a war of so long duration had produced. Least of all was it ignorant of the anxiety of other powers to induce Mexico to enter into terms of reconcilia-

tion with Texas, which, affecting the domestic institutions of Texas, would operate most injuriously upon the United States, and might most seriously threaten the existence of this happy Union. Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact that although foreign governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these States, yet that one the most powerful among them had not failed to declare its marked and decided hostility to the chief feature in those relations and its purpose on all suitable occasions to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in negotiating with Texas as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy as one of the conditions of her recognition by Mexico as an independent State. The executive was also aware of the fact that formidable associations of persons, the subjects of foreign powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this object. To these conclusions it was inevitably brought by the documents now submitted to the Senate. I repeat, the executive saw Texas in a state of almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation upon fair and even liberal terms, or, by refusing to do so, force Texas to seek refuge in the arms of some other power, either through a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expedient which might virtually make her tributary to such power, and dependent upon it for all future time. The executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result without its interposition, and that such will be the result in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification or of the rejection of the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest public duty, and as a measure of security against evils incalculably great, the executive has entered into the negotiation, the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate. Independent of the urgent reasons which existed for the step it has taken, it might safely invoke the fact (which it confidently believes) that there exists no civil-

ized government on earth having a voluntary tender made it of a domain so rich and fertile, so replete with all that can add to national greatness and wealth, and so necessary to its peace and safety, that it would reject the offer. Nor are other powers, Mexico inclusive, likely in any degree to be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty. The prosperity of Texas will be equally interesting to all; in the increase of the general commerce of the world that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. From this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant State or Territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our confederated republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions. This addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common government, to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits with perfect security to that common government those great interests growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management. But if there were any force in the objection it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance and stretch to a far-off sea, and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all the States, and a love of the Union left the executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The

TYLER—TYRKER

high and solemn duty of ratifying or rejecting it is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

Tyler, LYON GARDINER, educator; born in Charles City county, Va., in August, 1853; son of President John Tyler; graduated at the University of Virginia in 1875; Professor of Belles-Lettres at William and Mary College in 1877-78; practised law in Richmond, Va., in 1882-88; elected president of William and Mary College in 1888. He is the author of *The Letters and Times of the Tylers; Parties and Patronage in the United States; Cradle of the Republic; The Contribution of William and Mary to the Making of the Union*, etc.

Tyler, MOSES COIT, clergyman; born in Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835; graduated at Yale College in 1857; studied theology at Yale and Andover; Professor of English at the University of Michigan in 1867-81; ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1883; Professor of American History at Cornell University from 1881 till his death. His publications include *History of American Literature during the Colonial Period; Manual of English Literature; Life of Patrick Henry; Three Men of Letters; The Literary History of the American Revolution; and Glimpses of England, Social, Political, and Literary*. He died in Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

Tyler, RANSOM HERRARD, author; born in Leyden, Mass., Nov. 18, 1813. He was district attorney and county judge for Oswego county, and editor of the *Oswego Gazette*. In addition to numerous books and articles on legal subjects he wrote a series of sketches of the early settlers in Oswego county. He died at Fulton, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1881.

Tyler, ROBERT OGDEN, military officer; born in Greene county, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1831; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853; and was assigned to frontier duty. In April, 1861, he accompanied the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter and was present during its bombardment on May 17. In August of that year he organized the 4th Connecticut Volunteers, and was made its colonel. Under his leadership it became one of the most efficient regiments in the army. He was appointed brigadier-gen-

eral of volunteers in November, 1862; and distinguished himself at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers and major-general, United States army, in 1865. After the war he was assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department at New York City, San Francisco, Louisville, Charleston, and Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1874.

Tyndale, HECTOR, military officer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1821. He was not opposed to slavery and had no sympathy with the expedition of John Brown; but when Mrs. Brown was about to pass through Philadelphia on her way to claim the body of her husband after his execution, Tyndale took the risk of escorting her, and not only became the object of insults and threats, but was shot at by an unseen person. A number of Southern newspapers declared that the remains of John Brown would never be returned to his friends, but a "nigger's" body would be substituted. When the authorities offered the coffin to Tyndale he declined to accept it till it was opened and the remains identified. When the Civil War broke out Tyndale was made major of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he participated in thirty-three different engagements. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865.

Tyner, JAMES NOBLE, lawyer; born in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826; received an academic education; admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised in Peru, Ind.; member of Congress, 1869-75; appointed second assistant Postmaster-General in 1875; was Postmaster-General in 1876-77; first assistant Postmaster-General in 1877-81; and delegate to the international postal congress in Paris in 1878.

Tyng, EDWARD, naval officer; born in Massachusetts about 1683; commanded the *Massachusetts* in the Cape Breton expedition in 1745, and captured the French man-of-war *Vigilante* of sixty-four guns. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1755.

Tyrker, the German foster-father of Leif the Scandinavian, whom he accompanied in the expedition from Iceland to the land south of Greenland in the year

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1000. While exploring the neighborhood Tyrker reported the discovery of vines loaded with grapes, which caused Leif to call the country Vinland.

Tyson, JACOB, legislator; member of the House of Representatives from New York, 1823 to 1825, and member of the New York State Senate from Richmond county in 1828.

Tyson, JOB ROBERTS, lawyer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1803; admitted to the bar in 1855-57. He was the author of *Essay on the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania*; *The Lottery System of the United States*; *Social and Intellectual State of the Colony of Pennsylvania*

prior to 1743; *Discourse on the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of William Penn*; *Report on the Arctic Explorations of Dr. Elisha K. Kane*, etc. He died in Montgomery county, Pa., June 27, 1858.

Tytler, PATRICK FRASER, historian; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 30, 1791; was educated at the University of Edinburgh; admitted to the bar in Scotland, but devoted himself to biographical and historical researches; and wrote *Sir Walter Raleigh*; *An Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America*, etc. He died in Great Malvern, England, Dec. 24, 1849.

U.

Uchee Indians, a diminutive nation, seated in the beautiful country, in Georgia, extending from the Savannah River at Augusta to Milledgeville and along the banks of the Oconee and the headwaters of the Ogeechee and Chattahoochee. They were once a powerful nation, and claimed to be the oldest on the continent. Their language was harsh, and unlike that of any other; and they had no tradition of their origin, or of their ever having occupied any other territory than the domain on which they were found. They have been driven beyond the Mississippi by the pressure of civilization, and have become partially absorbed by the Creeks. Their language is almost forgotten, and the Uchees are, practically, one of the extinct nations.

Uhl, EDWIN F., lawyer; born in Avon Springs, N. Y., in 1841; taken to Michigan by his parents in 1846; graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861; began the practice of law in 1866; appointed assistant Secretary of State in 1893; was ambassador to Germany in 1896-97. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17, 1901.

Ulke, HENRY, portrait-painter; born in Frankenstein, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1821; studied under Professor Wach, in Berlin, in 1842-46; employed in fresco-painting in the Royal Museum, Berlin, in 1846-48; came to the United States in 1851; settled in Washington in 1857. His works include portraits of *General Grant, James G. Blaine, Gen. John Sherman, Charles Sumner, Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, Attorney-General Garland*, etc., for the United States government.

Ulloa, ANTONIO DE, naval officer; born in Seville, Jan. 12, 1716; entered the Spanish navy in 1733 and became lieutenant in 1735; came to the United States as governor of Louisiana in 1766, but was forced to leave because he failed to win

over the colonists to Spain. He had command of a fleet which was sent to the Azores, with sealed orders to proceed to Havana and join an expedition against Florida. He neglected to open his orders and was tried by court-martial in 1780, and acquitted. He died on the island of Leon, July 3, 1795.

Ulloa, FRANCISCO DE, explorer; born in Spain; became a lieutenant of Cortez in his explorations in America, and was left by him, in 1535, in charge of the colony of Santa Cruz. In 1539-40 he commanded the expedition that explored California, giving to the gulf the name of *Sea of Cortez*, and discovered that southern California was a peninsula. He died on the Pacific coast in 1540.

Unalaska, or Ounalaska, an island and district in the Aleutian group, at the extremity of the Alaska peninsula; for many years a base of supplies for whalers.

Uncas, Mohegan chief; born in the Pequot Settlement, Conn., about 1588; was originally a Pequot sachem, but about 1635 he revolted against Sassacus and



UNCAS'S MONUMENT.

UNCLE SAM—UNDERWOOD

gathered a band of Indians who were known by the name of Mohegans, the ancient title of his nation. He joined the English in their war with the Pequots in 1637, and received for his services a portion of the Pequot territory. When the war was over, Uncas shielded many of the Pequots from the wrath of the English, and incurred the enmity of the colonists for a time; but the white people soon gave him their confidence, and treated him with so much distinction that jealous Indians tried to assassinate him. For this treachery Uncas conquered one of the sachems in Connecticut, and in 1643 he overpowered the Narragansets and took Miantonomoh prisoner. He died in what is now Norwich, Conn., in 1682. See MANTONOMO; PEQUOT.

Uncle Sam, a popular name of the government of the United States. Its origin was as follows: Samuel Wilson, commonly called "Uncle Sam," was an inspector of beef and pork, in Troy, N. Y., purchased for the government after the declaration of war against England in 1812. A contractor named Elbert Anderson purchased a quantity of provisions, and the barrels were marked "E. A.," the initials of his name, and "U. S.," for United States. The latter initials were not familiar to Wilson's workmen, who inquired what they meant. A facetious fellow answered, "I don't now, unless they mean 'Uncle Sam.'" A vast amount of property afterwards passed through Wilson's hands, marked in the same way, and he was rallied on the extent of his possessions. The joke spread, and it was not long before the initials of the United States were regarded as "Uncle Sam," which name has been in popular parlance ever since. The song says:

"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Uncle Tom's Cabin, Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, first published as a serial in the *National Era*, in Washington, D. C., in 1850, and completed in Boston in 1852. The Rev. Josiah Henson, who died in Dresden, Ontario, Canada, May 5, 1883, at the age of ninety-three, was the original of Uncle Tom. He was a slave who was permitted to go freely from Kentucky to Ohio on his master's

business, because he had given a promise that he would not attempt to escape, on a pledge of freedom at a certain time; but his master died before the appointed time and Henson was sold as a slave.

Underground Railroad, a popular designation of the secret means by which slaves, fleeing from the slave-labor States for their liberty, escaped through the Northern States into Canada during the operation of the fugitive slave law. These secret means were various kinds of aid given to the slaves by their Northern friends. See FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Underhill, JOHN, colonist; born in Warwickshire, England; was a soldier on the Continent; came to New England with Winthrop in 1630; represented Boston in the General Court; favored Mrs. Hutchinson (see HUTCHINSONIAN CONTROVERSY), and was associated with Captain Mason, in command of forces in the Pequot War, in 1637. Banished from Boston as a heretic, he went to England, and there published a history of the Pequot War, entitled *News from America*. Dover, N. H., regarded as a place of refuge for the persecuted, received Underhill, and he was chosen governor. It was discovered that it lay within the chartered limits of Massachusetts, and the latter claimed political jurisdiction over it. Underhill treated the claim with contempt at first, but, being accused of gross immorality, he became alarmed, and not only yielded his power, but urged the people to submit to Massachusetts. He went before the General Court and made the most abject confession of the truth of the charges. He did the same publicly in the church, and was excommunicated. He afterwards lived at Stamford, Conn., and in 1646 went to Flushing, L. I. In the war between the Dutch and Indians he commanded troops, and in 1655 he represented Oyster Bay in the assembly at Hempstead. He died in Oyster Bay, L. I., about 1672. His descendants still possess lands given to him by Indians on Long Island. See PEQUOT.

Underwood, FRANCIS HENRY, author; born in Enfield, Mass.; educated in Amherst; taught in Kentucky; and was admitted to the bar; returned to Massachusetts in 1850, and was active in the anti-slavery cause; was clerk of the State

UNDERWOOD—UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY

Senate in 1852, assisted in the management of the *Atlantic Monthly* for two years; clerk of the Superior Court of Boston for eleven years; United States consul to Glasgow in 1885; and wrote *Hand-book of American Literature*; biographical sketches of Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, etc. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 7, 1894.

Underwood, JOHN COX, engineer; born in Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 12, 1840; graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1862; served in the Confederate army as military engineer in Virginia, but was taken prisoner in 1863 and confined in Fort Warren till the close of the war. He was mayor of Bowling Green, Ky., in 1870-72; city, county, and (consulting) State engineer in 1868-75; lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1875-79; major-general of the United Confederate Veterans in 1891-95; and superintendent and secretary of the Confederate Memorial Association in 1896. He published various documents; established the *Kentucky Intelligencer*; organized a publishing company in Cincinnati, O., in 1881; and issued the *Daily News*, of which he was managing editor.

Uniforms of the American Army.

The American provincial troops serving with British regulars in the colonial wars were generally without uniforms; but there were exceptions. The New Jersey infantry, under Colonel Schuyler, were clad in blue cloth, and obtained the name of "The Jersey Blues." Their coats were blue faced with red, gray stockings, and buckskin breeches. The portrait of Washington, painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1772, shows his dress as a Virginia colonel of infantry to be a blue coat faced with buff, and buff waistcoat and breeches. This was his uniform during the Revolution, and in it he appeared at the session of the second Continental Congress (1775), indicating, as Mr. Adams construed it, his readiness for the field in any station. In this costume he appeared when, early in July, 1775, he took command of the army at Cambridge.

There is a political significance in the blue-and-buff-colored uniform. The coats of the soldiers of William of Orange who invaded Ireland in 1689 were blue faced with orange or buff, and this Holland in-

signia became that of the English Whigs, or champions of constitutional liberty. The American Whigs naturally adopted these colors for a military uniform. In the battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill there were no uniformed companies. Washington prescribed a uniform for his officers on his arrival soon afterwards. Their coats were blue faced with buff, and the generals each wore a ribbon across the breast—each grade of a separate color. Field-officers wore different-colored cockades to distinguish their rank. Brown being then the color most convenient to be procured, Washington prescribed for the field-officers brown coats, the distinction between regiments to be marked by the facings. He also recommended the general adoption by the rank and file of the hunting-shirt, with trousers buttoned at the ankle. This was always the costume of the riflemen or sharpshooters; and Washington remarked that "it is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman." These hunting-shirts were black, white, or of neutral colors. The uniform of Washington's Life-guard, organized early in the war, was a blue coat faced with buff, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, and black felt hat bound with white tape.

The different colonies had uniformed companies in the earlier period of the struggle. The prevailing color of their coats was blue, with buff or white facings. For a long time the artillery were not uniformed, but in 1777 their regulation costume was "a dark-blue or black coat reaching to the knee and full-trimmed, the lapels fastened back, with ten open-worked buttonholes in yellow silk on the breast of each lapel, and ten large regimental yellow buttons at equal distances on each side, three large yellow regimental buttons on each cuff, and a like number on each pocket-flap; the skirts to hook back, showing the red lining; bottom of coat cut square; red lapels, cuff-linings, and standing capes; single-breasted white waistcoat with twelve small regimental buttons; white breeches, black half-gaiters, white stock, ruffled bosoms and wristlets, and black cocked hat bound with yellow; red plume and black cockade; gilt-handled small-sword, and gilt

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY

epaulets." For the navy officers, blue coats with red facings, red waistcoats, blue breeches, and yellow buttons; and for its marine officers, a green coat with white facings, white breeches edged with green, white waistcoat, white buttons, silver epaulets, and black gaiters.

The distress of the American soldiers for want of clothing was at its height during their winter encampment at Valley Forge. Baron Steuben wrote: "The description of the dress is most easily given. The men were literally naked—some of them in the fullest extent of the word. The officers who had coats had them of every color and make. I saw an officer at a grand parade at Valley Forge mounting guard in a sort of dressing-gown made of an old blanket or woollen bed-cover."

The uniform of the Continental army was prescribed by a general order issued in October, 1779, by the commander-in-chief. The coat was to be blue, and the facings for infantry varied—white, buff, red, and blue. Those of the artillery and artificers were faced with scarlet, with scarlet linings, and of the light dragoons faced with white; white buttons and linings. Until this time the uniforms of the Continental army had been variegated. In the summer of 1780 Washington prescribed the uniforms of the general officers, and of the staff generally. The coats and facings were the same as those already prescribed—blue, buff, and white. The major-generals to wear two epaulets, with two stars upon each, and a black and white feather in the hat; the brigadiers a single star and a white feather; the colonels, two epaulets; the captains, an epaulet on the right shoulder; the sub-alterns, an epaulet on the left shoulder; the aides-de-camp, the uniform of their rank and corps; those of the major-generals and brigadier-generals to have a green feather in the hat; those of the commander-in-chief, a white feather. Cockades were to be worn in the hat by all military men. In the field, such of the regiments as had hunting-shirts were required to wear them.

In the summer of 1782 the uniform of the infantry and cavalry were prescribed as follows: "Blue ground, with red facings and white linings, and buttoned," the artillery and sappers and miners to

retain their uniforms. The cavalry had brass helmets, with white horse-hair. It was found difficult to procure the prescribed color for clothing, and the order was only partially complied with. White facings were generally used; the buff rarely, excepting by the general officers. At the close of the Revolution some of the colonels of infantry wore black, round hats, with black and red feathers. During the period of the Confederation the troops retained substantially the uniform of the Continental army. In 1787 the shoulder-strap of dark blue edged with red first made its appearance. In 1792 bear-skin-covered knapsacks, instead of linen painted ones, were first issued to the troops. In 1796 the infantry had dark-blue coats reaching to the knee and full-trimmed, scarlet lapels, cuffs, and standing capes, retaining white buttons, white trimmings, and white under-dress, black stocks, and cocked hats with white binding. Black top-boots now replaced the shoe and black half-gaiter. In 1794 the artillery wore helmets with red plumes. The coats of the musicians were red, with pale-blue facings, blue waistcoats and breeches, and a silk epaulet for the chief musician. This was the uniform of the drummers in the royal regiments of the British army at an early period, it being the royal livery.

The red coat was the uniform of the drummers in the American army until 1857. In 1799 the white plume was prescribed for the infantry. The cavalry had green coats and white facings, white vests and breeches, top-boots, and leather helmet with black horse-hair. In Jefferson's administration the infantry wore round ("stove-pipe") hats, with brim three inches wide, and with a strip of bear-skin across the crown. Artillery officers had gold epaulets. The infantry wore a white belt over the shoulder and across the breast, with an oval breastplate three by two and a half inches, ornamented with an eagle. In 1810 high standing collars for the coats were prescribed, and in 1812 they were ordered to "reach the tip of the ear, and in front as high as the chin would permit in turning the head." At that time many changes were made in the uniform. Officers of the general staff wore cocked hats without feathers; single-breasted blue coats with ten gilt buttons; vest and

UNION—UNION DEVICES

breeches, or pantaloons, white or buff; high military boots and gilt spurs; and waist-belts of black leather, but no sashes. The rank and file were put into blue coats, or jackets. The medical officers, whose coats had been dark blue from 1787, were put into black coats in 1812. In 1814 a portion of the army on the Niagara frontier were compelled by circumstances to change from blue to gray. In the army regulations in 1821 dark blue was declared to be the national color. President Jackson, in 1832, tried to restore the "facings" which were worn in the Revolution, but was only partially successful. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 some of the volunteer troops were dressed in gray. As the Confederates adopted the same color for their regulars, and butternut brown for their militia, the United States troops were clad in blue, with black felt hats and feathers and gilt epaulets for officers. After the close of the war the infantry coats had white edgings, stripes, and facings, and plumes of the Revolution; and the artillery the red plume, red facings, and yellow buttons of the same period. General officers alone retained buff sashes and buff-colored body-belts.

During the war between the United States and Spain (1898), and in the subsequent military operations consequent thereon the soldiers were provided with stiff-brim soft hats, leather leggings, and jackets and pantaloons made of khaki, a clay-colored linen cloth first used for military purposes by the British army in India.

Union, AMERICAN. The first official intimation that the English-American colonies were politically united was in the following resolution adopted by the second Continental Congress, June 7, 1775: "On motion, resolved, that Thursday, the 20th of July next, be observed throughout the Twelve United Colonies as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer." After that the term "United Colonies" was frequently used; and in the Declaration of Independence the term "United States" was first used. Georgia not having sent delegates to the first and second congresses, only "twelve" were alluded to in the expression. The inhabitants of St. John's parish, in Georgia, had

chosen Lyman Hall (March 21, 1775) to represent them in the Congress, and he took his seat on the third day of the session, but without the privilege of voting. The movements in St. John's soon led to the accession of Georgia to the Continental Union, making the number of colonies that carried on the war thirteen.

In the second petition of the Continental Congress to the King (July, 1775), written by John Dickinson, negotiation was thus proffered, according to Duane's proposition: "We beseech your Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects, and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies may be repealed." This was the first official announcement to the King of the union of the colonies, and their refusal to treat separately confirmed it. It was a great step towards independence. The King could not consistently receive a document from a congress whose legality he denied. They thought to have it received if the members individually signed it, Dickinson believed it would be received. He deplored one word in it—Congress—and that proved fatal to it. "It is the only word which I wish altered," he said. "It is the only word I wish to retain," was the reply of the staunch patriot Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia. Richard Penn, a proprietary of Pennsylvania and recently its governor—a loyal Englishman—was selected to bear this second petition to the throne.

Union College, an institution of learning in Schenectady, N. Y.; established by several Christian sects in 1795, owing to which fact it received its corporate name. It was the first non-sectarian college founded in the United States. In 1873 the Dudley Observatory, the Albany Medical College, and the Albany Law School were united to the college, which was then renamed Union University.

Union Devices. When the quarrel between the British Parliament and the English-American colonies became warm, the

UNION DEVICES—UNION LEAGUE

patriotic newspapers in America, as well as handbills, bore devices emblematic of union. One was especially a favorite—namely, a snake, disjointed, each separate part representing one of the thirteen English-American colonies, with the words

warfare, and symbolizing union by grasping an endless chain. These arms all came out of the clouds, indicating that their strength was from above. Within the chain was a radiant heart, and within the heart a lighted candle, denoting the sincerity, truth, rectitude, and divine emotions of those whose hearts were engaged in the cause. Above this device was a balance equi-poised, with a naked sword, held in the paw of a lion couchant. The lion symbolized British power; the sword, in that connection, British valor; and the balance, British justice. These the Americans, who were yet a part of the British nation, invoked in aid of their cause. A noon-day sun, shining near, indicated



A UNION DEVICE.

"Unite or die." This snake device first appeared when the Stamp Act excitement was at its height. John Holt, the patriotic publisher of the *New York Journal*, varied it after the adjournment of the first Continental Congress in 1774. He had a column standing upon *Magna Charta*, and firmly grasped, as a pillar indicating inalienable rights, by twelve hands, representing the twelve colonies (Georgia not having had a representative in that Congress). The hands belonging to bare arms coming out of the clouds, denoting heavenly strength. The whole was surrounded by a large serpent, perfect, and in two coils, on whose body were the following words:



A UNION DEVICE.

"United, now, alive and free,
Firm on this basis Liberty shall stand.
And, thus supported, ever bless our land,
Till time becomes eternity."

After the Declaration of Independence a print appeared in London with a device combining a part of Holt's (the hands, thirteen of them), but instead of bare arms they were heavily mailed, denoting

that the Americans stood manfully, in broad daylight, before the world in defence of their rights, and invited the closest scrutiny of their conduct.

Union-Jack. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George—i. e., white with a red cross, which, April 12, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland—i. e., blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union-Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland; and the word jack is considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques, or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick—i. e., white with a diagonal red cross, was amalgamated with it, and forms the present British union flag. The union-jack of the United States, or American jack, is a blue field with white stars, denoting the union of the States. It is without the fly, which is the part composed of alternate stripes of white and red.

Union League, a patriotic organization of clubs established in the principal Northern cities during the Civil War. Any person who had the right to vote and could affirm "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States," was eligible to membership.

UNITARIANS—UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND

Unitarians, frequently termed Socinians from Lælius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy about 1546. In America Dr. James Freeman, of King's Chapel, Boston, in 1783, removed from the *Prayer Book of Common Prayers* all reference to the Trinity or Deity and worship of Christ; his church became distinctly Unitarian in 1787. In 1801 the Plymouth Church declared itself Unitarian. Dr. William Ellery Channing (1780–1842) was the acknowledged head of this church until his death. The American Unitarian association was formed May 24, 1825; headquarters at Boston, Mass. The Western conference organized 1852, and a national Unitarian conference at New York City, April 5, 1865. Reports for 1900 showed: 550 ministers, 459 churches, and 71,000 members.

United American Mechanics, JUNIOR ORDER OF, a fraternal organization in the United States, founded in 1853; reported in 1899, State councils, 37; sub-councils, 2,164; members, 183,508; benefits disbursed since organization, \$3,619,738; benefits disbursed in 1899, \$591,164.

United American Mechanics, ORDER OF, a fraternal organization in the United States, founded in 1845; reported in 1900, State councils, 20; sub-councils, 734; members, 49,189; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$165,695.

United Brethren in Christ, a religious sect established in the United States by William Otterbein, a missionary of the German Reformed Church, and Martin Böhm. The first meeting was held in 1789 in Baltimore, Md., but it was not known by its present name till 1800. The first general conference was held in 1815, when rules of order and a confession of faith were adopted. The principal additions have been made in Pennsylvania and in the Northwest. In 1900 the official report showed: Ministers, 1,897; churches, 4,229; members, 243,841.

United Brethren in Christ, OLD CONSTITUTION, a religious body formerly a part of the **UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST** (*q. v.*), but owing to an act of the general conference in 1885 appointing a commission to revise the Confession of Faith, Bishop Milton Wright and eleven delegates who opposed the measure withdrew and formed an independent organization.

In 1900 the official reports showed: Ministers, 670; churches, 817; members, 226,643.

United Colonies, THE. The second Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775. The harmony of action in that body, and the important events in the various colonies which had been pressed upon their notice, made the representatives feel that the union was complete, notwithstanding Georgia had not yet sent a delegate to the Congress. Recognizing this fact, the Congress, on June 7, in ordering a fast, "Resolved, that Thursday, July 20 next, be observed throughout the Twelve United Colonies as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer." When, exactly one year later, a resolution declaring these colonies "free and independent States" was adopted, the committee to draft a declaration to that effect entitled the new government The United States of America.

United Colonies of New England. In May, 1643, delegates from Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth, and the General Court of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston to consider measures against the common danger from the Dutch in Manhattan and the Indians. Delegates were not invited from Rhode Island, for that colony was considered "schismatic" and an intruder. When it asked for admission, it was refused, unless it would acknowledge allegiance to Plymouth. Then it applied for a charter, and obtained it in 1644 (see RHODE ISLAND). A confederacy was formed under the above title, and continued for more than forty years (1643–1686), while the government of England was changed three times during that period. It was a confederacy of States like our early union (see ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION), and local supreme jurisdiction was jealously reserved by each colony. Thus early was the doctrine of State supremacy developed (see STATE SOVEREIGNTY). The general affairs of the confederacy were managed by a board of commissioners consisting of two church members from each colony, who were to meet in a congress annually, or oftener if required. Their duty was to consider circumstances and recommend measures for the general good. They had no executive power, nor supreme legis-

UNITED LABOR PARTY—UNITED STATES

lative power. Their propositions were referred to and finally acted upon by the several colonies, each assuming an independent sovereignty. But war was not to be declared by one colony without the consent of this congress of commissioners, to whose province Indian affairs and foreign relations were especially consigned. All war expenses were to be a common charge, and runaway servants and fugitive criminals were to be delivered up; and it was soon an established rule that judgments of courts of law and probates of wills in one colony should have full faith and credit in all others. The commissioners of Massachusetts, representing by far the most powerful colony of the league, and assuming to be a "perfect republic," claimed precedence, which the others readily conceded. New Haven was the weakest member of the league, Plymouth next, but all were growing. Fort Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, was yet an independent settlement. See SAYBROOK, FORT.

United Labor Party, a political organization in the United States which grew out of several labor societies which had actively entered political life. From the same source was also developed the National Union Labor party. Many members of these two parties were formerly identified with the Greenback-Labor party. In the Presidential campaign of 1888 the United Labor party nominated R. H. Cowdry (Ill.) for President and W. H. T. Wakefield (Kan.) for Vice-President, and this ticket received 2,808 popular votes. The National Union Labor party nominated Alson J. Streeter (Ill.) for President and C. E. Cunningham (Ark.) for Vice-President, and this ticket received 148,105 popular votes, both parties receiving support from the same source, showing want of harmony. In the Presidential campaigns of 1892, 1896, and 1900, neither of these parties appeared under their former names, but in each year a Social Labor party made nominations and received popular votes of 21,164, 36,274, and 39,537 respectively.

United Presbyterians. The United Presbyterian Church of North America was formed in May, 1858, by the union of the Associated Presbyterian Church and As-

sociate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and their first general assembly met at Xenia, O., in May, 1859. Reports for 1900 showed: 918 ministers, 911 churches, and 115,901 members.

United States, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE. See CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL.

United States, GREAT SEAL OF THE. See SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT.

United States, SUFFRAGE LAWS IN THE. See ELECTIVE SUFFRAGE.

United States, THE, a frigate of the American navy, built in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1797. On Oct 10, 1812, Commodore Rodgers sailed from Boston in the *President*, accompanied by the *United States*, forty-four guns, Captain Decatur, and the *Argus*, sixteen guns, Lieutenant-commandant Sinclair, leaving the *Hornet* in port. The *President* parted company with her companions on Oct. 12, and on the 17th captured a British packet. The *United States* and *Argus* also parted company, the former sailing to the southward and eastward in search of British West Indiamen. At dawn, on Sunday morning, the 25th, the watch at the maintop of the *United States* discovered a sail to windward—an English ship-of-war. Decatur spread all his sails and gave chase, and, as the *United States* drew nearer and nearer the British ship, such loud shouts went up from her decks that they were heard on board the vessel of the enemy. At about 9 A.M. Decatur had got so near that he opened a broadside upon the strange vessel, with much effect. It was responded to in kind, both vessels being on the same tack. They continued the fight by a heavy and steady cannonade with the long guns of each, the distance being so great that carronades and muskets were of no avail.

In the course of half an hour the British vessel was fearfully injured, and her commander, perceiving that her only safety from destruction was to engage in close action, drew up to the *United States* for that purpose. The latter, with splendid gunnery, sent shots which cut her enemy's mizzen-mast so that it fell overboard. Very soon her main and fore top-masts were gone and her fore-mast was tottering. No colors were seen floating over her deck. Her main-mast was severely damaged,



THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN

UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ENGINEER CORPS

while the *United States* remained almost unhurt. Decatur bore away for a while, and his antagonist, supposing his vessel, badly crippled, was withdrawing, set up an exulting shout. To their astonishment the *United States* tacked and brought up in a position of greater advantage than before. The British commander, perceiving that longer resistance would be useless, struck his colors and surrendered.

The captured vessel was the British frigate *Macedonian*, thirty-eight guns, Capt. J. S. Carden. She had received no less than 100 round-shot in her hull, many of them between wind and water, and she had nothing standing but her fore and main masts and fore-yard. All her boats were rendered useless but one. Of her

York, where she was greeted as "a New-year's gift." "She comes with the compliments of the season from old Neptune," said one of the newspapers. The boys in the streets were singing snatches of a song:

"Then quickly met our nation's eyes,
The noblest sight in nature,
A first-rate frigate as a prize,
Brought home by brave Decatur."

Legislatures of States gave Decatur thanks, and two of them each gave him a sword. So, also, did the city of Philadelphia. The authorities of New York, in addition to a splendid banquet to Hull, Jones, and Decatur (Jan. 7, 1813), gave the latter the freedom of the city and re-



DECATUR'S MEDAL.

officers and men—300 in number—thirty-six were killed and sixty-eight were wounded. The loss of the *United States* was five killed and six wounded. The *Macedonian* was a new ship, and though rated at thirty-eight, carried forty-four guns. The action occurred not far from the island of Madeira. After the contest Decatur returned to the United States, arriving off New London Dec. 4, 1812. The *Macedonian*, in charge of Lieutenant Allen, arrived at Newport Harbor at about the same time. At the close of the month both vessels passed through Long Island Sound, and, on Jan. 1, 1813, the *Macedonian* was anchored in the harbor of New

York, where she was greeted as "a New-year's gift." The national Congress thanked him and gave him a gold medal.

United States Bank. See BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

United States Christian Commission. See CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, UNITED STATES.

United States Engineer Corps, a technical body under command of the chief of engineers and attached to the War Department. The corps is charged with all duties relating to construction and repair of fortifications, whether permanent or temporary; with torpedoes for coast defence; with all works of defence;

U. S. HOMESTEAD LEGISLATION—U. S. OF AMERICA

with all military roads and bridges, and with such surveys as may be required for these objects, or the movement of armies in the field. It is also charged with the river and harbor improvements, with military and geographical explorations and surveys, with the survey of the lakes, and with any other engineer work specially assigned to the corps by acts of Congress or orders of the Secretary of War.

United States Homestead Legislation. See EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION; HOMESTEAD LAWS.

United States House of Representatives, one of the branches of the Congress known as the Lower House and the Popular House. The members of this branch are elected directly by popular vote. In it is vested by the national Constitution the sole right to originate laws concerning the finances of the country. The committee on ways and means of the House is the original source of all tariff legislation, and all bills providing for the raising or expenditure of public moneys have their origin in the House. In each of these two forms of legislation the House has the limited co-operation of the Senate—viz.: the Senate may amend a tariff bill or resolution appropriating public moneys in the line either of increasing or decreasing specific amounts. The House has the privilege of passing upon these Senate amendments, and if it declines to accept any part of such changes, it is customary to appoint a conference committee consisting of an equal number of members from the House and Senate, to whom the disputed subject of legislation is referred, and the report of

this committee is generally accepted in the light of a compromise by both Houses. The membership of the House is based on the population of the country as ascertained decennially by the census, and therefore changes every ten years. In the Fifty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1901–March 4, 1903) there are 357 Representatives, of whom 198 are Republicans, 151 Democrats, and eight Populists and Silver men. See CONGRESS, NATIONAL (*The Fifty-seventh Congress*); SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

United States Military Academy. See MILITARY ACADEMY, UNITED STATES.

United States Mints. A mint of the United States was established in Philadelphia, Pa., by act of Congress in April, 1792, and began to coin money the next year, but it was not until January, 1795, that it was put into full operation. It was the only mint until 1835, when other mints were established at Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonega, Ga., and New Orleans, La. In 1854 another was located at San Francisco, Cal., and in 1870 at Carson City, Nev., and shortly after at Denver, Col., although no minting has ever been done at the latter place, only assaying. The mints at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., were discontinued in 1861. See COINAGE; MINT, FIRST AMERICAN.

United States Naval Academy. See NAVAL ACADEMY, UNITED STATES.

United States Naval Ships. See NAVAL SHIPS.

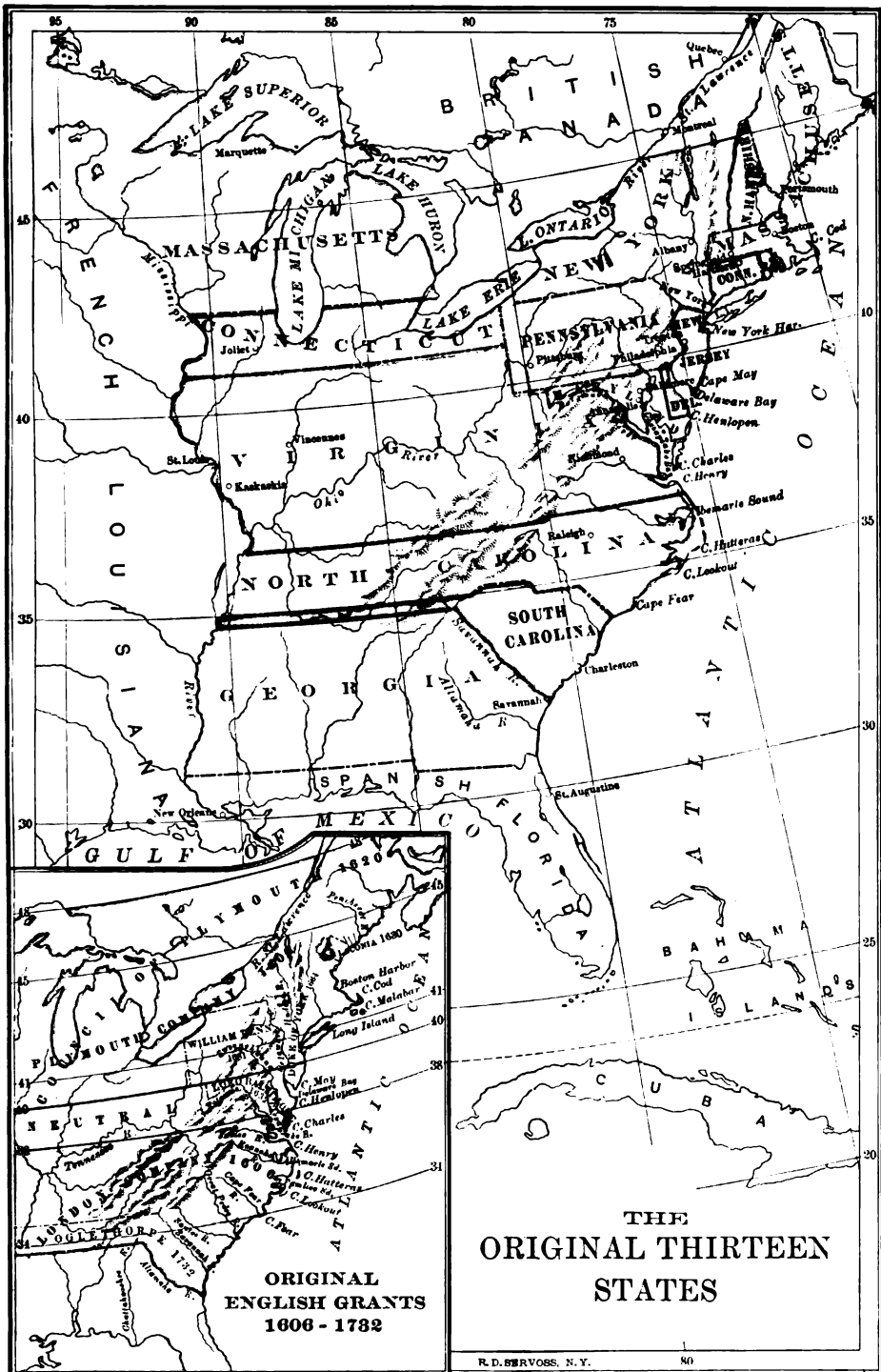
United States Nominating Conventions. See NOMINATING CONVENTIONS, NATIONAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States of America. The name given to the thirteen English-American colonies in the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. In 1901 their number had increased to forty-five States (see table on opposite page) and seven Territories (Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma) with the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, Wake, Samoa, and Isle of Pines, etc. For details of population in 1900 see CENSUS.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION.

Census.	Date of Census.	Number of States.	Population of the States.	Population of Territories.	Total Population.
1	1790	13	3,894,136	35,691	3,929,827
2	1800	16	5,231,992	63,949	5,305,941
3	1810	17	7,036,474	203,340	7,239,814
4	1820	23	9,515,397	122,794	9,638,191
5	1830	24	12,729,429	136,891	12,866,320
6	1840	26	16,897,207	172,246	17,069,453
7	1850	31	23,047,891	143,986	23,191,876
8	1860	35	31,040,842	402,479	31,443,321
9	1870	37	38,113,263	442,730	38,555,993
10	1880	38	49,666,529	487,264	50,153,793
11	1890	44	61,919,702	702,548	62,622,250
12	1900	45	74,607,225	1,604,943	76,303,367



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATES IN THE UNION AND DATE OF THEIR ADMISSION.

Order.	Name.	Date of Settlement.	Where first Settled.	By whom Settled.	Date of Admission.	Area in Square Miles.
1	Virginia.....	1607	Jamesstown.....	English.....	The 13 Original States	38,348
2	New York.....	1614	New York.....	Dutch.....		47,000
3	Massachusetts.....	1620	Plymouth.....	English.....		7,800
4	New Hampshire.....	1623	Little Harbor.....	".....		9,392
5	Connecticut.....	1633	Windsor.....	".....		4,750
6	Maryland.....	1634	St. Mary's.....	".....		11,124
7	Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	".....		1,908
8	Delaware.....	1638	Wilmington.....	Swedes.....		2,120
9	North Carolina.....	1650	Chowan River.....	English.....		50,704
10	New Jersey.....	1664	Elizabeth.....	".....		8,320
11	South Carolina.....	1670	Ashley River.....	".....		34,000
12	Pennsylvania.....	1682	Philadelphia.....	".....		43,000
13	Georgia.....	1733	Savannah.....	".....		58,000
14	Vermont.....	1724	Fort Dummer.....	".....	1791	10,212
15	Kentucky.....	1775	Boonesboro.....	".....	1792	37,680
16	Tennessee.....	1757	Fort Loudon.....	".....	1796	46,500
17	Ohio.....	1788	Marietta.....	".....	1802	39,964
18	Louisiana.....	1699	Iberville.....	French.....	1812	49,346
19	Indiana.....	1730	Vincennes.....	".....	1816	38,609
20	Mississippi.....	1716	Natchez.....	".....	1817	47,156
21	Illinois.....	1720	Kaskaskia.....	".....	1818	55,410
22	Alabama.....	1711	Mobile.....	".....	1819	50,722
23	Maine.....	1625	Bristol.....	".....	1820	35,000
24	Missouri.....	1764	St. Louis.....	".....	1821	65,350
25	Arkansas.....	1685	Arkansas Post.....	".....	1836	52,198
26	Michigan.....	1670	Detroit.....	".....	1837	56,461
27	Florida.....	1565	St. Augustine.....	Spanish.....	1845	59,268
28	Texas.....	1692	San Antonio.....	".....	1845	274,356
29	Iowa.....	1833	Burlington.....	English.....	1846	55,045
30	Wisconsin.....	1666	Green Bay.....	French.....	1848	53,924
31	California.....	1769	San Diego.....	Spanish.....	1850	158,981
32	Minnesota.....	1846	St. Paul.....	Americans.....	1858	83,531
33	Oregon.....	1811	Astoria.....	".....	1859	95,274
34	Kansas.....	.....	.....	".....	1861	81,318
35	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	English.....	1863	23,000
36	Nevada.....	.....	.....	Americans.....	1864	104,125
37	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	".....	1867	75,995
38	Colorado.....	.....	.....	".....	1876	104,500
39	North Dakota.....	1780	Pembina.....	French.....	1889	70,795
40	South Dakota.....	1857	Sioux Falls.....	Americans.....	1889	77,650
41	Montana.....	1827	Fort Union.....	".....	1889	144,080
42	Washington.....	1845	Tumwater.....	".....	1889	69,180
43	Idaho.....	1834	Fort Hall.....	".....	1890	84,800
44	Wyoming.....	1834	Fort Laramie.....	".....	1890	97,890
45	Utah.....	1847	Salt Lake City.....	".....	1896	84,928

On Sept. 9, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved "that in all continental commissions where heretofore the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the style be altered for the future to the United States." This domain now numbers forty-five States, six Territories, and one District, and various "possessions," Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Guam, Wake, and Samoan Islands, etc. The area of the States is 2,718,780 square miles; of the Territories, 883,490; and of the District, seventy; in all, 3,602,340 square miles. In latitude it extends from Key West, its most southerly point, 24° 33' N., to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. From this latitude, on the Pacific coast, the territory belongs to Canada to 54° 40', where Alaska begins, extending to the Arctic Ocean and embracing an area of over 577,000 square

miles. In longitude it extends from the most easterly point of Maine, 66° 48' W., to 125° 20' W., and if Atou, the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, be taken for its western limits, it extends to the 174th meridian. The population of the United States in 1890 was 63,069,756, and in 1900 had increased to 76,295,220. This is exclusive of the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Wake, and Samoan Islands. The government is a representative democracy. Each State has an independent legislature for its local affairs, but all are legislated for, in national matters, by two Houses of Congress; the Senate, whose members are elected for six years by the State legislatures, and the House of Representatives, elected for two years by the people of the different States. Representation in the Senate is by States, without regard to population; in

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the House of Representatives the representation is in proportion to population. The President of the United States is elected every fourth year by electors chosen by the people, each State having as many elec-

toral votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. For the general history, administration, etc., of the colonies and States see under their proper heads.

PRE-COLUMBIAN HISTORY

Buddhist priests visit Fu Sang, supposed to be America..... 458
 Hui Shen's account of the Buddhist mission referred to in the Chinese annals for..... 499
 Iceland discovered by Nadodd, a Norse rover..... 861
 First settlement by Norsemen.... 875
 Grumbiorn sights a western land.. 876
 Land discovered by Eric the Red, and named Greenland..... 982
 Second voyage from Iceland to Greenland by Eric..... 985
 Bjarni sails from Iceland for Greenland, but is driven south by a storm and sights land at Cape Cod or Nantucket, also at Newfoundland, and returns to Greenland..... 985
 Voyage of Lief, son of Eric the Red. He sails in one ship with thirty-five men in search of the land seen by Bjarni.. 1000
 Touching the Labrador coast, stops near Boston, Mass., or farther south, for the winter. He loads his vessel with timber; he returns to Greenland in the spring of 1001
 [He calls the land Vinland, from its grapes.]
 Thorwald, Lief's brother, visits Vinland in 1002, and winters near Mount Hope Bay, R. I. In the spring of 1003 he sent a party of his men to explore the coast, perhaps as far south as Cape May.
 Thorwald explores the coast eastward, and is killed in a skirmish with the natives (skraelings) somewhere near Boston, 1004
 His companions return to Greenland 1005
 Thorfinn Karlsefne sails with three ships

and 160 persons (five of them young married women) from Greenland to establish a colony.....1007
 [Landing in Rhode Island, he remains in Vinland three years, where he has a son, Snorri, ancestor of Albert Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor.]
 Icelandic manuscripts mention a bishop in Vinland in 1121, and other voyages there in 1125, 1135 and.....1147
 Madoc, Prince of Wales, according to tradition, sails westward, and reports the discovery of a "pleasant country"..1170
 [The tradition is further that he returns to this western country with ten ships, but is never heard of again.]
 [The fullest relation of these discoveries is the *Coder Flatöiensis*, written 1387-95, now preserved in the royal library at Copenhagen, found in a monastery on the island of Flato, on the western coast of Iceland.]
 Eskimos appear in Greenland....1349
 Pizigani's map of the Atlantic..1367-73
 Nicolo Zeno with three ships belonging to Sir Henry Sinclair, Earl of the Orkney Islands, visits Greenland and possibly Vinland1394
 Communication with Greenland ceases about1400
 Berthancourt settles the Canary islands 1402
 Madeira Islands rediscovered by the Portuguese1418-20
 These islands previously discovered by Machan, an Englishman.....1327-78
 The "Claudius Clavus" map, giving the earliest delineation of any part of America (Greenland)1427

ERA OF PERMANENT DISCOVERY

Columbus born.....1435-36(?) 1445
 Visits England and Iceland prior to 1470
 Columbus in Portugal.....1470-84

Marco Polo's travels first printed..1477
 Columbus in Spain. Announces his views to Ferdinand and Isabella..1485-86
 The views of Columbus referred to a

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junto of ecclesiastics, which declares them vain and impracticable.....1487-90

Columbus leaves Spain for France

January, 1492

[But is recalled while on his journey.]

Ferdinand and Isabella arrange with Columbus.....April 17, 1492

Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, with three vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain—the *Santa Maria*, a decked vessel with a crew of fifty men, with Columbus in command, and two caravels—the *Pinta* with thirty men, under Martin Alonso Pinzon, and the *Niña* with twenty-four men, under Vicente Yañez Pinzon, brother of Martin.....Aug. 3, 1492

Leaves the Canary Islands..Sept. 6, 1492

Influenced by Pinzon, he changes his course from due west to southwest

Oct. 7, 1492

[The original course would have struck the coast of Florida.]

Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on the *Niña*, discovers land at 2 A.M. Friday

Oct. 12, 1492

Columbus lands on Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador.Oct. 12, 1492

He discovers Cuba, Oct. 28; and Hispaniola (now Haiti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad.....Dec. 6, 1492

Columbus sails for Spain in the *Niña*, the *Santa Maria* having been abandoned

Jan. 4, 1493

Reaches Palos.....March 15, 1493

Received with distinguished honors by the Spanish Court at Barcelona.April, 1493

Bull of demarcation between Spain and Portugal issued by Pope Alexander VI.,

May 3-4, 1493

The letter of Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella describing his voyage first printed in Latin.....1493

He sails from Cadiz on his second expeditionSept. 25, 1493

His fleet consisted of three galleons and fourteen caravels, with 1,500 men, besides animals and material for colonization; discovers the Caribbee Isles—Dominica, Nov. 3; Guadaloupe, Nov. 4; Antigua, Nov. 10; finding his previous settlement destroyed and colony dispersed, he founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World....December, 1493

He discovers Jamaica, May 3; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines) June 13; war with the natives of Hispaniola.....1494

Visits various isles and explores their coasts1495-96

Returns to Spain to meet charges: reaches Cadiz.....June 11, 1496

Patent from Henry VII. of England to John Cabot and his three sons

March 5. 1495-96

John Cabot discovers the North American continent.....June 24, 1497

Columbus sails with six ships on his third voyage, May 30; discovers Trinidad, July 31; lands on *terra firma* without knowing it to be a new continent, naming it Isla Santa.....Aug. 1, 1498

Discovers the mouth of the Orinoco

August, 1498

Alonso de Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the Gulf of Venezuela. Amerigo Vespucci accompanies him on this voyage1499

Amerigo Vespucci's first voyage...1499

Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, Jan. 20, and the river Amazon.Jan. 26, 1500

Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, of Portugal, discovers Brazil, April 22, and takes possession of for the King of Portugal

May, 1500

Gasper Cortereal, in the service of Portugal, discovers Labrador.....1500

Francisco de Bobadilla appointed governor of Hispaniola and leaves Spain

July, 1500

Bobadilla arrests Columbus on his arrival at Hispaniola and sends him to Spain in irons. He is received with honor at Court and the charges dismissed without inquiry.....Dec. 17, 1500

The first map to show "America" is Las Casas's.....1500

Columbus sails on his fourth and last voyage with four caravels and 150 men from Cadiz.....May 9, 1502

Discovers the island of Martinique

June 13, 1502

Discovers various islands on the coast of Honduras and explores the coast of the Isthmus.....July, 1502

Amerigo Vespucci on the South American coast.....1501-3

Columbus finally leaves the New World for Spain.....Sept. 12, 1504

Queen Isabella of Spain dies

Nov. 26, 1504

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Columbus dies at Valladolid	May 20, 1506	First letter of Cortez on the conquest of Mexico to Charles V. of Spain	July 10, 1519
Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yañez Pinzon are on the southeast coast of Yucatan	1506	Panama founded by Pedrarias	1519
[De Cordova, 1517; Grijalva, 1518; Cortez, 1519.]		Montezuma, emperor of the Mexicans, dies	June 30, 1520
Waldseemüller's or the "Admiral's" map	probably 1507	Magellan discovers the straits which bear his name, and passes into the Pacific Ocean	Oct. 21–Nov. 27, 1520
First English publication to mention America	1509	Cortez accomplishes the conquest of Mexico	1521
Francisco Pizarro reaches Darien	1509	Pizarro sails from Panama for Peru, but returns for supplies and repairs	Nov. 14, 1524
Alonso de Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony in South America	1510	Francis de Hoces, in command of one of the ships of Loyasas, discovers Cape Horn	1525
Diego Velasquez subjugates Cuba and founds Havana	1511	Narvaez's expedition to the upper Gulf of California	1527
Juan Ponce de Leon discovers Florida	March 27, 1512	Pizarro enters Peru and destroys the government	1531–33
Vespucci dies at Seville, Spain, aged sixty-one years	1512	Jacques Cartier enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sails to the present site of Montreal	1534–35
Vasco Nuñez Balboa, crossing the isthmus of Darien, discovers the Pacific and takes possession of it for the King of Spain, calling it the "South Sea"	Sept. 25, 1513	Ferdinand de Grijalva's expedition equipped by Cortez, discovers California	1534
Juan Diaz de Solis discovers the La Plata	January, 1516	Antonio de Mendoza appointed viceroy of Mexico, the first in the New World	1535–50
[He is killed by natives in an attempt to land. This river named in 1527 from silver plate possessed by natives.]		Francisco Orellana explores eastward from Peru, down the Amazon, reaching the ocean (voyage of seven months)	August, 1541
Spaniards at Darien hear of the empire of the Incas	1512–17	Don Pedro de Valdivia invades and conquers Chile	1541
Las Casas made "Universal Protector of the Indians"	1516	Cortez returns to Spain, 1540; and dies there, aged sixty-two	1547
Francisco Fernandez de Cordova discovers Mexico	1517	Las Casas returns to Spain	1547
Vasco Nuñez Balboa executed at Darien	1517	Davis discovers the strait that bears his name	1585
Grijalva at Cozumel and Vera Cruz, penetrates Yucatan and names it New Spain	1518	Falkland Islands discovered by Davis	1592
Hernando Cortez sails from Cuba to conquer Mexico	Feb. 18, 1519		

PRINCIPAL PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, AND WHY KNOWN

Columbus, Christopher, born in Genoa in 1435–45 (?); died in Valladolid, Spain, May 20, 1506. The discoverer of the New World (America)	1492–98	voyage of Columbus. Attempts to deprive Columbus of the discovery, is baffled and disgraced.]
Pinzon, Martin Alonso, Spanish navigator, born in Spain in 1441; died in Spain	1493	Cabot, John, Venetian, date of birth and death unknown. In the service of Henry VII. of England, discovers the mainland of North America (supposed coast of Labrador)
[Commander of the <i>Pinta</i> in the first		June 24, 1497

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Cabot, Sebastian, son of John, born in Venice in 1475 (?), died in London about 1557; discoverer of Newfoundland and explorer of North American coast. 1498-1517

Vespucci, Amerigo, born in Florence in 1451; died in Spain, Feb. 12, 1512. Explorer of the South American coast

1499-1504

Cabral, Pedro Alvarez de, Portuguese navigator, died about 1526; the discoverer of Brazil. April 22, 1500

Cortereal, Gaspar, Portuguese navigator, born in Lisbon. died 1501

[Sails along the coast of North America and names Labrador; returns to Lisbon and sails on his second voyage, 1501, but never returns.]

Bobadilla, Francisco, born in Spain, sent to Santo Domingo to relieve Columbus, sent Columbus and his brother Diego back to Spain in chains. He loses his life by shipwreck on his return voyage. June 29, 1502

Pinzon, Vicente Yañez; brother of Alonso; born in Spain in 1460; died in Spain in 1524. Commands the *Niña* in Columbus's first voyage. Discovers Cape St. Augustine, Brazil, Jan. 20, 1500, and the mouth of the Amazon, Jan. 26. Explores the east coast of Yucatan. . . . 1506

The western continent is named for him by Martin Waldseemüller, a German geographer, in a book printed in. . . . 1507

Ojeda, Alonso de, Spanish adventurer, born in Spain in 1465; died in Hispaniola in 1515. Accompanies Columbus on his second voyage. With Amerigo Vespucci he explored the northern coast of South America in 1499, and established a settlement at San Sebastian. 1510

Ponce de Leon, Juan, Spanish soldier; born in 1460 (?); died in Cuba in 1521. The discoverer of Florida, March 27, 1512; landing at St. Augustine. . . April 2, 1512

Balboa Vasco Núñez, Spanish adventurer, born in Spain, 1475; executed at Darien on a charge of treason, 1517; the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean. . . . Sept. 25, 1513

Solis, Juan Diaz de, Spanish navigator; born in Spain in 1471; died in South America in 1516. Reputed the most experienced navigator of his time. Discovers the river La Plata, South America,

January, 1516

[Killed by Indians on that river.]

Las Casas, Bartholomew, born in Seville, Spain, in 1474; died in Spain, July, 1566.

Accompanies Columbus to America, 1493, and during the next fifty years crosses the Atlantic fourteen times in the interest of the natives. Made "Universal Protector of the Indians" by the Spanish government 1516

Cordova, Francisco Fernandez de, died in Cuba in 1518; discovers Mexico and explores the coast of Yucatan. 1517

Grijalva, Juan de, born in Spain; died in Nicaragua, Jan. 21, 1527. Explores Yucatan and hears of Mexico and Montezuma 1518

Cortez, Hernando, Spanish adventurer, born in Spain in 1485; died in Spain, Dec. 2, 1547; conqueror of Mexico. . . . 1519-21

Magellan, Fernando, Portuguese navigator, born in 1470. Discovers the Strait of Magellan, which he enters Oct. 21, 1520, and names, passing through into the ocean, Nov. 27, 1520, to which he gave the name Pacific. He was killed at one of the Philippine Islands, by the natives, April 17, 1521. Only one of his ships, under Sebastian del Cano, reached Seville (the first ship to circumnavigate the globe) . . . Sept. 8, 1522

Verazzano, Giovanni de, Florentine navigator; born near Florence in 1470; died either at Newfoundland or Puerto del Rico in 1527. Explores for France the North American coast as far north as New York and Narraganset bays. . . . 1524

Gomez, Esteban, Spanish navigator, born in Spain in 1478 (?); died at sea in 1530 (?); explores the eastern coast perhaps as far north as Connecticut. . . 1525

Ayllon, Lucas Vasquez de, Spanish explorer, died in Virginia. . . . Oct. 18, 1526

[Sailing, with three vessels and 600 persons, with supplies for a colony, along the coast, he enters Chesapeake Bay and attempts a settlement near Jamestown, where he died. His colonists returned to Santo Domingo in the spring of 1527.]

Pizarro, Francisco, Spanish adventurer; born in Spain about 1471; assassinated at Lima, Peru, Jan. 26, 1541. The destroyer of the Peruvian government. . . . 1531-33

Cartier, Jacques, born in St. Malo, France, 1494, died about 1555; the discoverer of the river St. Lawrence. . 1534-35

Almagro, Diego de, Spanish adventurer, born in Spain in 1463 (?) with Pizarro in Peru; put to death by Pizarro. . July, 1538

De Soto, Fernando, born in Spain in 1496 (?); died on the banks of the Mis-

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issippi, June, 1542; explorer of the southern United States; discoverer of the Mississippi 1540-42

Coronado, Francesco Vazquez de, died in 1542; explorer of the territory north of Mexico, now New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado 1540-42

Frobisher, Sir Martin, born in England in 1536; died in Plymouth, England, Nov. 7, 1594; discovers Frobisher's Strait

July 21, 1576

Drake, Sir Francis, born in England in 1537 (?); died in Puerto Bello, Dec. 27,

1595; explores the coast of California in 1578-79: first Englishman to sail around the globe, reaching England..... 1580

Davis, John, born in England in 1550; died on the coast of Malacca in 1605; discoverer of Davis's Strait in 1585; of the Falkland Islands..... 1592

Hudson, Henry, born in England; discoverer and explorer of the Hudson River in the interests of the Dutch, September, 1609. and Hudson Bay in 1611. Sent adrift in an open boat by his crew and never heard of afterwards..... 1611

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

For previous history see each State separately.

Pursuant to arrangements made by committees appointed in the colonies to confer regarding the interests and safety of the colonies, and termed "committees of correspondence," delegates were chosen for the first Continental Congress, to meet at Philadelphia about Sept. 1, 1774.

First Continental Congress meets at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia (forty-four delegates present, representing all the States except Georgia and North Carolina; see below) ... Monday, Sept. 5, 1774

[Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, president; Charles Thomson, secretary. Mr. Thomson remained secretary of the Continental Congress from its beginning to its close, 1774-89.]

DELEGATES TO THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Delegates.	State Represented.	Credentials Signed.
1. Maj. John Sullivan...	New Hampshire.	July 21, 1774
2. Col. Nathaniel Folsom		
3. Hon. Thomas Cushing		
4. John Adams	Massachusetts Bay.	June 17, 1774
5. Samuel Adams.....		
6. Robert Treat Paine...		
7. Hon. Stephen Hopkins	Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.	Aug. 10, 1774
8. Hon. Samuel Ward...		
9. Hon. Eliphalet Dyer...		
10. Hon. Roger Sherman.....	Connecticut.	July 13, 1774
11. Silas Deane		
12. James Duane		
13. Philip Livingston	City and county of New York,	July 28, 1774
14. John Jay		
15. Isaac Low		
16. John Alsop	and other counties in province of New York.	July 28, 1774
17. John Herring		
18. Simon Boerum		
19. Henry Wisner	County of Suffolk in province of New York.	July 28, 1774
20. Col. William Floyd....		

DELEGATES TO THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—Continued.

Delegates.	State Represented.	Credentials Signed.
21. James Kinsey.....	New Jersey...	July 23, 1774
22. John De Hart.....		
23. Richard Smith.....		
24. William Livingston...	Pennsylvania....	July 22, 1774
25. Stephen Crane		
26. Hon. Joseph Galloway.		
27. Samuel Rhodes.....	New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on the Delaware	Aug. 1, 1774
28. Thomas Mifflin.....		
29. John Morton.....		
30. Charles Humphreys...	Maryland.....	June 22, 1774
31. Edward Biddle.....		
32. George Ross		
33. John Dickinson.....	Virginia.....	Aug. 5, 1774
34. Hon. Caesar Rodney...		
35. Thomas McKean.....		
36. George Read.....	South Carolina.....	July 6, 1774
37. Robert Goldsborough.		
38. William Paca		
39. Samuel Chase.....	North Carolina.....	Aug. 25, 1774
40. Thomas Johnson.....		
41. Matthew Tilghman...		
42. Hon. Peyton Randolph	Delegates mentioned above not present at first day of meeting.	State of Joining.
43. Patrick Henry.....		
44. Benjamin Harrison...		
45. George Washington...	Virginia.....	Sept. 6, 1774
46. Richard Bland	Maryland.....	" "
47. Edmund Pendleton...	Maryland.....	Sept. 12, "
48. Richard Henry Lee...	New York....	Sept. 14, "
49. Henry Middleton.....		
50. Christopher Gadsden.		
51. Edward Rutledge	Pennsylvania.	" "
52. John Rutledge	North Carolina.....	" "
53. Thomas Lynch	North Carolina.....	" "
54. Richard Caswell.....	North Carolina.....	Sept. 17, "
55. Joseph Hewes.....	Pennsylvania.	" "
56. William Hooper.....	New York ...	Sept. 26, "
	New York....	Oct. 1, "

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Congress resolves "that in determining questions, each colony or province shall have one vote".....Sept. 6, 1774

Rev. Jacob Duché opens Congress with prayer.....Sept. 7, 1774

Resolution of Suffolk, Mass., convention (Sept. 6), "that no obedience is due to any part of the recent acts of Parliament," approved by Congress

Sept. 10, 1774

Congress rejects a plan for union with Great Britain, proposed by Joseph Gallo-way, of Pennsylvania, as intended to per-petuate dependence.....Sept. 28, 1774

Battle of Point Pleasant, west Vir-ginia.....Oct. 10, 1774

Congress adopts a "Declaration of Colonial Rights," claiming self-government

Oct. 14, 1774

American Association, denouncing for-eign slave-trade, and pledging the signers to non-consumption and to non-intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, and the British West Indies, signed by fifty-two members of Congress.....Oct. 20, 1774

"Address to the People of Great Brit-ain," prepared by John Jay, approved by Congress.....Oct. 21, 1774

Congress adopts a "Memorial to the Several Anglo-American Colonies"

Oct. 21, 1774

A letter to the unrepresented colonies of St. John, N. S., Georgia, and east and west Florida, despatched by Congress

Oct. 22, 1774

Randolph resigning on account of in-disposition, Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, succeeds him as president of Congress.....Oct. 22, 1774

"Petition to the King" drawn by John Dickinson, ordered sent to colonial agents in London by Congress.....Oct. 25, 1774

Congress adopts "An Address to the People of Quebec," drawn by Dickinson

Oct. 26, 1774

First Continental Congress dissolved; fifty-two days' session (actual session thirty-one days).....Oct. 26, 1774

[Proceedings of first Continental Con-gress endorsed by the colonies: Connecti-cut, November, 1774; Massachusetts, Dec. 5, 1774; Maryland, Dec. 8, 1774; Rhode Island, Dec. 8, 1774; Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1774; South Carolina, Jan. 11, 1775; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1775; Delaware, March 15, 1775; Virginia, March 20, 1775;

North Carolina, April 7, 1775; New Jersey, May 26, 1775.]

Rhode Island colonists seize forty-four pieces of ordnance at Newport

Dec. 6, 1774

Maryland convention enrolls the militia and votes £10,000 to purchase arms

Dec. 8-12, 1774

New Hampshire freemen seize 100 bar-rels of powder and some ordnance at Ports-mouth.....Dec. 11, 1774

Benjamin Franklin returns from Eng-land.....April, 1775

Delegates from Georgia to Congress by letter express loyalty, and explain inabil-ity to attend.....April 8, 1775

First anti-slavery society in the United States formed by Quakers of Philadel-phia.....April 14, 1775

Battle of Lexington, Mass., at dawn of

April 19, 1775

[For the chronological record of the war for independence see REVOLUTIONARY WAR, in vol. vii.]

Letters from England to public officials in America, expressing determination of England to coerce the colonies, intercept-ed at Charleston, S. C.....April 19, 1775

Second Continental Congress meets at Independence Hall, Philadelphia

May 10, 1775

[Peyton Randolph, president; Charles Thomson, secretary.]

Colonies Represented.	Delegates.	When Chosen.
Connecticut.....	5	Nov. 3, 1774
Massachusetts.....	5	Dec. 5, "
Maryland.....	7	Dec. 8, "
Pennsylvania.....	6	Dec. 15, "
New Jersey.....	5	Jan. 24, 1775
New Hampshire.....	2	Jan. 25, "
South Carolina.....	5	Feb. 3, "
Delaware.....	3	March 16, "
Virginia.....	7	March 20, "
North Carolina.....	3	April 5, "
New York.....	12	April 22, "
Pennsylvania (additional).....	3	May 6, "
Rhode Island.....	2	May 7, "

Articles of Union and Confederation agreed upon in Congress....May 20, 1775

Mecklenburg declaration of indepen-dence signed.....May 20, 1775

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, chosen president of Congress.....May 24, 1775

[Randolph having resigned on account of ill-health.]

Congress adopts an "Address to the Inhabitants of Canada"....May 29, 1775

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Congress adopts a second petition to the King.....July 8, 1775

Congress organizes a systematic superintendence of Indian affairs..July 12, 1775

Benjamin Franklin, first postmaster-general, establishes posts from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga.....July 26, 1775

Congress adopts an "Address to the People of Ireland".....July 28, 1775

Resolved by Congress, "That Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., be joint treasurers of the United Colonies"

July 29, 1775

Peyton Randolph died at Philadelphia

Oct. 22, 1775

Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense*

Jan. 8, 1776

General Thomas died of small-pox at Chambly.....June 2, 1776

Committee appointed by Congress to draw up a Declaration of Independence

June 11, 1776

Engrossed declaration signed by fifty-four delegates.....Aug. 2, 1776

First society of Shakers in the United Colonies reach New York, 1774, and settle at Watervliet, N. Y.....September, 1776

Second Continental Congress (Philadelphia) adjourns; 582 days' session

Dec. 12, 1776

Third Continental Congress meets at Baltimore, Md.....Dec. 20, 1776

[John Hancock, president.]

Voted in Congress "that an authentic copy, with names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, be sent to each of the United States".....Jan. 20, 1777

Third Continental Congress (Baltimore) adjourns; seventy-five days' session

March 4, 1777

Fourth Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.....March 4, 1777

[John Hancock, president.]

Fourth Continental Congress adjourns, 199 days' session.....Sept. 18, 1777

Fifth Continental Congress meets at Lancaster, Pa., and adjourns; one day's session.....Sept. 27, 1777

[Hancock, president.]

Sixth Continental Congress meets at York, Pa.....Sept. 30, 1777

[Hancock, president.]

Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, chosen president of Congress to succeed Hancock, resigned on account of ill-health

Nov. 1, 1777

Gen. John Cadwallader seriously wounds General Conway in a duel...Feb. 5, 1778

Congress prescribes an oath for officers of the army.....February, 1778

Count Pulaski raises a legion in Maryland1778

Sixth Continental Congress adjourns, 272 days' session.....June 27, 1778

Seventh Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.....July 2, 1778

[Henry Laurens, president.]

Francis Hopkinson elected treasurer of loans by Congress.....July 27, 1778

Territory northwest of the Ohio, occupied for Virginia by Major Clarke, is constituted a county of Virginia by the Assembly, and named Illinois..October, 1778

Congress advises the several States to take measures for the suppressing of "theatrical entertainments, horse-racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and general depravity of principles and manners"

Oct. 12, 1778

Delegates from New Jersey sign the Articles of Confederation..Nov. 26, 1778

John Jay, of New York, chosen president of Congress.....Dec. 10, 1778

Thomas Hutchins, of New Jersey, appointed "geographer-general of the United States" by act of Congress, which office he holds until his death at Pittsburg, April 28, 1789.....1778

Articles of Confederation signed by Thomas McKean, of Delaware, Feb. 12, and by John Dickinson, of Delaware

May 5, 1779

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, chosen president of Congress.Sept.28,1779

Legislature of New York empowers its delegates to cede to Congress a portion of its western territory for the common benefit.....Feb. 19, 1780

Bank of Pennsylvania, the first in the United States, chartered and located at Philadelphia.....March 1, 1780

"Dark Day" in New England

May 19, 1780

Congress advises States to surrender their territorial claims to Western land for the general benefit.....Sept. 6, 1780

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Congress sends the ministers to France and Spain a statement of the claims of the United States to lands as far as the Mississippi River.....Oct. 17, 1780

Robert Morris appointed superintendent of finances by Congress.....Feb. 20, 1781

Delegates from Maryland sign the Articles of Confederation....March 1, 1781

Thomas McKean, of Delaware, elected president of the Continental Congress

July 10, 1781

John Hanson, of Maryland, chosen president of Continental Congress...Nov. 5, 1781

Lafayette sails for France from Boston in the *Alliance*.....Dec. 22, 1781

Congress adopts a great seal for the United States.....June 20, 1782

Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, chosen president of the Continental Congress

Nov. 4, 1782

Constitution for the Society of the Cincinnati formed at the army quarters on the Hudson River.....May 13, 1783

Washington writes on the situation to each of the State governors...June 8, 1783

Seventh Continental Congress adjourns; session, 1,816 days.....June 21, 1783

[The longest session ever held in the United States.]

Eighth Continental Congress meets at Princeton.....June 30, 1783

[Elias Boudinot, president.]

Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, chosen president of the Continental Congress

Nov. 3, 1783

Eighth Continental Congress adjourns; 127 days' session.....Nov. 4, 1783

Ninth Continental Congress meets at Annapolis, Md.....Nov. 26, 1783

[Thomas Mifflin, president.]

General Washington bids farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, corner Pearl and Broad streets, New York City

Dec. 4, 1783

Washington resigns his commission as commander-in-chief at the State-house, Annapolis, Md., and retires to Mount Vernon.....Dec. 23, 1783

Congress ratifies the definitive treaty of peace.....Jan. 14, 1784

Congress accepts cession of Northwest Territory by Virginia; deeds signed by Virginia delegates.....March 1, 1784

American Daily Advertiser, first daily

newspaper in America, issued at Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache..1784

Fiscal affairs of the United States placed in the hands of three commissioners appointed to succeed Robert Morris

1784

John Jay appointed secretary of foreign affairs in place of Livingston, resigned

March, 1784

Ninth Continental Congress adjourns; 189 days' session.....June 3, 1784

General Assembly of North Carolina cedes her western lands to the United States on condition of acceptance within two years, April, 1784, but repeals the act

Oct. 22, 1784

Washington makes a tour of the western country to ascertain by what means it could be most effectually bound to the Union.....1784

Tenth Continental Congress meets at Trenton, N. J.....Nov. 1, 1784

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, chosen president of Continental Congress

Nov. 30, 1784

Tenth Continental Congress adjourns; fifty-four days' session....Dec. 24, 1784

Eleventh Continental Congress meets at New York.....Jan. 11, 1785

[Richard H. Lee, president.]

Gen. Henry Knox appointed Secretary of War with added duties of Secretary of Navy.....March 8, 1785

Franklin, minister to France, obtains leave to return; Jefferson is appointed

March 10, 1785

Dispute between the United States and Spain on navigation of the Mississippi River and the boundaries of the Floridas

1785

Massachusetts cedes to the United States her claims to lands west of the Niagara River, in accordance with an act of legislature of Nov. 13, 1784

April 19, 1785

John Adams appointed minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, Feb. 24, and received at the Court of George III.

June 1, 1785

Don Diego Gardoqui, minister from Spain to the United States, recognized by Congress.....July 2, 1785

Treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the King of Prussia and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

the United States, and signed by Thomas Jefferson at Paris, July 28, Benjamin Franklin at Passy, July 9, and J. Adams at London.....Aug. 5, 1785

Franklin returns to Philadelphia from France, after an absence of nine years, landing.....Sept. 13, 1785

State of Frankland formed from western lands of North Carolina..November, 1785

Eleventh Continental Congress adjourns; 298 days' session....Nov. 4, 1785

Twelfth Continental Congress meets at New York.....Nov. 7, 1785

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, chosen president of the Continental Congress

Nov. 23, 1785

[Did not serve owing to illness.]

James Rumsey succeeds in propelling a boat by steam and machinery on the Potomac.....March, 1786

First spinning-jenny in the United States put in operation by Daniel Jackson, of Providence, R. I.....1786

Nathaniel Gorham chosen president of the Continental Congress....June 6, 1786

Gen. Nathanael Greene dies at Mulberry Grove, Ga.....June 19, 1786

Ordinance establishing the coinage passed.....August, 1786

Delegates from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, at Annapolis, Md., consider the condition of the nation, and request all the States to send delegates to a convention at Philadelphia in May following..Sept. 11, 1786

Connecticut makes a qualified cession to the United States of all territory south of 41° N. lat., and west of a line 120 miles west of Pennsylvania.....Sept. 14, 1786

Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts

1786

Ordinance establishing a United States mint passed by Congress...Oct. 16, 1786

Twelfth Continental Congress adjourns; 362 days' session.....Nov. 3, 1786

Thirteenth Continental Congress meets at New York.....Nov. 6, 1786

Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, chosen president of Congress..Feb. 2, 1787

Congress advises the States to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation, to meet May 14.....Feb. 21, 1787

Congress by ordinance provides government for the territory northwest of the Ohio (now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin).....July 13, 1787

Treaty between the United States and Morocco ratified.....July 18, 1787

South Carolina cedes to the United States her claims to a strip 12 miles wide west of a line from the head of the Tugaloo River to the North Carolina border.....Aug. 9, 1787

Delegates to the convention sign the Constitution.....Sept. 17, 1787

Thirteenth Continental Congress adjourns; 359 days' session....Oct. 30, 1787

Fourteenth Continental Congress meets at New York.....Nov. 5, 1787

Spanish intrigues in Kentucky....1788

Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, chosen president of Continental Congress..Jan. 22, 1788

Method for putting the new government into operation reported by the committee adopted by Congress.....Sept. 13, 1788

Fourteenth and last Continental Congress adjourns; 353 days' session..Oct. 21, 1788

Electors in the several States vote for President and Vice-President

February, 1789

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

FIRST ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL.

March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1793.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, New York City, 1789, and Philadelphia from Dec. 6, 1790.

George Washington, Virginia, President.

John Adams, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

First Congress, first session, meets, New York.....April 6, 1789

Speaker of the House, F. A. Muhlenberg.

Electoral vote counted. George Washington, of Virginia, receives the entire electoral vote, 69, and is chosen President; and John Adams, of Massachusetts, receives 34 votes and becomes Vice-President.....April 6, 1789

President takes the oath of office, New York.....April 30, 1789

First tariff bill passes....July 4, 1789



WASHINGTON RECEIVING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ELECTION TO THE FIRST
PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Department of Foreign Affairs organized.....July 27, 1789
 Act organizing the War (and Navy) Department.....Aug. 7, 1789
 Gen. Arthur St. Clair appointed governor of the Northwest Territory...Aug. 7, 1789
 Treasury Department organized
 Sept. 2, 1789
 This name is changed to State Department.....Sept. 15, 1789
 Post-office Department temporarily established.....Sept. 22, 1789
 Office of Attorney-General organized
 Sept. 24, 1789
 Supreme Court of the United States established, with John Jay, of New York, as chief-justice.....September, 1789
 Twelve Amendments to the Constitution submitted to the States for ratification
 Sept. 25, 1789
 [Ten of these ratified, taking effect Dec. 15, 1791.]
 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, the minister to France, appointed Secretary of State.....Sept. 26, 1789
 First session adjourns...Sept. 29, 1789
 President visits Northern and Eastern States.....Oct. 15, 1789
 North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.....Nov. 21, 1789
 Second session meets, New York
 Jan. 4, 1790
 First annual message from the President.....Jan. 4, 1790
 Secretary Hamilton reports on the public debt.....Jan. 14, 1790
 [He proposed that the government—First, Fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation (\$12,000,000); second, Fund and pay the domestic debt (\$40,000,000); third, Assume and pay the unpaid war debt (\$21,500,000) of the States. The last proposition was strongly opposed, but was finally carried: Senate, 14 to 12; House, 34 to 28.]
 North Carolina cedes her western territory to the United States..Feb. 25, 1790
 An act ordering a census passed
 March 1, 1790
 Franklin dies at Philadelphia, aged eighty-four.....April 17, 1790
 Act of Congress for the government of the Southwest Territory...May 26, 1790
 Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution
 May 29, 1790
 [The last of the thirteen colonies.]
 An act passed by 32 to 20—House—authorizing the acquisition of the District of Columbia for the seat of government
 July 10, 1790
 First national census begun; population enumerated as of.....Aug. 1, 1790
 Treaty with the Creek Indians
 Aug. 7, 1790
 Tariff bill amended by increasing duties
 Aug. 10, 1790
 Second session adjourns...Aug. 12, 1790
 General Harmar's and Colonel Hardin's expedition against the Indians defeated in northwestern Ohio...Oct. 17–20, 1790
 Third session, Philadelphia, opens
 Dec. 6, 1790
 Vermont, the fourteenth State, admitted.....Jan. 18, 1791
 Act incorporating Bank of the United States.....Feb. 8, 1791
 [Bank to be at Philadelphia; might establish branches; chartered for twenty years; capital, \$10,000,000.]
 An act taxing imported spirits, with new duty on domestic spirits.....1791
 First Congress adjourns...March 3, 1791
 [An able Congress. In two years it provided a competent revenue, funded the public debt, and gave the young nation a respectable standing in the world.]
 Great Britain appoints her first minister, George Hammond, to the United States.....Aug. 7, 1791
 Second Congress, first session, opens at Philadelphia.....Oct. 24, 1791
 Speaker of the House, Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
 Gen. Arthur St. Clair's expedition against the Indians of Ohio surprised and routed.....Nov. 4, 1791
 Congress grants a bounty for fishing-vessels.....Feb. 16, 1792
 Post-office department reorganized
 Feb. 20, 1792
 United States mint established
 April 2, 1792
 Tariff amended.....May 2, 1792
 Laws organizing the militia...May 8, 1792
 First session adjourns....May 8, 1792
 Capt. Robert Gray, in the *Columbia*, discovers the mouth (lat. 46° 10' N.) of the river Columbia.....May 11, 1792
 Kentucky admitted (the fifteenth State)
 June 1, 1792
 Second session opens at Philadelphia
 Nov. 5, 1792

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Second Presidential election Nov. 6, 1792
 President's salary fixed at \$25,000
 Feb. 8, 1793
 Electoral count.....Feb. 13, 1793
 [George Washington, of Virginia, received 132 electoral votes (all); John Adams, of Massachusetts, 77 votes; and George Clinton, opposition, 50.]
 Second Congress adjourns
 March 2, 1793
- SECOND ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL**
- March 4, 1793, to March 3, 1797.
 SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Washington, Virginia, President.
John Adams, Massachusetts, Vice-President.
 "Citizen" Genet of France, as minister to the United States, arrives at Charleston, S. C.; warmly received
 April 9, 1793
 Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin; marked effect on slavery.....1793
 President issues his celebrated proclamation of neutrality (severely criticised by the opposition).....April 22, 1793
 French government directs the seizure of vessels carrying supplies to an enemy's port.....May 9, 1793
 Great Britain orders her ships-of-war to stop all vessels laden with French supplies and turn them into British ports
 June 8, 1793
 Minister Genet's recall asked for by the government.....August, 1793
 Corner-stone of the United States Capitol laid by Washington...Sept. 18, 1793
 Followers of Jefferson begin to assume the name of Republicans, in opposition to the Federalists, under leadership of Alexander Hamilton.....1793
 Third Congress, first session, opens at Philadelphia, Pa.....Dec. 2, 1793
 Thomas Jefferson retires from State Department.....December, 1793
 An amendment (the eleventh) to the Constitution approved by Congress, securships-of-war, the foundation of the United States navy.....March 11, 1794
 [Declared in force, Jan. 8, 1798.]
 Act authorizing the construction of six ships-of-war, the foundation of the United States navy.....March 11, 1794
 An act is passed forbidding any American vessel to supply slaves to another nation, under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and fine of \$2,000..March 22, 1794
 In retaliation against England, an embargo is laid on all shipping, continued for sixty days.....March 28, 1794
 Senate ceases to sit with closed doors
 March 27, 1794
 President nominates John Jay as envoy extraordinary to England..April 16, 1794
 Gouverneur Morris recalled as minister to France, and James Monroe appointed
 May 27, 1794
 An act relating to neutrality passed
 June 5, 1794
 Post-office Department permanently established1794
 Tariff act of 1792 further amended by increasing the *ad valorem* rates of duty
 June 7, 1794
 First session adjourns..June 9, 1794
 Whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania.....July–November, 1794
 Gen. Anthony Wayne defeats the Indians near Maumee Rapids, in Ohio
 Aug. 20, 1794
 French minister Fanchet's despatch supposed to compromise Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, intercepted by the British, and shown to the United States government; Randolph resigns.....1794
 Second session opens at Philadelphia, Pa.....Nov. 3, 1794
 Draft of treaty with England agreed to by John Jay, special envoy..Nov. 19, 1794
 Stringent naturalization law passed, requiring renunciation of titles of nobility
 Jan. 29, 1795
 Act passed for gradual redemption of public debt.....1795
 Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns.....January, 1795
 Third Congress adjourns..March 3, 1795
 President calls the Senate together to consider the Jay treaty with England
 June 8, 1795
 General Wayne's treaty with the Ohio Indians at Greenville; they cede 25,000 square miles.....Aug. 3, 1795
 Washington signs the Jay treaty
 Aug. 14, 1795
 Treaty with Algiers to ransom prisoners taken by corsairs, and to pay annual tribute of \$23,000 to the Dey....Sept. 5, 1795
 Treaty with Spain, opening the Mississippi and establishing boundaries
 Oct. 20, 1795

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Fourth Congress, first session, opens at Philadelphia, Pa.Dec. 7, 1795

Proclamation of the Jay treaty
March 1, 1796

House demands the papers relating to the Jay treaty.March 24, 1796
[President declined, the House being no part of the treaty-making power.]

Jefferson writes the famous "Mazzei letter," about.April 21, 1796

[The publication of this letter, about a year later, severs all friendly relations between Washington and Jefferson.]

Fisher Ames's speech before the House on the Jay treaty with England

April 28, 1796

House agrees to sustain Jay's treaty

April 30, 1796

Tennessee admitted (the sixteenth State)June 1, 1796

First session adjourns.June 1, 1796

New treaty with the Creek Indians

June 29, 1796

Washington's "Farewell Address" issued, refusing to accept office again

Sept. 19, 1796

Charles C. Pinckney succeeds James Monroe as minister to France

September, 1796

Third Presidential election. Nov. 8, 1796

Second session opens at Philadelphia, Pa.Dec. 6, 1796

Congress assembles in the House for the purpose of counting the electoral vote

Feb. 8, 1797

[At this time was illustrated one of the great faults in the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President prior to the Twelfth Amendment—Adams, a strong Federalist, President, and Jefferson, in direct opposition to that party, Vice-President.]

Charles C. Pinckney, United States minister, not received by the French government, leaves France.February, 1797

Fourth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1797

THIRD ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL.

March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1801.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Philadelphia, until 1800, then transferred to Washington. *John Adams*, Massachusetts, President. *Thomas Jefferson*, Virginia, Vice-President.

Special session of Congress called to

consider the threatening relations with France.March 25, 1797

Fifth Congress, first session (extra), assembles at Philadelphia, Pa.

May 15, 1797

Speaker of the House, Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, Federalist.

Congress subjects to a fine of \$10,000 and ten years' imprisonment any citizen concerned in privateering against a friendly nation.June 14, 1797

Congress authorizes the President to raise 80,000 militia for three months—the quota from Tennessee, the smallest, 806, and Massachusetts, the largest, 11,836

June 24, 1797

President empowered to employ the frigates *Constitution*, *Constellation*, and *United States* (see 1794)July 1, 1797

Duties on stamped vellum parchment and paper, receipts, bonds, bills, insurance policies, certificates, etc., by act of

July 6, 1797

A duty on salt levied.July 8, 1797

Senate expels William Blount, of Tennessee.July 9, 1797

First session adjourns.July 10, 1797

President appoints John Marshall, of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, with C. C. Pinckney, as commissioners to treat with France; they meet at Paris.Oct. 4, 1797

[Commissioners asked to bribe members of French Directory, but indignantly refuse. Talleyrand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, implicated. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Pinckney ordered out of France. C. C. Pinckney declared that the United States had "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."]

Second session assembles at Philadelphia, Pa.Nov. 13, 1797

First personal encounter in Congress between Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, and Roger Griswold, of Connecticut; the House fails to censure or punish

Feb. 12-15, 1798

Mississippi Territory organized

April 3, 1798

Congress makes provision for the government of the Territory of Mississippi

April 7, 1798

Navy Department organized

April 30, 1798

Secretary of the Navy appointed

May 3, 1798

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Harper's Ferry selected as site for a government armory and manufactory

May 4, 1798

Congress authorizes a provisional army, and empowers the President, in case of an actual declaration of war or invasion, to enlist, for three years, 10,000 men

May 28, 1798

Congress authorizes the President to instruct commanders of ships-of-war to seize French armed vessels attacking American merchantmen or hovering about the coast for that purpose.....May 28, 1798

Song "Hail, Columbia!" first sung

May, 1798

Imprisonment for debt abolished

June 6, 1798

Commercial intercourse with France suspended.....June 12, 1798

Washington accepts appointment as commander-in-chief, with rank of lieutenant-general.....June 17, 1798

Uniform rule of naturalization adopted

June 18, 1798

President announces the failure of the commission sent to France to make peace

June 21, 1798

Alien act passed (alien and sedition laws).....June 25, 1798

All French treaties declared void

July 6, 1798

[The tenor of judicial opinion has been that France and the United States were not at war, although naval engagements took place.]

Marine corps first organized by act of

July 11, 1798

Sedition laws passed (alien and sedition laws).....July 14, 1798

Second session adjourns..July 16, 1798

By treaty the Cherokees allow a free passage through their lands in Tennessee to all travellers on the road to Kentucky passing through Cumberland Gap

Oct. 2, 1798

Trial of Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, before Judge Patterson, under the sedition law.....Oct. 7, 1798

Third session assembles at Philadelphia, Pa.....Dec. 3, 1798

United States frigate *Constellation*, Com. Thomas Truxtun, captures the French ship-of-war *L'Insurgente* off the island of St. Kitts.....Feb. 9, 1799

General Post-office established by act of

March 2, 1799

Act to regulate the collection of duties and tonnage, and to establish ports of entry.....March 2, 1799

Estimates for the year amount to over \$13,000,0001799

Fifth Congress adjourns..March 3, 1799

Upon assurance from France that a representative from the United States will be received with the "respect due a powerful nation," President nominates William Van Murray as minister to France, and associates with him Chief-Justice Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Governor Davie, of North Carolina; all are received by Napoleon, first consul..March 30, 1799

Sixth Congress, first session, assembles at Philadelphia, Pa.....Dec. 2, 1799

Speaker of the House, Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts.

George Washington dies..Dec. 14, 1799

Eulogy before Congress by Henry Lee, of Virginia, calling him "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen".....Dec. 26, 1799

United States frigate *Constellation*, Com. Thomas Truxtun, defeats the French frigate *La Vengeance*.....Feb. 1, 1800

General bankruptcy act....April 4, 1800

Territory of Indiana organized

May 7, 1800

Stricter law against the slave-trade

May 10, 1800

Congress establishes four land offices for the sale of public lands in the Northwest Territory (Ohio).....May 10, 1800

Connecticut resigns jurisdiction over the Western Reserve.....May 13, 1800

First session (last meeting in Philadelphia) adjourns.....May 14, 1800

President Adams removes Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, and James McHenry, Secretary of War....May, 1800

United States government removes from Philadelphia to the new capital, Washington.....July, 1800

Frigate *George Washington*, Capt. William Bainbridge, carries to Algiers the Dey's tribute-money, and is required to carry the Dey's ambassador to Constantinople.....September, 1800

Envoys to France negotiate a convention for eight years, preventing open war

Sept. 30, 1800

[Ratified by France, July 31, 1801, and by the United States, Dec. 19, 1801. Under this treaty the claims for indemnity,

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known as the "French Spoliation Claims," have been the subject of frequent reports and discussions in Congress, with no result until referred to the court of claims by the act of Jan. 20, 1885.]

Spanish government cedes Louisiana to France by the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso.....Oct. 1, 1800

Fourth Presidential election

Nov. 11, 1800

Second session (first meeting in Washington, D. C.).....Nov. 17, 1800

Capitol building burned at Washington

Jan. 19, 1801

John Marshall appointed chief-justice

Jan. 20, 1801

Electoral votes counted....Feb. 11, 1801

Congress assumes jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.....Feb. 27, 1801

Navy reduced to thirteen vessels; the rest to be disarmed and sold

March 3, 1801

[Among those reserved were the frigates *United States*, *Constitution*, *President*, *Chesapeake*, *Philadelphia*, *Constellation*, *Congress*.]

Sixth Congress adjourns..March 3, 1801

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1801, to March 3, 1805.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, at Washington.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, President.

Aaron Burr, New York, Vice-President.

Three frigates and one sloop-of-war sent to the Barbary coast to protect our commerce, commanded by Com. Richard Dale

May 20, 1801

Tripoli declares war against the United States.....June 10, 1801

Seventh Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 7, 1801

Speaker of the House, Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.

[President Jefferson sends a written message to Congress and announces that no answer is expected. No President has since addressed Congress orally.]

Congress appoints John Beckley, of Virginia, librarian, with a room of the Capitol for the library.....Jan. 26, 1802

Congress recognizes the war with Tripoli

Feb. 6, 1802

Repeal of the new circuit act

March 8, 1802

Congress reduces the army to the peace

establishment of 1796—one regiment of artillery and two of infantry—and organizes a military academy at West Point

March 16, 1802

Excise tax repealed....March 16, 1802

Naturalization laws of 1798 repealed; those of 1795 restored.....April 14, 1802

Georgia cedes her western territory to the United States.....April 24, 1802

Library of Congress catalogued, containing 964 volumes and 9 maps

April, 1802

First session adjourns.....May 3, 1802

Washington incorporated as a city

May, 1802

Ohio adopts a State constitution

Nov. 29, 1802

Second session convenes....Dec. 6, 1802

Ohio admitted as a State (the seventeenth).....Feb. 19, 1803

Seventh Congress adjourns

March 3, 1803

Treaty with France: the United States purchases Louisiana for \$15,000,000

April 30, 1803

Eighth Congress, first session, convenes.....Oct. 17, 1803

Speaker of the House, Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.

Senate ratifies the treaty with France by vote of 24 to 7.....Oct. 20, 1803

President authorized by Congress to take possession of Louisiana..Oct. 30, 1803

Frigate *Philadelphia*, forty-four guns, Captain Bainbridge, pursuing Tripolitan ship-of-war, strikes a rock in the harbor of Tripoli and is captured....Oct. 31, 1803

Independence of Haiti proclaimed

Nov. 29, 1803

Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, relative to electing the President and Vice-President, passed by the Senate. 22 to 10.....Dec. 2, 1803

Same passed by the House—83 to 42

Dec. 12, 1803

New Orleans delivered to the United States.....Dec. 20, 1803

Lieut. Stephen Decatur, with the ketch *Intrepid*, destroys the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli under the guns of the castle, without losing a man, night of

Feb. 16, 1804

Impeachment of Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; trial begun.....February, 1804

[Acquitted March, 1805.]

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- Louisiana Purchase divided into the territory of New Orleans and the District of Louisiana.....March 26, 1804
- First session adjourns..March 27, 1804
- Capt. Meriwether Lewis, of the 1st Infantry, and Lieut. William Clark, appointed to explore the Missouri River and seek water communication with the Pacific coast, enter the Missouri River
- May 14, 1804
- Burr, Vice-President, mortally wounds Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., Hamilton having fired in the air.....July 11, 1804
- Twelfth Amendment being accepted by two-thirds of the States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware only dissenting—is declared ratified....Sept. 25, 1804
- Second session convenes....Nov. 4, 1804
- Fifth Presidential election
- Nov. 13, 1804
- Territory of Michigan formed from Indiana.....Jan. 11, 1805
- Electoral vote counted....Feb. 13, 1805
- Twenty-five gunboats ordered for the protection of ports and harbors
- March 2, 1805
- [This measure was urged by President Jefferson, but proved to be useless.]
- Genesee and Buffalo Creek, N. Y., made ports of entry.....March 3, 1805
- Eighth Congress adjourns.March 3, 1805
- [With this Congress closes the political life of Aaron Burr.]
- FIFTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1805, to March 3, 1809.**
- Thomas Jefferson*, Virginia, President.
- George Clinton*, New York, Vice-President.
- Treaty of peace with Tripoli
- June 3, 1805
- Abiel Holmes's *American Annals* first published1805
- Ninth Congress*, first session, convenes
- Dec. 2, 1805
- Speaker of the House, Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.
- Commission authorized to lay out a national road from Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio River.....March 29, 1806
- First session adjourns..April 21, 1806
- Leander*, a British naval vessel, fires into an American coaster, the *Richard*, off Sandy Hook, and kills the helmsman.....April 25, 1806
- Great Britain issues an "Order in Council" declaring the whole coast of Europe, from the Elbe to Brest, in France, under blockade.....May 16, 1806
- Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree
- Nov. 21, 1806
- Second session convenes..Dec. 1, 1806
- Treaty with Great Britain signed by commissioners, but the President did not even send it to the Senate..Dec. 3, 1806
- Aaron Burr's supposed conspiracy culminates1806
- Burr arrested by Lieutenant Gaines, near Fort Stoddart, Ala..Feb. 19, 1807
- Act to prohibit import of slaves from Jan. 1, 1808, passes the House, Feb. 7, 1807, by 113 to 5; approved
- March 2, 1807
- Duty on salt repealed..March 3, 1807
- Ninth Congress adjourns..March 3, 1807
- Burr brought to Richmond, Va., early in March, 1807
- His trial for treason begins there
- May 22, 1807
- British frigate *Leopard*, fifty guns. Captain Humphreys, fires into the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodore Barron, off Chesapeake Bay, killing three and wounding eight, and takes four seamen, claiming them as British subjects
- June 22, 1807
- [Barron was suspended by a court-martial for five years without pay and emoluments, for making no resistance and surrendering his ship.]
- American ports closed to the British, and British ships ordered from American waters.....July, 1807
- First steamboat, the *Clermont* (Fulton's), starts from New York for Albany
- Sept. 14, 1807
- Aaron Burr acquitted..Sept. 15, 1807
- Tenth Congress*, first session, convenes
- Oct. 26, 1807
- Speaker of the House, Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts.
- A British "Order in Council" forbids neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to Great Britain.....Nov. 11, 1807
- Napoleon's Milan decree forbids trade with England or her colonies, and confiscates any vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search....Dec. 17, 1807

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congress authorizes the building of 188 gunboats, at a cost of not over \$852,000

Dec. 18, 1807

Embargo act prohibits foreign commerce.....Dec. 22, 1807

Second and more stringent embargo act (commonly called, reading the title backward, the "O grab me act")

Jan. 9, 1808

Embargo modified; the President authorized to permit vessels to transport American property home from foreign ports.....March 12, 1808

Army raised to five regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, one of light artillery and one of light dragoons, to be enlisted for five years.....April 12, 1808

First session adjourns...April 25, 1808

Second session convenes....Nov. 7, 1808

Sixth Presidential election..Nov. 8, 1808

Territory of Illinois established

Feb. 3, 1809

Electoral vote counted in the House

Feb. 8, 1809

Embargo act repealed....March 1, 1809

Non-intercourse act forbids commercial intercourse with Great Britain, France, and their dependencies after May 20

March 1, 1809

Tenth Congress adjourns..March 3, 1809

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN. March 4, 1809, to March 3, 1813.

James Madison, Virginia, President.

George Clinton, New York, Vice-President.

President proclaims that both England and France have revoked their edicts as to neutrals, and terminates the Non-intercourse act.....April 19, 1809

Eleventh Congress, first session (extra), convenes.....May 22, 1809

Francisco Miranda, a native of South America, aiming to overthrow the Spanish power in Caracas, South America, engages a vessel, the *Leander*, and with about 250 men sails from New York, February, 1806. Although reinforced by some other vessels, and gaining some advantages, the expedition results in failure. The Americans of the expedition captured by the Spaniards, while confined at Carthagena, petition their government for relief, June 9. A resolution requesting the President

to take measures for their liberation, if satisfied that they are entitled to it, is offered in the House; it is lost (61 to 61) by the speaker's casting vote

June 14, 1809

First session (extra) adjourns

June 28, 1809

Great Britain not revoking her "Orders in Council" of 1807, the President proclaims the Non-intercourse act still in force towards that country..Aug. 9, 1809

David M. Erskine, British minister to the United States, recalled, and Francis J. Jackson appointed; arrives

September, 1809

[British minister F. J. Jackson left Washington, and from New York asked for his passport. His relations with this government being unsatisfactory, his recall was asked for.]

Second session convenes..Nov. 27, 1809

Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the charge that Brig-Gen. James Wilkinson had received a bribe from the Spanish government; or was an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agent of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr.....April 3, 1810

General post-office established at Washington under the Postmaster-General

April 30, 1810

British and French armed vessels excluded from American waters by act approvedMay 1, 1810

Second session adjourns....May 1, 1810

Napoleon's Rambouillet decree, dated March 23, issued.....May, 1810

[Ordered the sale of 132 American vessels captured; worth, with their cargoes, \$8,000,000.]

France proclaims the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, to take effect afterNov. 1, 1810

Third session convenes....Dec. 3, 1810

Recharter of the United States Bank passed by the House, 65 to 64; fails in the Senate, 17 to 17, by the casting vote of the president of the Senate, George Clinton.....Feb. 20, 1811

Eleventh Congress adjourns

March 3, 1811

President, United States frigate, forty-four guns, Com. John Rodgers commanding, meets the British sloop-of-war *Little Belt* in lat. 37°, about 40 miles off Cape Charles.....May 16, 1811

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Twelfth Congress, first session, convenes.....Nov. 4, 1811

Gen. William H. Harrison defeats the Indians under the Prophet at Tippecanoe, within the present State of Indiana

Nov. 7, 1811

Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson is tried by a general court-martial, convened at Fredericktown, Md., Sept. 2, and acquitted.....Dec. 25, 1811

Theatre at Richmond burned; the governor and many eminent citizens perish (Virginia).....December, 1811

Case of John Henry and the Federalists of New England; papers laid before the Senate by the President..March 9, 1812

President requested to lay before the Senate any information, which may be communicated without prejudice to the public interest, bearing on the case of John Henry.....March 10, 1812

Embargo on all vessels in the United States for ninety days....April 4, 1812

Louisiana admitted as the eighteenth State, to date from April 30; approved

April 8, 1812

That part of west Florida west of Pearl River is annexed to Louisiana

April 14, 1812

George Clinton, Vice-President, dies at Washington, aged seventy-three

April 20, 1812

President Madison renominated

May 18, 1812

[Madison is renominated by the Democratic-Republican party under promise of a declaration of war with England.]

President sends a war message to Congress.....June 1, 1812

Report of the minority against the war presented to the House....June 3, 1812

Motion to make the debate public lost

June 3, 1812

Territory of Missouri established

June 4, 1812

Cartel ship from Great Britain, with the survivors (two) of the four seamen taken by force from the *Chesapeake* by the *Leopard* in 1807, arrives at Boston, and delivers the men to the United States

June 12, 1812

"Orders in Council" abandoned by England.....June 17, 1812

War declared against Great Britain (vote in the Senate, 19 to 13; in the House, 79 to 49).....June 18, 1812

Army raised to twenty-five regiments of infantry, four regiments of artillery, two regiments of dragoons, and one of riflemen; total, 36,700 on paper..June 26, 1812

[For a chronological record of the chief battles and naval engagements between the United States and Great Britain, see WAR OF 1812.]

Duties on imports doubled.....July 1, 1812

First session adjourns.....July 6, 1812

[This Congress had passed 138 acts in a session of 245 days. In the House Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, and John Randolph, of Roanoke, were the leaders in the opposition to the war; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in favor of it.]

Office of the *Federal Republican* at Baltimore, Md., attacked by a mob, for denouncing the declaration of war with England.....June 12 and July 27, 1812

On promise of protection by the military, the defenders of the office surrender and are taken to jail. The mob reassemble and break open the jail; kill General Langan, an officer of the Revolution, and mangle eleven others, leaving eight for dead.....July 28, 1812

[Arrests were made, but no one was punished.]

Great meeting in opposition to the war in New York City; John Jay, Rufus King, Gouverneur Morris, and other prominent citizens in attendance.....Aug. 19, 1812

Second session convenes....Nov. 2, 1812

Presidential election.....Nov. 10, 1812

Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to build four 74-gun ships and six 44-gun ships.....Jan. 2, 1813

Electoral vote counted in the Senate chamber.....Feb. 10, 1813

Total strength of the army, limited by Congress, 58,000; according to the returns of adjutant-general, including staff and regimental officers, 18,945

Feb. 16, 1813

A proclamation and circular letter from the governor of Bermuda is laid before Congress by the President, which recites a "British Order in Council," providing for colonial trade, with instructions to colonial governors to show special privileges to the Eastern (New England) States

Feb. 24, 1813

Congress passes an act to encourage vaccination.....Feb. 27, 1813

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

President vested with the power of retaliation on British subjects, soldiers, or Indians.....March 3, 1813
Twelfth Congress adjourns
March 3, 1813

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1813, to March 3, 1817.

James Madison, Virginia, President.
Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

Russia offers mediation between the United States and Great Britain
March, 1813

United States divided into nine military districts.....March 19, 1813

William H. Crawford, Georgia, appointed to succeed Joel Barlow (dies Dec. 26, 1812) as minister to France...April, 1813

General Wilkinson takes possession of the Spanish fort at Mobile...April 15, 1813

Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, and James A. Bayard, Maryland, appointed as peace commissioners with John Quincy Adams at the Russian court to negotiate a peace; they sail.....May 9, 1813

Thirteenth Congress, first session (extra), convenes.....May 24, 1813

Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrates against the continuance of the war
July 15, 1813

Congress authorizes the loan of \$7,500,000.....Aug. 2, 1813

Congress lays a direct tax of \$3,000,000; number of States, eighteen; New York assessed the most, being \$430,141.62; Louisiana the least, \$28,295.11...Aug. 2, 1813

First session (extra) adjourns

Aug. 2, 1813

Second session convenes....Dec. 6, 1813

Embargo established by Congress until Jan. 1, 1815.....Dec. 17, 1813

President Madison orders a general court-martial at Albany, N. Y., upon Brig-Gen. Wm. Hull for the surrender of Detroit.....Jan. 3, 1814

An English vessel, the *Bramble*, under a flag of truce, arrives at Annapolis, Md., with offers of peace.....Jan. 6, 1814

Congress authorizes increasing the army to 63,000 regular troops, and five years' service.....January, 1814

Daniel Webster's first speech in the House on the enlistment bill...Jan. 14, 1814

Henry Clay resigns as Speaker of the House.....Jan. 19, 1814

[He was appointed one of the peace commissioners, to meet at Ghent.]

Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, elected Speaker.....Jan. 19, 1814

Resolution tabled in Congress for a committee to investigate the Blue Lights
Jan. 24, 1814

President transmits to the House a report from the Secretary of War explaining the failure of the army on the northern frontier.....Feb. 2, 1814

Massachusetts forbids the confinement in her jails of persons not committed by her judicial authorities.....Feb. 7, 1814

[The object was to free herself from confining British captives.]

Loan of \$25,000,000 and an issue of treasury notes for \$10,000,000 authorized by Congress.....March 24, 1814

Brig-Gen. Wm. Hull is found guilty on the second and third charges, and sentenced to be shot (see Jan. 3, 1814)
March 26, 1814

[This sentence was approved by the President, but the execution remitted.]
Repeal of the embargo...April 14, 1814

Congress authorizes the purchase of the British vessels captured on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, for \$235,000, to be distributed as prize-money among the captors: Com. Oliver H. Perry to be paid \$5,000 in addition.....April 18, 1814

Congress authorizes the collection and preservation of flags, standards, and colors captured by the land or naval forces of the United States.....April 18, 1814

Second session adjourns....April, 1814

American commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain: John Quincy Adams and Jonathan Russell, Massachusetts; Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania; James A. Bayard, Delaware; and Henry Clay, Kentucky. These commissioners meet Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn, and William Adams, British commissioners, at Ghent, Belgium
Aug. 8, 1814

Creek Indians, by treaty, surrender a great part of their territory to the United States.....Aug. 9, 1814

Banks in the District of Columbia suspend.....Aug. 27, 1814

John Armstrong, Secretary of War, resigns.....Sept. 3, 1814

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[He was blamed for the capture of Washington.]

Third session convenes...Sept. 19, 1814

A resort of pirates and smugglers at Barataria Bay broken up, without resistance, by Commodore Patterson

Oct. 16, 1814

"The Star-Spangled Banner" first sung at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.....October, 1814

General Jackson occupies Pensacola

Nov. 6, 1814

Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, fifth Vice-President of the United States, dies at Washington, D. C., aged seventy

Nov. 23, 1814

Hartford Convention meets at Hartford, Conn.....Dec. 15, 1814

Martial law proclaimed in New Orleans by General Jackson.....Dec. 15, 1814

Treaty of peace signed by the commissioners at Ghent.....Dec. 24, 1814

Congress levies a direct tax of \$6,000,000 (number of States, eighteen)

Jan. 9, 1815

[The largest assessment, that of New York State, was \$864,283.24; the smallest, of Delaware, \$64,092.50.]

Congress imposes duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watches

Jan. 18, 1815

United States purchases Jefferson's library, consisting of about 7,000 volumes, for the use of Congress, for \$23,000

Jan. 26, 1815

Bill to incorporate the Bank of the United States is vetoed by President Madison.....Jan. 30, 1815

Treaty of peace reaches New York in the British sloop-of-war *Favorite*.....

Feb. 11, 1815

It is ratified.....Feb. 17, 1815

Army reduced to a peace footing of 10,000 men, two major-generals, and four brigadier-generals.....March 3, 1815

[The major-generals were Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson; the brigadier-generals were Winfield Scott, Edmund Gaines, Alexander Macomb, and Eleazar W. Ripley.]

Non-intercourse and non-importation acts repealed.....March 3, 1815

United States declares war against Algiers.....March 3, 1815

Thirteenth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1815

General Jackson, at New Orleans, is fined \$1,000 for contempt of court

March 31, 1815

American prisoners of war at Dartmoor, England, are fired upon by prison guards; five killed and thirty-three wounded, two mortally.....April 6, 1815

Commodore Decatur sails from New York for Algiers with the frigates *Guerrière*, *Macedonian*, and *Constellation*, one sloop-of-war, four brigs, and two schooners

May 19, 1815

Guerrière captures an Algerian frigate of forty-four guns off Gibraltar

June 17, 1815

Dey, in a treaty of peace, renounces all claims to tribute, or presents, or to hold prisoners of war as slaves..June 30, 1815

At a grand Indian council at Detroit, Mich., a treaty is made with eight of the principal tribes east of the Mississippi

Sept. 1, 1815

Total debt of the United States, \$119,600,000.....Sept. 30, 1815

[Estimated cost of the war, \$85,500,000.]

Fourteenth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 4, 1815

North American Review starts in Boston, Mass., William Tudor, editor.... 1815

Repeal of the act of Jan. 18, 1815, taxing household furniture, watches, etc.

April 9, 1816

United States Bank, capital \$35,000,000, chartered by Congress for twenty years

April 10, 1816

Indiana authorized by Congress to form a constitution and State government

April 19, 1816

An act for the relief of the relatives and representatives of the crew of the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, believed to be lost, passed

April 24, 1816

Act passed regulating duties on imports

April 27, 1816

Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 a year for eight years to increase the navy

April 29, 1816

First session adjourns....April 30, 1816

Presidential election held..Nov. 12, 1816

Second session convenes....Dec. 2, 1816

Indiana admitted into the Union (the nineteenth State).....Dec. 11, 1816

American Colonization Society formed in Washington, D. C.....December, 1816

United States Bank begins operations

January, 1817

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congress authorizes the President to employ John Trumbull, of Connecticut, to paint four scenes of the Revolution for the Capitol.....Feb. 6, 1817

[These paintings are *The Declaration of Independence*; *Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga*; *Surrender of Cornwallis*; and the *Resignation of Washington at Annapolis*.]

Electoral vote counted....Feb. 12, 1817

Act dividing the Mississippi territory

March 1, 1817

Fourteenth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1817

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1821.

James Monroe, Virginia, President.

Daniel D. Tompkins, New York, Vice-President.

Indians attack a boat on the Apalachicola River, Florida, containing forty men, with women and children, killing all but six men and one woman

Nov. 30, 1817

Fifteenth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 1, 1817

Mississippi (the twentieth State) admitted into the Union.....Dec. 10, 1817

General Jackson takes the field against the Florida Indians.....Feb. 19, 1818

Pensions granted, \$20 a month to officers and \$8 a month to privates who had served nine months or more in the Continental army or navy, on proof of need

March 18, 1818

Act establishing the flag of the United States: thirteen horizontal stripes, representing the original States, alternately red and white, with a white star in a blue field, for each State; approved

April 4, 1818

General Jackson captures the Spanish fort of St. Marks, Fla.....April 7, 1818

An act to enable the people of Illinois to form a State government, and for the admission of such State; approved

April 18, 1818

First session adjourns...April 20, 1818

At the capture of the Spanish fort of St. Marks, Jackson secures Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister, and hangs them under sentence of a military court.....April 30, 1818

General Jackson takes possession of Pensacola.....May 24, 1818

Captures the fortress at Barrancas

May 27, 1818

Centre foundation of the Capitol at Washington laid.....Aug. 24, 1818

Indians of Ohio cede their remaining lands (about 4,000,000 acres), mostly in the Maumee Valley.....Sept. 27, 1818

Chickasaw Indians cede all land between the Mississippi River and the northern course of the Tennessee River..1818

Treaty with England made..Oct. 20, 1818

Second session convenes..Nov. 16, 1818

Illinois admitted (the twenty-first State).....Dec. 3, 1818

Memorial from the Territory of Missouri, asking permission to frame a State government, and for admission into the Union.....Dec. 18, 1818

Committee of five appointed by the Senate to inquire into the course of General Jackson in taking possession of Fort St. Marks and Pensacola, and in executing Arbuthnot and Ambrister

Dec. 18, 1818

Bill introduced for the admission of Missouri.....Feb. 13, 1819

Bill introduced to organize the Territory of Arkansas.....Feb. 16, 1819

Bill for admission of Missouri taken up by the House.....Feb. 16, 1819

James Tallmadge, Jr., of New York, moves an amendment, declaring free all children born in Missouri after admission into the Union, and providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. This is modified to declare all slave children

born in the State after its admission free at the age of twenty-five. The bill so amended passes the House, 87 to 78

Feb. 17, 1819

Treaty with Spain concluded

Feb. 22, 1819

Approved by the President.Feb. 25, 1819

[By this treaty Spain ceded to the United States all territory east of the Mississippi called east and west Florida, with adjacent islands, for \$5,000,000. Not ratified by Spain until October, 1820.]

Senate rejects the proviso of the House on the admission of Missouri, 31 to 7

Feb. 27, 1819

Senate returns the bill with amendments. House adheres, 78 to 76, and the bill fails.....March 2, 1819

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Alabama authorized to form a State government and to be admitted into the Union.....March 2, 1819
- Arkansas organized as a Territory
March 2, 1819
- Congress authorizes the President to occupy east and west Florida
March 3, 1819
- Fifteenth Congress adjourns
March 3, 1819
- Side-wheel steamer *Savannah* leaves Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool, England
May 24, 1819
- [She arrives at Liverpool, June 20, 1819.]
- Maine separated from Massachusetts by the Massachusetts legislature
June 19, 1819
- Com. Oliver Hazard Perry dies at Trinidad, West Indies, of yellow fever
Aug. 23, 1819
- Sixteenth Congress*, first session, convenes.....Dec. 6, 1819
- Henry Clay, speaker of the House.
- Memorial from the people of Maine, praying for admission into the Union, presented.....Dec. 7, 1819
- Memorial from Missouri, asking for admission, again presented in the House
Dec. 7, 1819
- Alabama admitted (the twenty-second State).....Dec. 14, 1819
- Bill for the admission of Maine passes the House.....Jan. 3, 1820
- Senate adds to the bill admitting Maine a clause for the admission of Missouri and an amendment proposed by Senator Thomas, Illinois, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into Louisiana north of the Arkansas boundary, 36° 30', except in Missouri. Thomas proviso passes the Senate, 30 to 10, and the bill as amended passes the Senate, 24 to 20.....Feb. 18, 1820
- House rejects the amendments; Senate asks for a committee of conference; House passes Missouri bill with a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slaves, 93 to 84.....Feb. 29, 1820
- Senate returns the Missouri bill to the House with slavery clause struck out and Senator Thomas's territorial proviso inserted.....March 2, 1820
- Committee of conference advises the Senate to recede from its amendment to the Maine bill, and the House to pass the Senate Missouri bill: House strikes out from the Missouri bill the prohibition of slavery, 90 to 84, and inserts the "Thomas proviso," 134 to 42.....March 2, 1820
- Maine admitted (the twenty-third State) by act of Congress approved
March 3, 1820
- Congress authorizes the people of Missouri to form a State government
March 6, 1820
- Duel between Com. Stephen Decatur and Com. James Barron at Bladensburg, Md.....March 22, 1820
- Congress abolishes the sale of public lands on credit.....April 24, 1820
- Congress organizes the first committee on agriculture.....May 3, 1820
- Congress authorizes a loan of \$3,000,000
May 15, 1820
- First session adjourns....May 15, 1820
- Daniel Boone dies at Charrette, Mo., aged eighty-five.....Sept. 26, 1820
- Spain ratifies her treaty with the United States, whereby she cedes Florida
Oct. 20, 1820
- Second session convenes..Nov. 13, 1820
- Henry Clay resigns the speakership; John W. Taylor of New York elected on the twenty-second ballot by a majority of one.....Nov. 14, 1820
- Presidential election held.Nov. 14, 1820
- Missouri, in her constitution, requires her legislature to prohibit free colored persons from settling in the State. The Senate adds a proviso that nothing contained in the constitution shall be construed as conflicting with that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The bill admitting Missouri, with her constitution as amended, passes the Senate, 26 to 18..Dec. 11, 1820
- Electoral votes counted..Feb. 14, 1821
- House not agreeing with the Senate, Feb. 22, on the Missouri bill, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, moves a committee to act with a committee of the Senate "to consider whether it is expedient to admit Missouri into the Union, and for the due execution of the laws of the United States, and if not, whether any other or what provision should be made." The joint committee consists of seven Senators and twenty-three Representatives. Clay reports a joint resolution from the committee.....Feb. 26, 1821

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Passes the House, 87 to 81
 Feb. 26, 1821
- Senate concurs, 26 to 15.. Feb. 27, 1821
- Resolution passed by Congress admitting Missouri into the Union (the twenty-fourth State) approved... March 2, 1821
- Congress authorizes a loan of \$5,000,000..... March 3, 1821
- Sixteenth Congress adjourns
 March 3, 1821
- NINTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN, March 5, 1821, to March 3, 1825.**
- James Monroe*, Virginia, President.
- Daniel D. Tompkins*, New York, Vice-President.
- President appoints Gen. Andrew Jackson governor of Florida..... April, 1821
- General Jackson takes possession of Florida..... July 1, 1821
- President Monroe proclaims the admission of Missouri as the twenty-fourth State..... Aug. 10, 1821
- Seventeenth Congress*, first session, convenes..... Dec. 3, 1821
- Thomas H. Benton enters the Senate from Missouri..... Dec. 6, 1821
- William Pinkney, of Maryland, dies, aged fifty-eight..... Feb. 25, 1822
- Apportionment bill passed
 March 1, 1822
- President, by message, recommends the recognition of the independence of the South American states and Mexico
 March 8, 1822
- Bankrupt bill defeated in the House by a vote of 72 to 99..... March 12, 1822
- Resolution recognizing the independence of the American provinces of Spain passed by the House, 167 to 1.. March 28, 1822
- [Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, voted against the measure.]
- Territorial government established in Florida..... March 30, 1822
- President vetoes an appropriation of \$9,000 for preserving and repairing the Cumberland Road..... May 4, 1822
- President submits to Congress his objection to national appropriations for internal improvements..... May 4, 1822
- First session adjourns... May 8, 1822
- Second session convenes... Dec. 2, 1822
- A petition to Congress asks that Capt. John Cleves Symmes's theory be verified by a voyage to the north, and that Captain Symmes be intrusted with the conduct of the expedition..... Jan. 27, 1823
- Stephen F. Austin obtains from Mexico a grant of land in Texas for colonization
 February, 1823
- Seventeenth Congress* adjourns
 March 3, 1823
- Eighteenth Congress*, first session, convenes..... Dec. 1, 1823
- President Monroe, in his message, proclaims the "Monroe Doctrine"
 Dec. 2, 1823
- A resolution authorizing an embassy to Greece offered in the House by Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts... Dec. 8, 1823
- [This resolution was defeated Jan. 26, 1824, although ably supported by Clay, Webster, and others. John Randolph opposed it in speeches full of sense and sarcasm.]
- Tariff (protective) bill brought before the House..... Jan. 9, 1824
- [Clay and Buchanan supported the bill, while Webster opposed it.]
- Congress by resolution offers the Marquis de Lafayette a ship to bring him to the United States, approved.. Feb. 4, 1824
- Act to survey routes for canals and roads February, 1824
- Ninian Edwards presents an address to the House bringing charges against Secretary Crawford. This is known as the A. B. Plot..... April 19, 1824
- Tariff bill approved..... May 22, 1824
- [37 per cent. was the average rate of duty.]
- Report of committee exonerating Secretary Crawford from the charges of Mr. Edwards May 25, 1824
- First session adjourns... May 27, 1824
- Lafayette, with his son, arrives at New York..... Aug. 15, 1824
- Tenth Presidential election
 Nov. 9, 1824
- Second session convenes.... Dec. 6, 1824
- Lafayette welcomed to the House of Representatives, in an address by the speaker, Mr. Clay..... Dec. 10, 1824
- Congress (the House by 166 to 26, the Senate unanimously) votes to Lafayette \$200,000 and a township of land in any part of the United States he might select that is now unoccupied.. Dec. 22, 1824
- Treaty with Russia ratified
 Jan. 11, 1825

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Establishing the boundary-line between the United States and Russia at 54° 40' N. lat.]

Electoral votes counted....Feb. 9, 1825
Treaty with the Creek Indians, termed the "Indian Spring Treaty"

Feb. 12, 1825

[This treaty was signed by their chief McIntosh, and provided for the cession of all the Creek territory in Georgia and several million acres in Alabama for \$400,000. The Indians repudiated the cession and killed McIntosh, about April 30.]

An act appropriating \$150,000 to extend the Cumberland road from Canton, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, to Zanesville, O., approved.....March 3, 1825

An act of Congress for strengthening the laws of the United States approved

March 3, 1825

Eighteenth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1825

TENTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN (coalition), March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829.

John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, President.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice-President.

Corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument laid.....June 17, 1825

[Lafayette was present, and Daniel Webster delivered the oration.]

Lafayette leaves Washington for France in the new frigate *Brandywine*, furnished him by the government....Sept. 7, 1825

Mordecai M. Noah selects Grand Island, in the Niagara River, as a site for a city of refuge for the Jews, to be called Ararat

Sept. 17, 1825

Com. David Porter, while cruising, lands a force at Porto Rico and exacts an apology for an insult to the American flag. He is recalled and suspended for six months.....1825

Erie Canal finished.....Oct. 26, 1825

Nineteenth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 5, 1825

Dispute between the State of Georgia and the United States upon the removal of the Creek Indians.....1825-29

John Gaillard, United States Senator from South Carolina from 1804 to 1826, and from April 14, 1814, to March 9, 1825,

president *pro tem.* of the Senate, dies at Washington.....Feb. 26, 1826

South American states call a general congress, to meet at Panama in June, 1826, and to consider the rights of those states, and invites delegates from the United States. Congress appropriates \$40,000, and appoints Richard C. Anderson, minister to Colombia, and John Sargeant, of Philadelphia, delegates

March 14, 1826

During the debate on the "Panama congress" in the Senate, John Randolph refers to the coalition of Adams and Clay as that of the "Puritan and the black-leg." A duel followed between Clay and Randolph.....April 8, 1826

First session adjourns....May 22, 1826

John Adams, born in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, and Thomas Jefferson, born in Monticello, Va., April 2, 1743, die on the fiftieth anniversary of American independence.....July 4, 1826

Abduction of William Morgan from Canandaigua, N. Y.....Sept. 12, 1826

[Gave rise to a political party—the anti-Masonic—that became national in importance, though short-lived.]

Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for the War of 1812-14

Nov. 13, 1826

Second session convenes....Dec. 4, 1826

Congress makes an appropriation for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions.....Jan. 29, 1827

Nineteenth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1827

General Gaines ordered into the Creek Indian country.....1827

Protectionists hold a convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and demand a higher tariff.....July 30, 1827

United States and Great Britain by treaty agree to extend or renew the commercial agreements of 1818, and the Oregon boundary to continue indefinitely

Aug. 6, 1827

First railroad in the United States, running from Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River, 3 miles, commenced 1826; completed (operated by horse-power)...1827

Boundary differences between the United States and the British possessions to be referred to an arbiter....Sept. 29, 1827

Twentieth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 3, 1827

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By another treaty Creek Indians cede their remaining lands in Georgia for \$47,-
491. Ratified.....January, 1828

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown dies at Wash-
ington.....Feb. 24, 1828

Debate on the tariff bill begun in the
HouseMarch 4, 1828

Debate in the Senate...May 5-14, 1828

Tariff bill passed by the House

May 15, 1828

Approved; known as the "Tariff of
Abominations".....May 19, 1828

Congress by resolution grants Charles
Carroll, of Carrollton, only surviving
signer of the Declaration of Independence,
the franking privilege.....May 23, 1828

First session adjourns....May 26, 1828

Second railroad in the United States,
from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh
River, 9 miles, commenced 1827, and
finished1828

Eleventh Presidential election

Nov. 11, 1828

Second session convenes....Dec. 1, 1828

Electoral votes counted in the House

Feb. 11, 1829

Twentieth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1829

**ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMO-
CRATIC**, March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1833.

Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, President.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice-
President.

John Jay, statesman, dies at Bedford,
N. Y.....May 19, 1829

James L. M. Smithson, founder of the
Smithsonian Institution, dies in Genoa,
Italy.....June 27, 1829

"Stourbridge Lion," the first locomotive
run in the United States, is purchased in
England and arrives in New York in June,
1829; shipped to Carbondale, and tried
on the track at Honesdale...Aug. 8, 1829

William Lloyd Garrison publishes the
Genius at Baltimore, Md., advocating im-
mediate emancipation.....1829

Twenty-first Congress, first session,
convenes.....Dec. 7, 1829

Robert Y. Hayne's (South Carolina)
great speech in defence of State rights in
the Senate on "the Foote resolution,"
limiting the sale of public lands

Jan. 25, 1830

Daniel Webster's reply defending the
Constitution.....Jan. 26-27, 1830

Bill before the House for a national road
from Buffalo, N. Y., to New Orleans, La.,
via Washington.....March 23, 1830

Treaty with Denmark; indemnity claims
March 28, 1830

President Jackson at a public dinner in
Washington on Jefferson's birthday gives
this toast, "Our Federal Union, it must
be preserved." Vice-President Calhoun
responded: "Liberty dearer than Union"
April 13, 1830

Bill for a national road from Buffalo,
N. Y., to New Orleans, La., rejected in
House by 88 to 105.....April 14, 1830

Treaty with the Ottoman empire

May 7, 1830

Final rupture between Jackson and
Calhoun.....May, 1830

Duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa re-
duced.....May 20, 1830

President vetoes the Mayville and Lex-
ington, Ky., road bill.....May 27, 1830

Massachusetts obtains from the United
States \$430,748.26 for services of her mili-
tia, 1812-14.....May 31, 1830

First session adjourns....May 31, 1830

John Randolph sails as minister to
RussiaJune, 1830

Anti-Mason party hold the first national
convention in the United States at Phila-
delphia, Pa., Francis Granger, of New
York, presiding.....September, 1830

Second session convenes....Dec. 6, 1830

Senate rejects the award of the King of
the Netherlands as arbitrator of the bound-
ary between Maine and Great Britain

Jan. 10, 1831

First locomotive built in the United
States, "The Best Friend," at the West
Point foundry shops in New York City;
first trip on the South Carolina Railroad

Jan. 15, 1831

Twenty-first Congress adjourns

March 3, 1831

John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, re-
signs.....April 7, 1831

Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State,
resigns.....April 7, 1831

Ex-President James Monroe dies in New
York, aged seventy-three....July 4, 1831

Negro insurrection led by Nat Turner,
in Southampton county.....August, 1831

President Jackson reforms his cabinet

1831

Anti-Masonic party hold a national con-
vention at Baltimore, Md., and nominate

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William Wirt, of Virginia, for President, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President; number of delegates, 112
Sept. 26, 1831

Free trade convention held at Philadelphia.....Oct. 5, 1831

High tariff convention held at New York
Oct. 26, 1831

Copyright law radically amended, making the term twenty-eight years instead of fourteen, with renewal of fourteen years more, and wife and children of author, in case of his death, entitled to a renewal 1831

William Lloyd Garrison begins the publication of the *Liberator* at Boston.. 1831

Twenty-second Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 5, 1831

National Republican party hold a national convention at Baltimore, Md., and nominate Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President; number of delegates, 155.....Dec. 12, 1831

[This party advocated higher tariff and internal improvements.]

Memorial for the renewal of the charter of the National Bank presented to Congress.....Jan. 9, 1832

William L. Marcy, of New York, while urging the Senate to confirm Martin Van Buren as minister to England, says, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy"
Jan. 25, 1832

Henry Clay advocates the "American system" of protection in the Senate, supported by the Senators from Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island

January-February, 1832

Democratic (first so-called) National Convention meets in Baltimore

May 21, 1832

[Nominated Jackson for President, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, for Vice-President, he having been rejected as minister to England in the Senate by the vote of Vice-President Calhoun. In this convention it was resolved "that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice." This was the origin of the famous two-thirds rule.]

Black Hawk War... May-August, 1832

Gen. Thomas Sumter, distinguished Rev-

olutionary soldier, dies near Camden, S. C., aged ninety-eight

June 1, 1832

Bill rechartering the National Bank passes the Senate, 28 to 20.. June 11, 1832

And the House, 107 to 85.. July 3, 1832

Commissioner of Indian affairs first appointed.....July 9, 1832

President vetoes the bank bill

July 10, 1832

Senate fails to pass the bank charter over the President's veto.... July 13, 1832

Source of the Mississippi discovered by an exploring party under Henry R. Schoolcraft..... July 13, 1832

Partial repeal of the tariff measures of 1828..... July 14, 1832

First session adjourns.... July 16, 1832

Cholera first appears in the United States 1832

Treaty with the two Sicilies, indemnity.....Oct. 14, 1832

Presidential election..... Nov. 13, 1832

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, dies at Baltimore, aged ninety-five..... Nov. 14, 1832

Convention is held at Columbus, S. C., which by ordinance declares the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void

Nov. 19, 1832

[The term "nullification" was borrowed from the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798.]

Second session convenes.... Dec. 3, 1832

President Jackson issues a proclamation to the people of South Carolina

Dec. 10, 1832

John C. Calhoun, Vice-President, resigns..... Dec. 28, 1832

President Jackson, by message, informs Congress of the proceedings of South Carolina, and asks power to enforce the collection of the revenue..... Jan. 16, 1833

John C. Calhoun, now a Senator from South Carolina, introduces resolutions: that the theory that the people of the United States are now or ever have been united in one nation is erroneous, false in history and reason..... Jan. 22, 1833

Henry Clay introduces the "compromise tariff" in the Senate as a solution of all pending troubles between the manufacturing States and the South

Feb. 12, 1833

Electoral votes counted.... Feb. 13, 1833

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"Compromise tariff" passes the House,
119 to 85.....Feb. 26, 1833
And the Senate, 29 to 16...March 1, 1833
Becomes a law.....March 3, 1833
[This law scaled down all duties so that
20 per cent. should be the standard duty
in 1842.]

Twenty-second Congress adjourns
March 3, 1833

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1833, to March 3, 1837.

Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, President.
Martin Van Buren, New York, Vice-President.

South Carolina repeals the ordinance of nullification in a convention held

March 16, 1833

John Randolph, of Virginia, dies in Philadelphia, aged sixty....May 24, 1833

President Jackson lays near Fredericksburg, Va., the corner-stone of a monument to Washington's mother, Mary Washington.....May, 1833

President Jackson makes a tour of the Eastern States as far as Concord, N. H., returning to Washington...July 3, 1833

President removes W. J. Duane, Secretary of Treasury, for refusing to withdraw the deposits from the National Bank, and appoints Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, in his place.....Sept. 23, 1833

President Jackson directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the deposits, about \$10,000,000, from the National Bank
Sept. 26, 1833

Indian chief Black Hawk is taken through the principal Eastern cities

autumn of 1833

Bank deposits removed from the National Bank.....Oct. 1, 1833

Anti-slavery Society organized in New York City.....Oct. 2, 1833

First severe railway accident in the United States on the Amboy and Bordentown Railroad; several killed

Oct. 8, 1833

Great display of shooting-stars
morning of Nov. 13, 1833

Twenty-third Congress, first session. convenes.....Dec. 2, 1833

American Anti-slavery Society organized at Philadelphia; Beriah Green president, and John G. Whittier one of the secretaries.....Dec. 6, 1833

Mr. Clay offers a resolution, Dec. 10, inquiring of the President whether a paper read to heads of departments under date of Sept. 18, 1833, relative to the deposits of the public money, was genuine, and requesting that said paper be laid before the Senate. This resolution passes the Senate, 23 to 18.....Dec. 11, 1833
Senate appoints a committee to investigate the National Bank.....Feb. 4, 1834
Treaty with Spain, indemnity

Feb. 17, 1834

William Wirt, orator, lawyer, and author, dies at Washington, D. C., aged sixty-two.....Feb. 18, 1834

Senate resolves that in removing the deposits the President had assumed authority not conferred by the Constitution and the laws.....March 28, 1834

House resolves that the National Bank shall not be rechartered nor the deposits restored.....April 4, 1834

President protests against the resolution of March 28, but the Senate refuses to enter the protest in its minutes

April 15, 1834

General Lafayette dies in France

May 20, 1834

Senate, by resolution, censures the President for removing the deposits

June, 1834

Coinage of the United States changed

June 28, 1834

Indian Territory established by Congress.....June 30, 1834

First session adjourns...June 30, 1834

"Whig" party [first so called, New York, 1832] fully organized.....1834

Treaty is made with the Seminole Indians at Payne's Landing, May 9, 1833, and an additional treaty at Fort Gibson, March 28, 1834, for their removal to the Indian Territory; Indians reject the treaty of their chiefs. General Thompson sent by the United States to insist on its execution.....Oct. 28, 1834

[Seminole War waged 1835-42.]

Second session convenes....Dec. 1, 1834

John Bell, of Tennessee, speaker in the place of Andrew Stevenson, resigned; John Hubbard, of New Hampshire, speaker *pro tem.* during this session.

Over 500 local banks in the United States.....1834

["The government revenues were deposited in banks selected by the treasury.

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Neither these nor their unselected rivals were under any sort of supervision by the State which chartered them or by the federal government, and no bank-note had any certainty of value."—*Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. vii., p. 289.]

President in his message announces the extinguishment of the national debt

December, 1834

John Quincy Adams, member from Massachusetts, delivers an oration on Lafayette before Congress..Dec. 13, 1834

Attempted assassination of President Jackson at the Capitol by Richard Lawrence.....Jan. 30, 1835

[Lawrence tried in April, but proved insane.]

Congress awards a gold medal to Col. George Croghan for his gallant defence of Fort Stephenson twenty-two years before
Feb. 13, 1835

Senate appoints a committee of five to inquire into the alleged complicity of Senator Poindexter, of Mississippi, in the attempt to assassinate the President

Feb. 22, 1835

[Investigation showed Senator Poindexter innocent.]

Congress establishes branch mints at New Orleans, La., Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.....March 3, 1835

Twenty-third Congress adjourns

March 3, 1835

National Democratic convention at Baltimore, Md.....May, 1835

[Martin Van Buren, of New York, nominated for President; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-President.]

Anti-slavery documents taken from the mail and burned at Charleston, S. C.

August, 1835

Name "Loco-focos" first applied to the Democratic party.....1835

Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, nominated for President, with Francis Granger, of New York, for Vice-President, by a State Whig Convention at Harrisburg, Pa.....1835

Samuel Colt patents a "revolving pistol".....1835

Twenty-fourth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 2, 1835

Speaker of the House, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

The President, in his message, suggests laws to prohibit the circulation of anti-slavery documents through the mails.

Great fire in New York City

Dec. 16-17, 1835

General Thompson, Lieut. C. Smith, and others massacred by the Seminole Indians at Fort King, 60 miles southwest of St. Augustine, Fla.....Dec. 28, 1835

[Osceola, whom General Thompson had shortly before put in irons for a day, led this war-party.]

Maj. F. L. Dade, with 100 men, moving from Fort Brooke to the relief of Gen. Clinch, is waylaid and the entire party killed except four, who afterwards die of injuries there received.....Dec. 28, 1835

Treaty with the Cherokee Indians in Georgia; they cede all their territory east of the Mississippi for \$5,000,000

Dec. 29, 1835

Memorial presented to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.....Jan. 11, 1836

Texas declares her independence

March 2, 1836

Mexicans under Santa Ana capture the Alamo, San Antonio, Tex., and massacre the garrison. David Crockett killed here

March 6, 1836

Battle of San Jacinto, defeat of Santa Ana.....April 21, 1836

Mexico acknowledges independence of Texas.....May 14, 1836

House resolves, by a vote of 117 to 68, that everything presented to that body in any way relating to slavery or its abolition shall be laid on the table without further action or notice....May 26, 1836

[This was the first of the "gag rules" of Congress.]

Arkansas admitted as the twenty-fifth State.....June 15, 1836

Act authorizing the different States to become depositories, in proportion to their respective representation, of the surplus funds in the United States treasury over \$5,000,000. This money subject to recall by the United States treasurer at any time, but not in sums of over \$10,000 per month. Money to be paid to the States quarterly, viz., Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1, 1837. Although but three instalments were paid, it aggregated \$28,000,000. This money had never been recalled, and is carried on the treas-

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urer's report as unavailable funds. Approved.....June 23, 1836
 James Madison dies at Montpelier, Va., aged eighty-five.....June 28, 1836
 Territory of Wisconsin organized..1836
 First session adjourns.....July 4, 1836
 Treasury issues a "specie circular," requiring collectors of the public revenue to receive only gold and silver

July 11, 1836

[This proceeding hastened the panic of 1837.]

Aaron Burr dies at Staten Island, aged eighty.....Sept. 14, 1836
 Samuel Houston elected first President of the republic of Texas....Oct. 22, 1836
 Presidential election.....Nov. 8, 1836
 Second session convenes....Dec. 5, 1836
 Resolution of Senate, June, 1834, censuring President Jackson for removing the public money from the National Bank. Expunged from the records..Jan. 16, 1837
 Coinage of the United States again changed.....Jan. 18, 1837
 Michigan admitted into the Union, the twenty-sixth State in order..Jan. 26, 1837
 Electoral vote counted....Feb. 8, 1837
 Twenty-fourth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1837

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1837, to March 3, 1841.

Martin Van Buren, New York, President.

Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice-President.

Great commercial panic begins by the failure of Herman Briggs & Co., New Orleans, La.....March, 1837

[This panic reached its height in May.]

All the banks in New York City suspend specie payment.....May 10, 1837

[Banks in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore followed.]

An extra session of Congress called to meet first Monday in September

May 15, 1837

Twenty-fifth Congress, first session (extra), assembles.....Sept. 4, 1837

President's message advocates the sub-treasury. First sub-treasury bill reported in the Senate.....Sept. 14, 1837

Passes the Senate by a small majority

Oct. 4, 1837

Defeated in the House (see Aug. 6, 1846).....Oct. 14, 1837

"Patriot War" in Canada commences
 1837

First session (extra) adjourns
 Oct. 16, 1837

Osceola, the Seminole chief, with a party of seventy warriors, visits the camp of General Jesup under stipulations of safety, and is detained as prisoner

Oct. 21, 1837

[He was confined in Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., where he died, Jan. 31, 1838.]

Many citizens of the United States along the borders of Canada join the insurgents in the Patriot War during the autumn1837

Elijah P. Lovejoy shot while defending his printing-press and paper at Alton, Ill., from the attack of a pro-slavery mob

Nov. 7, 1837

Second session assembles....Dec. 4, 1837
 Wendell Phillips's first "abolition" speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy

Dec. 8, 1837

Col. Zachary Taylor defeats the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee Swamp, Fla.

Dec. 25, 1837

American steamer *Caroline* is attacked and burned by Canadian troops at Schlosser's Landing, above Niagara Falls, on the American side.....Dec. 29, 1837

President issues a proclamation of neutrality as regards the disturbance in Canada.....Jan. 5, 1838

Duel between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of New Hampshire, members of the House

Feb. 24, 1838

[Fought with rifles; Cilley killed at the third shot.]

First regular passage by steamer across the Atlantic completed by the *Great Western* and *Sirius*. *Sirius* seventeen days from London, and *Great Western* fifteen days from Bristol. Both arrive at New York City.....April 23, 1838

Banks in New England and New York resume specie payments....May 10, 1838

Iowa receives a territorial government

June 12, 1838

Second session adjourns....July 9, 1838

United States exploring expedition to the Antarctic and Pacific oceans, under command of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, sails from Hampton Roads.....Aug. 18, 1838

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Third session assembles....Dec. 3, 1838
Charles G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, introduces a resolution in the House, known as the "Atherton gag," to prevent the discussion of slavery. It passes by a vote of 127 to 78....Dec. 11, 1838

Loss of steamboats on the Western rivers: Mississippi, fifty-five; Ohio, thirteen; Missouri, two; Illinois, two; Arkansas, one; Red, one; and four others during the year (*Niles's Register*, vol. lvii., p. 32)
1838

Unsettled boundary between Maine and the British provinces results in the "Aroostook War"....February-March, 1839

Rev. Zerah Colburn died at Norwich, Vt., aged thirty-five.....March 2, 1839

[A mathematical prodigy.]

Twenty-fifth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1839

L'Amistad ("Friendship") is captured off Montauk Point by the United States brig *Washington*, Lieutenant Geding commanding.....Aug. 29, 1839

Daguerreotypes first taken in the United States by Prof. J. W. Draper....1839

Liberty party, in convention at Warsaw, N. Y., nominates James G. Birney for President and Thomas Earle, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. Nov. 13, 1839

[This was the first appearance of a national anti-slavery party, and although Mr. Birney declined the nomination, it polled over 7,000 votes.]

Twenty-sixth Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 2-16, 1839

Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Whig, elected speaker of the House on the eleventh ballot, receiving 119 votes out of 232.

Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pa.....Dec. 4, 1839

[First ballot, Clay, 103; Harrison, 94; and Scott, 57. Fifth ballot, Clay, 90; Harrison, 148; and Scott, 16. The nomination of Harrison was made unanimous, and John Tyler nominated for Vice-President.]

Steamer *Lexington* burned on Long Island Sound, between New York and Stonington, 140 lives lost.....Jan. 13, 1840

Lieut. Charles Wilkes discovers the antarctic continent, 66° 20' S. lat., 154° 18' E. long.....Jan. 19, 1840

[He coasted westward along this land 70 degrees.]

Washingtonian Temperance Society founded in Baltimore.....1840

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md. Martin Van Buren nominated for President, leaving the States to nominate for Vice-President

May 5, 1840

Sub-treasury or independent treasury bill passed and approved.....July 4, 1840

Britannia, the first regular steam-packet of the Cunard line, arrives at Boston, fourteen days and eight hours from Liverpool.....July 19, 1840

First session adjourns.....July 21, 1840

"Log-cabin" and "Hard-cider" campaign, in the interest of William Henry Harrison, begins.....July, 1840

[Modern methods of conducting a Presidential campaign were now introduced.]

Steamship *Arcadia* arrives at Boston from Liverpool in twelve days and twelve hours, the shortest passage up to that time.....Oct. 17, 1840

Alexander McLeod arrested in the State of New York for complicity in the destruction of the steamer *Caroline*, Dec. 29, 1837.....November, 1840

[Tried and acquitted Oct. 12, 1841.]

Log-cabin, a Whig campaign paper, edited by Horace Greeley, reaches a circulation of 80,000 during the autumn..1840

Fourteenth Presidential election

Nov. 10, 1840

Treaty of commerce between Texas and Great Britain made.....Nov. 14, 1840

Second session assembles....Dec. 7, 1840

Electoral votes counted...Feb. 19, 1841

Twenty-sixth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1841

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION — WHIG, March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1845.

William Henry Harrison, Ohio, President.

John Tyler, Virginia, Vice-President.

Corner-stone of the Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Ill., laid.....April 6, 1841

Twenty-seventh Congress, first session (extra), assembles.....May 31, 1841

Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey, president *pro tem.* of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States until his death, May 22, 1842.

W. P. Mangum, North Carolina, president *pro tem.* of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States from

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May 31, 1842, to the end of President Tyler's term.

Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and pre-emptive rights granted, passed.....July 6, 1841

United States sloop-of-war *Peacock*, of the Wilkes United States exploring expedition, is lost at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon.....July 18, 1841

Sub-treasury or independent treasury act repealed.....Aug. 9, 1841

President Tyler vetoes the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States.....Aug. 16, 1841

Bankruptcy bill passed....Aug. 19, 1841

President Tyler vetoes the Fiscal Corporation bill.....Sept. 9, 1841

Party of British volunteers from Canada carry off Colonel Grogan

Sept. 9, 1841

[This seizure was unauthorized by the British government, and Grogan was promptly released. The seizure, however, caused great excitement.]

Cabinet resigns, except the Secretary of State.....Sept. 11, 1841

[Because of the veto of the Fiscal Corporation bill.]

First session (extra) adjourns

Sept. 13, 1841

President's proclamation forbids American citizens to invade British possessions

Sept. 25, 1841

Failure of the United States Bank under the Pennsylvania charter....Oct. 11, 1841

Brig *Creole*, Ensor, master, sails from Richmond, Va., for New Orleans with merchandise and 135 slaves; some of the slaves attack the captain and crew, and capture the vessel.....Nov. 7, 1841

Second session assembles...Dec. 6, 1841

Joshua R. Giddings, member from Ohio, presents resolutions concerning the brig *Creole* and adverse to slavery

March 21, 1842

Henry Clay resigns from the Senate

March 31, 1842

Influenza, called "la grippe," widely prevalent.....1842

Col. John C. Frémont's first exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains commences.....May 2, 1842

United States exploring expedition under Lieut. Charles Wilkes after a voyage of four years and over 90,000 miles, returns to New York.....June 10, 1842

Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island, caused by the disagreement between the Charter and Suffrage parties

May-June, 1842

Statue of Washington, by Horatio Greenough, placed in the Capitol..1842

Charles Dickens visits the United States

1842

Earliest actual finding of gold in California in Los Angeles district.....1842

"Ashburton treaty" with England for settling the boundaries between Maine and the British provinces, also for suppressing the slave-trade and extradition, negotiated at Washington between Lord Ashburton, special minister of Great Britain, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and signed.....Aug. 9, 1842

End of the Indian war in Florida proclaimed.....Aug. 14, 1842

Ashburton treaty ratified by the Senate, 39 to 9.....Aug. 20, 1842

Beginning of the fiscal year changed from Jan. 1 to July 1 by law of

Aug. 28, 1842

After vetoing two tariff bills, President Tyler signs the third.....Aug. 30, 1842

[The prevailing rate of this tariff was 20 per cent.]

Second session adjourns..Aug. 31, 1842

[It passed ninety-five acts, thirteen joint resolutions, and 189 private bills, sitting 269 days—the longest session since the beginning of Congress.]

William Ellery Channing, Unitarian minister, dies at Bennington, Vt., aged sixty-two.....Oct. 2, 1842

Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, commanding the United States brig *Somers*, while on a short cruise, hangs at the yard-arm Philip Spencer, a midshipman and son of John C. Spencer, then Secretary of War; Samuel Cromwell, a boatswain's mate; and Elijah H. Small, for an alleged conspiracy.....Dec. 1, 1842

Third session assembles....Dec. 5, 1842

Samuel Woodworth (author of the *Old Oaken Bucket*) dies at New York City, aged fifty-seven.....Dec. 9, 1842

Resolutions offered by John M. Botts of Virginia, for the impeachment of President Tyler for gross usurpation of power, wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointments, high crimes and misdemeanors, etc.....Jan. 10, 1843

[Rejected by a vote of 83 to 127.]

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Francis S. Key, author of *Star-Span-
gled Banner*, dies at Baltimore, Md., aged
sixty-four.....Jan. 11, 1843

Com. Isaac Hull dies at Philadelphia,
Pa., aged sixty-eight.....Feb. 13, 1843

Dr. Marcus Whitman, learning of the
intention of the British government to
permanently occupy the Oregon Territory,
and desirous of a personal interview with
the United States government, to give
warning and also to announce the prac-
ticability of overland emigration to that
region, leaves Walla Walla, October,
1842, and reaches Washington, D. C.

March 3, 1843

Bankruptcy act of 1841 repealed

March 3, 1843

Congress appropriates \$30,000 to build
Morse's electric telegraph from Wash-
ington to Baltimore.....March 3, 1843

Twenty-seventh Congress adjourns

March 3, 1843

John Armstrong, Secretary of War,
1812, dies at Red Hook, N. Y., aged
eighty-five.....April 1, 1843

Col. John C. Frémont starts on his sec-
ond exploring expedition with thirty-nine
men.....May, 1843

[Reached Salt Lake, Sept. 6, and the
Pacific coast, at the mouth of the Co-
lumbia River, Nov. 10; returned July,
1844.]

Bunker Hill monument completed and
dedicated.....June 17, 1843

[President Tyler was present, and Daniel
Webster delivered the address.]

National Liberty party, in convention
at Buffalo, N. Y., nominates James G.
Birney for President, and Thomas Morris,
of Ohio, for Vice-President...Aug. 30, 1843

Twenty-eighth Congress, first session,
convenes.....Dec. 4, 1843

John W. Jones, of Virginia, elected
speaker.

Explosion of a large gun, "the Peace-
maker," on the United States war-steamer
Princeton, on the Potomac, carrying, with
many excursionists, the President and sev-
eral of his cabinet; kills Mr. Upshur, Sec-
retary of State, Mr. Gilmer, Secretary
of Navy, David Gardiner, and others, be-
sides wounding twelve of the crew

Feb. 28, 1844

Treaty of annexation with Texas signed

April 12, 1844

[Rejected by the Senate, 35 to 16.]

National Whig Convention at Balti-
more.....May 1, 1844

[Henry Clay, of Kentucky, nominat-
ed for President, and Theodore Freling-
huysen, of New Jersey, for Vice-Presi-
dent.]

Riots in Philadelphia between native
Americans and the Irish...May 6-8, 1844

National Democratic convention at Bal-
timore, Md.....May 27, 1844

[Martin Van Buren, of New York, re-
ceived on the first ballot 146 out of 266
votes, but failed to get the required two-
thirds vote; his name was withdrawn on
the eighth ballot, and James K. Polk, of
Tennessee, was nominated on the ninth;
Silas Wright, of New York, was nomi-
nated for Vice-President, but declined, and
George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was
nominated.]

First telegraphic communications in the
United States during this convention, on
the experimental line erected by the gov-
ernment between Baltimore and Washing-
ton.....May 27, 1844

First session adjourns.....June 17, 1844

"Joe" Smith, the Mormon prophet,
with his brother Hiram, murdered by a
mob at the jail in Carthage, Ill.

June 27, 1844

Treaty with China, of peace, amity, and
commerce.....July 3, 1844

Henry Clay's Alabama letter, publish-
ed in the *North Alabamian*, alienates the
Northern Whigs.....Aug. 16, 1844

Fifteenth Presidential election

Nov. 12, 1844

Second session assembles...Dec. 2, 1844

On motion of John Quincy Adams the
"gag rule," prohibiting the presentation
of abolition petitions, is rescinded, 108 to
88.....Dec. 3, 1844

Samuel Hoar, sent by Massachusetts to
South Carolina in aid of the Massachu-
setts colored citizens imprisoned at
Charleston, S. C., is expelled from Charle-
ston by citizens.....Dec. 5, 1844

Congress appoints the Tuesday follow-
ing the first Monday in November for the
national election day.....Jan. 23, 1845

Electoral votes counted..Feb. 12, 1845

President Tyler vetoes a bill forbidding
the building of any steam-vessel for the
revenue service unless by special appro-
priation.....Feb. 20, 1845

[This bill passed both branches of Con-

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gress over the veto, the first veto over-ruled by Congress.]

Texas annexed by a joint resolution

Feb. 28, 1845

Which the President approves

March 1, 1845

Florida admitted as the twenty-seventh State.....

March 3, 1845

Congress reduces postage on letters to 5 cents within 300 miles, and 10 cents for greater distances.....

March 3, 1845

Twenty-eighth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1845

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMO-

CRATIC, March 4, 1845, to March 3, 1849.

James Knox Polk, Tennessee, President.

George Mifflin Dallas, Pennsylvania, Vice-President.

Mexican minister demands his passport

March 6, 1845

Andrew Jackson, seventh President, dies at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., aged seventy-eight.....

June 8, 1845

By an act of amnesty the Rhode Island legislature releases Thomas W. Dorr, who was under a life sentence for treason

June 27, 1845

Naval school established at Annapolis, Md., while George Bancroft is Secretary of Navy

1845

Annexation ratified by Texas in convention.....

July 4, 1845

Texas in convention adopts a constitution.....

Aug. 27, 1845

Gov. Silas Wright, of New York, proclaims Delaware county in a state of insurrection from anti-rent difficulties

Aug. 27, 1845

Joseph Story, associate judge of the United States Supreme Court, dies at Cambridge, Mass., aged sixty-six

Sept. 10, 1845

Texas State constitution ratified by the people.....

Oct. 13, 1845

Twenty-ninth Congress, first session, assembles.....

Dec. 1, 1845

Texas admitted as the twenty-eighth State.....

Dec. 29, 1845

American army of occupation, Gen. Zachary Taylor, 3,500 strong, reaches the Rio Grande, and takes post opposite Matamoras.....

March 28, 1846

Hostilities begun between Mexico and the United States; a small force of Unit-

ed States troops captured by the Mexicans.....

April 25, 1846

Battle of Palo Alto.....

May 8, 1846

Battle of Resaca de la Palma

May 9, 1846

President Polk, by special message to Congress, announces that war exists by the act of Mexico.....

May 11, 1846

Congress authorizes the President to raise 50,000 men and \$10,000,000 for the war.....

May 13, 1846

Treaty with Great Britain signed, establishing the boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains on the 49th parallel of N. lat., and thus settling the "Oregon difficulty".....

June 15, 1846

Com. John D. Sloat, of the Pacific Squadron, occupies Monterey, Cal., and proclaims the country annexed to the United States.....

July 6, 1846

Congress recedes to Virginia the southern part of the District of Columbia

July 9, 1846

Tariff of 1842 repealed, and a revenue tariff passed (in the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President George M. Dallas)

approved July 30, 1846

"Warehouse system" established by Congress.....

Aug. 6, 1846

Independent treasury system re-enacted

Aug. 6, 1846

Wisconsin authorized to form a constitution and State government.....

Aug. 6, 1846

Bill with the "Wilmot proviso" attached passes the House by 85 to 79 (no vote in the Senate).....

Aug. 8, 1846

Act establishing the Smithsonian Institution approved.....

Aug. 10, 1846

First session adjourns....

Aug. 10, 1846

Brigadier-General Kearny takes peaceable possession of Santa Fé.

Aug. 18, 1846

Gen. Zachary Taylor captures Monterey, Mexico, after a three days' battle or siege

Sept. 24, 1846

Second session assembles... ..

Dec. 7, 1846

Iowa admitted as the twenty-ninth State.....

Dec. 28, 1846

Battle of San Gabriel, Cal., fought

Jan. 8, 1847

Congress authorizes ten additional regiments for the regular army.

Feb. 11, 1847

Battle of Buena Vista.

Feb. 22-23, 1847

Battle of Sacramento.

Feb. 28, 1847

Congress resolves to light with gas the Capitol and Capitol grounds

March 3, 1847

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- Twenty-ninth Congress adjourns
March 3, 1847
- General Scott lands at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 13,000 men.....March 9, 1847
- Vera Cruz surrenders after a bombardment of nine days.....March 29, 1847
- Army moves from Vera Cruz towards the city of Mexico under General Twiggs
April 8, 1847
- Battle of Cerro Gordo...April 18, 1847
- Army enters Puebla.....May 15, 1847
- President Polk visits the Eastern States as far as Augusta, Me., and returns to Washington.....July 7, 1847
- Battles of Contreras and Churubusco
Aug. 20, 1847
- Armistice granted the Mexicans by General Scott..from Aug. 21 to Sept. 7, 1847
- Salt Lake City founded by the Mormons.....1847
- Battle of El Molino del Rey ("The King's Mill").....Sept. 8, 1847
- Fortress of Chapultepec carried by storm, and the city of Mexico occupied by the United States troops.Sept. 13, 1847
- Gen. Zachary Taylor returns to the United States.....November, 1847
- Thirtieth Congress*, first session, assembles.....Dec. 6, 1847
- By resolution Congress authorizes the erection on public grounds in Washington of a monument to George Washington.....Jan. 31, 1848
- Treaty of peace, friendship, limits, claims, etc., between the United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo
Feb. 2, 1848
- John Quincy Adams, sixth President, dies at Washington, aged eighty-one
Feb. 23, 1848
- [Was in his seat in the House when stricken with apoplexy. Feb. 21.]
- John Jacob Astor dies in New York, aged eighty-five.....March 29, 1848
- Congress authorizes a loan of \$16,000,000.....March 31, 1848
- By resolution Congress tenders the congratulations of the people of the United States to the French people on becoming a republic.....April 13, 1848
- Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominates upon the fourth ballot, under the two-thirds rule. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice-President
May 22-26, 1848
- Wisconsin admitted as the thirtieth State by act approved.....May 29, 1848
- Congress appropriates \$25,000 to buy the unpublished papers of James Madison.....May 31, 1848
- Whig National Convention at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the fourth ballot nominates Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President; Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-President
June 7-8, 1848
- Corner-stone of the Washington monument laid at Washington, D. C.
July 4, 1848
- Free-soil National Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., nominates Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.....Aug. 9-10, 1848
- So much of the Cumberland road as lies in Indiana is surrendered to that State by act approved.....Aug. 11, 1848
- Territorial government established in Oregon by act approved.....Aug. 14, 1848
- First session adjourns....Aug. 14, 1848
- Sixteenth Presidential election
Nov. 7, 1848
- Second session assembles..Dec. 4, 1848
- First gold from California (1,804.59 ounces troy, average value per ounce, \$18.05½) deposited at the United States mint by David Carter.....Dec. 8, 1848
- Postal treaty with Great Britain
Dec. 15, 1848
- Electoral votes counted...Feb. 14, 1849
- Act granting swamp lands to the State of Louisiana, approved (see March. 1857)
March 2, 1849
- Territorial government of Minnesota established by act approved.March 3, 1849
- Coinage of the gold dollar and double-eagle authorized.....March 3, 1849
- Department of Interior created by act approved.....March 3, 1849
- Work of census office; previously under Secretary of State, transferred to the Interior by act.....March 3, 1849
- Thirtieth Congress adjourns
March 3, 1849
- SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION — WHIG,
March 5, 1849, to March 3, 1853.
- Zachary Taylor*, Louisiana, President.
Millard Fillmore, New York, Vice-President.

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Gen. William J. Worth, U. S. A., dies at San Antonio, Tex., aged fifty-five

May 7, 1849

Gen. Edmund P. Gaines dies at New Orleans, aged seventy-two. June 6, 1849

James K. Polk, eleventh President, dies at Nashville, Tenn., aged fifty-four

June 15, 1849

President Taylor issues a proclamation against filibustering expeditions to Cuba under Lopez. Aug. 11, 1849

Albert Gallatin, distinguished statesman, dies at Astoria, L. I. . . . Aug. 12, 1849

Thirty-first Congress, first session, assembles. Dec. 3, 1849

Senate strongly Democratic, and in the House the Free-soilers hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Whigs. After sixty-three ballots for speaker, Dec. 22, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, chosen by a plurality of 102 to 99 for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Organization of the House not completed until. Jan. 11, 1850

Henry Clay introduces six resolutions as a basis for compromise of the slavery controversy. Jan. 29, 1850

[These resolutions related to—First, admission of California as a free State; second, territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without conditions as to slavery; third, boundaries of Texas; fourth, payment of Texas debt; fifth, suppression of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; sixth, fugitive slave laws.]

Clay advocates his resolutions in the Senate. Feb. 5-6, 1850

Resolution of Congress for purchasing the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address. Feb. 12, 1850

Abolitionists attacked by Daniel Webster in debating the compromise bill

March 7, 1850

[This speech much weakened Webster's influence at the North.]

John C. Calhoun, statesman and member of the Senate, dies at Washington, aged sixty-eight. March 31, 1850

Bulwer-Clayton treaty with Great Britain, for a joint occupancy of the proposed ship-canal through Central America, signed. April 19, 1850

After a debate of over two months. Clay's compromise resolutions are referred to a committee of thirteen, with Clay as chairman. April 19, 1850

Collins line of steamers between Great Britain and the United States goes into operation. April 27, 1850

Committee on the compromise resolutions submits an elaborate series of bills embodying the substance of the resolutions of Jan. 29. May 8, 1850

[These several bills are known as the compromise or "omnibus" bill; the last passed Sept. 20.]

Narcisso Lopez, a South American adventurer, makes a filibustering expedition to Cuba from New Orleans in the steamer *Creole*, and lands at Cardenas, May 19, with about 600 men; is repuled and retires to the steamer with a loss of thirty killed and wounded; is pursued by the Spanish war-steamer *Pizarro* to Key West, where he escapes. May 21, 1850

Advance, 140 tons, and *Rescue*, 90 tons, equipped by Henry Grinnell, of New York, to search for Sir John Franklin, sail from New York City, under Lieut. E. J. De Haven, with Dr. Elisha Kent Kane as surgeon. May 23, 1850

President Taylor dies at Washington, aged sixty-six. July 9, 1850

Vice-President Fillmore takes the oath of office as President. July 10, 1850

William R. King, of Alabama, president *pro tem.* of the Senate. July 11, 1850

Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, signed Dec. 20, 1849; ratified. . . . Aug. 24, 1850

Territory of Utah created, and territorial government established

Sept. 9, 1850

Territorial government established in New Mexico. Sept. 9, 1850

California admitted as the thirty-first State, her constitution excluding slavery

Sept. 9, 1850

Northern and western boundaries of Texas established. Texas cedes all claim to territory beyond this boundary, and relinquishes all claim for debt, compensation, or indemnity for the surrender of all United States property; \$10,000,000 to be paid by the United States government in stocks bearing 5 per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years

Sept. 9, 1850

Amendments of great stringency to the fugitive slave laws of Feb. 12, 1793, pass the House by 109 to 75, Sept. 12, 1850; approved. Sept. 18, 1850

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Slave-trade suppressed from Jan. 1, 1851, in the District of Columbia, by act approved.....Sept. 20, 1850

Flogging abolished in the navy and on vessels of commerce by act approved

Sept. 28, 1850

Act granting swamp lands to Arkansas and other States, approved (see March 3, 1857).....Sept. 28, 1850

First session (302 days) adjourns

Sept. 30, 1850

[This session the longest up to this time.]

City council of Chicago passes a resolution nullifying the fugitive slave law, and releasing the police from obedience to it.....Oct. 22, 1850

[They subsequently reconsidered it.]

Second session assembles...Dec. 2, 1850

British consul at Charleston, S. C., in a communication to the governor, calls attention to the State law under which a class (negroes) of her Majesty's subjects, entering the ports of South Carolina on the guarantee of a national treaty, in trading vessels or in distress, are taken from the protection of the British flag and imprisoned, and hopes that the State will abrogate such portion of the law as applies to British subjects..Dec. 14, 1850

John James Audubon, distinguished ornithologist, dies near New York City, aged seventy-one.....Jan. 27, 1851

President Fillmore issues a proclamation relative to the rescue of Shadrach, a negro, at Boston, Mass., who had been arrested as a fugitive slave, Feb. 15, 1851, calling on all officers and citizens to aid in recapturing him, and commanding the arrest of all persons aiding in his escape

Feb. 18, 1851

Letter postage reduced to 3 cents for 3,000 miles or less, if prepaid, and 5 cents if not; over 3,000 miles double rate. Coinage of 3-cent pieces authorized

March 3, 1851

Congress authorizes the President to employ a public vessel, then cruising in the Mediterranean, to convey to the United States Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity, if they wish to emigrate to the United States, and if the Sultan of Turkey will consent

March 3, 1851

Thirty-first Congress adjourns

March 3, 1851

[At this time it was decided that Congress expires at noon on the fourth day of March.]

Com. James Barron dies at Norfolk, Va., aged eighty-three.....April 21, 1851

President Fillmore issues a proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition against Cuba, and the ship *Cleopatra*, with military supplies for that island, is seized.....April 25, 1851

First train on the Erie Railway, New York to Dunkirk.....April 28, 29, 1851

Extension of the United States Capitol; corner-stone laid by the President; oration by Daniel Webster.....July 4, 1851

[Extension finished, November, 1867.]

General Lopez's second expedition against Cuba.....Aug. 3, 1851

Louis Kossuth and suite received on the United States war steamer *Mississippi* at the Dardanelles.....Sept. 10, 1851

James Fenimore Cooper, author, dies at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged sixty-two

Sept. 14, 1851

Hudson River Railroad opened from New York to Albany.....Oct. 8, 1851

Kossuth leaves the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar and embarks on the *Madrid*, an English passenger steamer, for Southampton, England.....Oct. 15, 1851

President Fillmore issues a proclamation forbidding military expeditions into Mexico.....Oct. 22, 1851

Grinnell expedition, sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, May, 1850, returns to New York.....October, 1851

Thirty-second Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 1, 1851

Speaker of the House, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Kossuth arrives at New York from England.....Dec. 5, 1851

Resolution of welcome to Louis Kossuth by Congress approved.....Dec. 15, 1851

Henry Clay resigns his seat in the Senate (to take effect September, 1852)

Dec. 17, 1851

A fire in the library of Congress destroys 35,000 of its 55,000 volumes

Dec. 24, 1851

Kossuth arrives at Washington, D. C., on the invitation of Congress

Dec. 30, 1851

A memorial presented to the Senate from citizens of the United States (about 160 in number), captured by the Spanish

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government in Cuba while engaged in the expedition of Lopez, sent to Spain as prisoners, and there liberated by Queen Isabella II., asking Congress for transportation to the United States....Jan. 7, 1852

Congress appropriates \$6,000 to return them to the United States..Feb. 10, 1852

Congress appropriates \$72,500 for the repair of the Congressional Library

March 19, 1852
Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore, the two-thirds rule governing

June 1, 1852
[Four principal candidates for the Presidency at this convention were Gen. Lewis Cass, Michigan; James Buchanan, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. William L. Marcy, New York, and Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois. On the thirty-fifth ballot the name of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was first presented and received 15 votes, and on the forty-ninth ballot he was nominated, receiving 282 votes. William R. King, of Alabama, nominated for Vice-President.]

Whig National Presidential Convention meets at Baltimore.....June 16, 1852

[Candidates for the Presidency were Millard Fillmore, New York; Gen. Winfield Scott, Virginia; and Daniel Webster, Massachusetts. On the first ballot Fillmore had 133 votes, Scott 131, and Webster 29; these proportions were maintained very steadily until the fifty-third ballot, when General Scott received 159 votes to 112 for Fillmore, and 21 for Webster. William A. Graham, North Carolina, was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President.]

Henry Clay dies at Washington, D. C., aged seventy-five.....June 29, 1852

Branch of the United States mint established at San Francisco, Cal.

July 3, 1852
Free-soil convention at Pittsburg, Pa.

Aug. 11, 1852
[Named John P. Hale, New Hampshire, for President, and George W. Julian, Indiana, for Vice-President.]

First session adjourns (after a session of 275 days).....Aug. 31, 1852

Daniel Webster dies at Marshfield, Mass., aged seventy.....Oct. 24, 1852

Seventeenth Presidential election takes place.....Nov. 2, 1852

Second session assembles...Dec. 6, 1852

Caloric ship *Ericsson* makes a trial-trip from New York to the Potomac

Jan. 11, 1853

Congress transfers all that portion of the Cumberland road which lies between Springfield, O., and the western boundary of that State to Ohio, by act approved

Jan. 20, 1853

Electoral vote counted....Feb. 9, 1853
Coinage of \$3 gold pieces authorized, and the weight of the half-dollar fixed at 192 gr., and the quarter-dollar, the dime, and half-dime at proportionate amounts, by act approved.....Feb. 21, 1853

Territory of Washington formed by act approved.....March 2, 1853

Congress authorizes a survey for a railway from the Mississippi to the Pacific

March 3, 1853

Thirty-second Congress adjourns

March 3, 1853

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1857.

Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, President.

William R. King, Alabama, Vice-President.

Oath of office is administered to the Vice-President-elect by United States Consul Sharkey, at Cumbre, near Matanzas, on the island of Cuba..March 24, 1853

[A special act of Congress authorized Mr. Sharkey to do this.]

Wm. R. King, thirteenth Vice-President of the United States, dies at Cahawba, Ala., aged sixty-seven.....April 18, 1853

Kane sails from New York in the brig *Advance*, under the auspices of the United States navy, in search of Sir John Franklin.....May 30, 1853

Kosztka affair, at Smyrna, Turkey

June 21, 1853

Com. M. C. Perry, a brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, with a fleet of seven vessels, proceeds to Japan with a letter from President Fillmore to the tycoon, soliciting a treaty. Commodore Perry arrives at the bay of Yedo.....July 14, 1853

World's Fair, Crystal Palace, opening at New York City; President Pierce present.....July 14, 1853

William Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.....July, 1853

Thirty-third Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 5, 1853

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James Gadsden, of South Carolina, minister to Mexico, by treaty purchases her territory south of the Gila River, now known as the "Gadsden purchase," and included in Arizona, containing 45,535 square miles, for \$10,000,000. Treaty and purchase approved.....Dec. 30, 1853

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, introduces a bill in the Senate, organizing the Territory of Nebraska.....Jan. 4, 1854

A. Dixon, of Kentucky, gives notice of an amendment exempting the Territory from the Missouri compromise prohibiting slavery.....Jan. 16, 1854

Proclamation of President Pierce against the invasion of Mexico (called out by Walker's expedition into Sonora and Lower California).....Jan. 18, 1854

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, reports a bill creating two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska, of the same territory as the former Nebraska bill, with a section virtually repealing the compromise of 1820

Jan. 23, 1854

United States steamer *Black Warrior* seized by the Cuban authorities at Havana

Feb. 28, 1854

Kansas-Nebraska bill passes the Senate, 37 to 14.....March 3, 1854

First treaty between the United States and Japan, of peace, amity, and commerce, concluded and signed at Kanawaga, Japan.....March 31, 1854

[Two ports of entry opened to the United States, Hakodadi and Simoda.]

Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society organized by Eli Thayer, and incorporated (to aid emigration to Kansas)

April 20, 1854

Kansas-Nebraska bill taken up in the House.....May 8, 1854

Bill passes the House as an original measure, by 112 to 99.....May 24, 1854

It passes the Senate, 35 to 13, and approved.....May 30, 1854

[The Missouri Compromise measures of 1820 repealed by section 14 of this act.]

President Pierce issues a proclamation against the invasion of Cuba

May 31, 1854

Anthony Burns, arrested as a slave at Boston, Mass., is taken by the revenue cutter *Morris*, by order of President Pierce, conveyed to Norfolk, Va., and delivered to his alleged master, a Mr. Suttle

June 2, 1854

Treaty with Great Britain, reciprocity; the fishery difficulty settled..June 5, 1854

George N. Hollins, commander of the ship *Cyane*, bombards and destroys the small town of Greytown on the Mosquito coast, Central America.....June 13, 1854

[This was an attempt to obtain redress for a personal insult to one of the officers of the government, and to enforce a claim of \$24,000 indemnity.]

Merrimac, a new steam war-frigate, launched at the Charleston navy-yard

June 14, 1854

[This was one of the vessels seized by the Confederates at the Norfolk navy-yard, April, 1861.]

Medal presented to Captain Ingraham, U. S. N., by a resolution of Congress, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained of his gallant and judicious conduct on July 2, 1853, in rescuing Martin Koszta from illegal seizure and imprisonment on board the Austrian brig *Huzzar*, approved.....Aug. 4, 1854

First session adjourns....Aug. 7, 1854

Ostend manifesto issued..Oct. 18, 1854

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed governor of Kansas by President Pierce.....1854

Second session assembles..Dec. 4, 1854

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate

Dec. 5, 1854

Congress assents to the cession by Massachusetts to New York of "Boston Corner," the southwesterly corner of Berkshire county, approved..Jan. 3, 1855

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands discussed in Congress (strongly opposed by England).....January, 1855

Panama Railroad completed; first train from ocean to ocean.....Jan. 28, 1855

Rights of citizenship secured to children of citizens born in foreign territory by an act approved.....Feb. 10, 1855

Grade of lieutenant-general by brevet revived by a resolution approved

Feb. 15, 1855

[This rank was immediately conferred upon Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott.]

Right of way granted to Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy for a line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific by an act approved..Feb. 17, 1855

Thirty-third Congress adjourns

March 3, 1855

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Governor Reeder, of Kansas, removed by President Pierce; Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, appointed in his place

July 28, 1855

William Walker lands in Nicaragua with 160 men.....Sept. 3, 1855

Col. Henry L. Kinney made civil and military governor of Greytown, Nicaragua, by citizens.....Sept. 12, 1855

Expedition in search of Dr. Kane, under Lieutenant Hartstene, U. S. N., finds at the Isle of Disco, Greenland, Kane and his companions, who had left the ship in the ice, May 17, and reached Disco, Aug. 8.....Sept. 13, 1855

This expedition returns to New York City.....Oct. 11, 1855

Thirty-fourth Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 3, 1855

After a contest of nine weeks, on the 133d ballot, Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is elected (Feb. 2, 1856) speaker by a plurality of three votes over William Aiken, of South Carolina.

[This session was the stormiest ever held.]

Proclamation of President Pierce against the invasion of Nicaragua

Dec. 8, 1855

President Pierce, in special message, recognizes the pro-slavery legislature of the Territory of Kansas, and calls the attempt to establish a free-State government an act of rebellion....Jan. 24, 1856

President Pierce by proclamation warns all persons against unlawful combinations against the constituted authorities of Kansas.....Feb. 11, 1856

American National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., on the first formal ballot nominates Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President

Feb. 22, 1856

Capture and sack of Lawrence, Kan., by the pro-slavery party....May 21, 1856

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, beaten down in the Senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, because of his speech, "The Crime against Kansas".....May 22, 1856

House committee recommends the expulsion of Brooks and censure of Keitt, but the resolution fails, 121 to 95 (two-thirds required); Brooks and Keitt resign.....June 2, 1856

Democratic National Convention meets at Cincinnati, O.....June 3, 1856

[James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, nominated for President on the seventeenth ballot, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Franklin Pierce and Stephen A. Douglas were also candidates for the Presidency, but were withdrawn on the fifteenth and sixteenth ballots.]

First Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia.....June 17, 1856

[On the first formal ballot John Charles Frémont, of California, was nominated for President, 329 votes to 37 for McLean, of Ohio, and one for W. H. Seward; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President.]

John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, appointed governor of Kansas, in place of Shannon.....July 1, 1856

Committee appointed by the House, March 19, 1856, consisting of John Sherman, of Ohio; William A. Howard, of Michigan, and M. Oliver, of Missouri, to inquire into the Kansas troubles, reports: First, that the election held by the free-State party was not illegal; second, that the elections under the alleged territorial laws were carried by invaders from Missouri; third, that the alleged territorial legislature was illegal; fourth, that its acts were intended for unlawful ends; fifth that neither of the delegates to Congress was entitled to a seat; sixth, that no election could be held without a new census, a stringent election law, impartial judges of election, and United States troops at every polling place; seventh, that the constitution framed by the convention embodies the will of the majority of the people.....July 1, 1856

[Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, made a minority report.]

Grand jury at Washington indicts Preston S. Brooks for assault and battery upon Charles Sumner, June 22; on trial Brooks admits the facts, and is fined \$300

July 8, 1856

Preston S. Brooks challenges to a duel Anson Burlingame, member from Massachusetts. Mr. Burlingame in reply agrees to meet him at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on July 26, at noon, when differences between them can be adjusted. Burlingame leaves Washington for the

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rendezvous; Brooks declines to pursue the matter further.....July 21, 1856

Preston S. Brooks and L. M. Keitt are returned to Congress from South Carolina July 28, 1856

First session adjourns.....Aug. 18, 1856

Army appropriation bill failing to pass, owing to a proviso that the army be not used to aid the pro-slavery legislature of Kansas, an extra session of Congress is called for Aug. 21.....Aug. 19, 1856

Second session (extra) convenes

Aug. 21, 1856

Governor of Kansas proclaims the Territory in insurrection.....Aug. 25, 1856

Army appropriation bill passes without the proviso.....Aug. 30, 1856

Second session (ten days) adjourns

Aug. 30, 1856

[The shortest session of any Congress.]

Whig National Convention meets at Baltimore.....Sept. 17, 1856

[It adopted the nominees of the American party for President, Fillmore and Donelson. Last appearance of the Whig party in politics.]

Eighteenth Presidential election held

Nov. 4, 1856

Third session convenes....Dec. 1, 1856

Dispersion of the free-State legislature at Topeka, Kansas, by Federal troops

Jan. 6, 1857

Electoral votes counted..Feb. 11, 1857

Death of Elisha Kent Kane (arctic explorer), at Havana, Cuba, aged thirty-five

Feb. 16, 1857

Act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands selected under act of March 2, 1849, which granted to the State of Louisiana all such lands found unfit for cultivation, and under act of Sept. 28, 1850, which made similar grants to Arkansas and other States; approved.....March 3, 1857

Act passed materially reducing duties

March 3, 1857

Thirty-fourth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1857

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1857, to March 3, 1861.

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, President.

John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Vice-President.

Chief-Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, delivers his decision in the Dred Scott case.....March 6, 1857

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, appointed governor of Kansas, in place of Geary, of Pennsylvania, resigned

April, 1857

Second treaty with Japan; the third port, Nagasaki, opened to the United States.....June 17, 1857

Shore end of the Atlantic submarine telegraph cable is fixed by the United States steam-frigate *Niagara* at Valencia Bay, Ireland.....Aug. 5, 1857

Cable breaks after paying out 335 miles Aug. 11, 1857

[It was abandoned until the next year.]

Brigham Young, governor of Utah, by proclamation forbids any armed force coming into Salt Lake City, and orders the troops in readiness to repel such invasion and declares martial law

Sept. 15, 1857

Mountain Meadow (Utah) massacre

Sept. 18, 1857

Mormons attack the government trains and destroy seventy-eight wagons

Oct. 5, 1857

Great financial distress; banks in New York City and Boston suspend

Oct. 13-14, 1857

President Buchanan removes Brigham Young, and appoints Alfred Cumming, of the United States army, as governor of Utah.....1857

William Walker makes his third filibustering expedition to Nicaragua from New Orleans.....Nov. 11, 1857

Lands on the Nicaraguan coast with 400 men.....Nov. 25, 1857

Commodore Paulding, of the United States navy, arrests Walker at Greytown, Nicaragua, and he is taken to New York as prisoner.....Dec. 3, 1857

Thirty-fifth Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 7, 1857

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate opposes forcing the Lecompton constitution on Kansas.....Dec. 9, 1857

[He thus parted from the Southern Democracy.]

Robert J. Walker, governor of Kansas, resigns.....Dec. 15, 1857

The House of Representatives meet for the first time in the new hall of repre-

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representatives in the south wing of the extension.....Dec. 16, 1857

[By an act approved July 2, 1864, the old hall of representatives was set apart as a national statuary hall, and each State invited to furnish in marble or bronze statues of two of its most distinguished citizens.]

James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, makes a "memorable speech" in the Senate in reply to W. H. Seward

March 4, 1858

[In this speech originated the term "mud-sills of society."]

President Buchanan issues a proclamation respecting the Mormon rebellion in Utah.....April 6, 1858

Thomas H. Benton dies at Washington, aged seventy-six.....April 10, 1858

An act to admit Kansas under the Le-compton constitution.....May 4, 1858

Minnesota admitted as the thirty-second State.....May 11, 1858

Congress authorizes a loan of \$20,000,000.....June 14, 1858

First session adjourns.....June 14, 1858

Second treaty with China of peace, amity, and commerce.....June 18, 1858

Debates in the senatorial contest in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas during

June and July, 1858

Remains of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, buried at New York, 1831, taken up and conveyed to Virginia.....July 2, 1858

Lecompton constitution for Kansas rejected by the people of Kansas, 11,088 to 1,788.....Aug. 2, 1858

Atlantic submarine telegraph completed.....Aug. 5, 1858

First message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.....Aug. 16, 1858

[After twenty-three days, 400 messages having been transmitted, the cable lost its conducting power.]

Seizure of the *Echo*, a slaver, with 318 slaves, by the United States brig *Dolphin*, Lieut. John H. Maffit commanding

Aug. 21, 1858

Fifteen hundred United States troops leave Fort Laramie for the suppression of Mormon troubles in Utah

September, 1858

Crystal Palace burned in New York

Oct. 5, 1858

First mail overland from San Francisco reaches St. Louis, twenty-four days eighteen hours in transit.....Oct. 9, 1858

Donati's comet, first appearing in June, attains its greatest brilliancy

Oct 9, 1858

President Buchanan issues a proclamation respecting an apprehended invasion of Nicaragua.....Oct. 30, 1858

Grand Jury of Columbia, S. C., refuses to indict the crew of the slaver *Echo*

Nov. 30, 1858

Second session assembles..Dec. 6, 1858

Senate leaves the old to occupy the new Senate chamber in the north wing of the extension.....Jan. 4, 1859

A bill presented in the Senate giving the President \$30,000,000 to purchase Cuba

Jan. 24, 1859

William H. Prescott, author, dies at Boston, Mass., aged sixty-three

Jan. 28, 1859

Oregon admitted as the thirty-third State.....Feb. 14, 1859

Daniel E. Sickles, Congressman from New York, kills Philip Barton Key at Washington for adultery with his wife

Feb. 27, 1859

Thirty-fifth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1859

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles begun at Washington, D. C.....April 4, 1859

[It lasted eighteen days and resulted in his acquittal.]

A rich gold mine opened in Colorado, on the north fork of Clear Creek, by John H. Gregory.....May 10, 1859

Unexampled frost prevails throughout the northern United States night of

June 4, 1859

M. Blondin for the first time crosses the Niagara River just below the falls on a tight-rope.....June 30, 1859

San Juan islands occupied by General Harney, U. S. A. (though claimed by Great Britain as belonging to Vancouver Island).....July 9, 1859

Little John, a negro, arrested at Oberlin, O., as a slave, and rescued at Wellington.....Sept. 13, 1859

Senator David C. Broderick, of California, mortally wounded in a duel with Judge Terry near Lake Merced, Cal., Sept. 13, dies.....Sept. 16, 1859

United States steamship *Niagara* sails from Charleston, S. C., for Liberia, Africa,

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with the negroes taken from the slaver
Echo; 271 are returned out of 318

Sept. 20, 1850

Jefferson Davis addresses the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi in behalf of slavery and the extension of slave territory.....October, 1850

Brown's insurrection at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.....Oct. 16-18, 1859

Gen. Winfield Scott is ordered to the Pacific coast in view of the British claims to San Juan; he arrives at Portland, Or.

Oct. 29, 1859

Washington Irving dies at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged seventy-six.....Nov. 28, 1859

John Brown hanged at Charleston, W. Va.....Dec. 2, 1859

Thirty-sixth Congress, first session, assembles.....Dec. 5, 1859

Green, Copeland, Cook, and Coppoc, Harper's Ferry insurgents, hanged

Dec. 16, 1859

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, introduces a resolution in the House that no one who has approved Helper's *The Impending Crisis* was fit to be speaker

December, 1859

House adopts resolutions offered by John Covode, of Pennsylvania, for a committee to investigate the conduct of the President.....March 5, 1860

A. C. Stephens and Albert Hazlett hanged at Charlestown, W. Va.

March 16, 1860

[These were the last of the prisoners captured at Harper's Ferry in the John Brown insurrection.]

National Democratic Convention meets in Charlestown, S. C.....April 23, 1860

After much discord the Southern members secede, and the convention, after fifty-seven ballottings without nominating, adjourns to meet at Baltimore June 18

May 3, 1860

Constitutional Union party holds a national convention in Baltimore

May 9, 1860

[John Bell, of Tennessee, and Samuel Houston, of Texas, were the candidates for nomination; on the second ballot Bell received 138 votes and Houston 69. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, unanimously nominated for Vice-President.]

Morrill tariff bill passes the House

May 10, 1860

[It was protective, the duties being high

and specific; it passed the Senate after the Southern members withdrew; approved March 2, 1861.]

Japanese embassy, numbering seventy-two, of all grades, arrive at Hampton Roads, and reaches Washington

May 14, 1860

National Republican Convention meets at Chicago.....May 16, 1860

[All the free States were strongly represented, besides delegates from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, District of Columbia; and Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was chosen president; convention decided that a majority nominate; platform protested against the indefinite extension of slavery in the Territories, but proposed no interference with it in the States. Balloting began May 18, with 465 delegates; necessary to a choice, 233.

Candidates were Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; William H. Seward, of New York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania (withdrew after the first ballot), Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and Edward Bates, of Maryland. Mr. Seward received on the first ballot 173½ votes; second, 184½; third, 180; Mr. Lincoln, first ballot, 102 votes; second, 181; third, 231½; changes then made gave Mr. Lincoln 354 votes. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot.]

Southern seceders from the Charleston Democratic Convention meet at Richmond, Va., and adjourn to await the decision of the Baltimore Convention. June 11, 1860

Seceders, with the rejected delegates, meet at Baltimore.....June 18, 1860

[Twenty-one States were represented by 105 delegates. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was nominated for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President, June 23.]

National Democratic Convention assembles at Baltimore pursuant to adjournment.....June 18, 1860

After some days of debate over credentials of delegates, many delegates withdraw, and the chairman, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, resigns. David Tod, of Ohio, is chosen chairman, and balloting begins.....June 22, 1860

[On the second ballot Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, received 181½ votes. Ben-

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jamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was nominated for Vice-President, but declined, and the national committee nominated Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.]

A loan of \$21,000,000 authorized by Congress..... June 22, 1860

Homestead bill vetoed by the President
June 22, 1860

[Senate fails to pass it over the veto by three votes.]

First session adjourns.... June 25, 1860

Steamship *Great Eastern* sails from England, June 17, reaching New York in eleven days, two hours..... June 28, 1860

Kansas elects a convention to draft a second constitution; it meets

July 5, 1860

[Under this, the Wyandotte constitution, prohibiting slavery, Kansas was afterwards admitted.]

Lady Elgin, a steamer on Lake Michigan, sunk by collision with the schooner *Augusta*..... morning of Sept. 8, 1860

[Out of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost.]

William Walker, Nicaraguan filibuster, captured and shot at Truxillo, Nicaragua
Sept. 12, 1860

Prince of Wales arrives at Detroit, Mich., from Canada..... Sept. 21, 1860

After visiting Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, he embarks for England from Portland, Me.

Oct. 20, 1860

Nineteenth Presidential election held

Nov. 6, 1860

Second session assembles... Dec. 3, 1860

President's message contends that the South has no legal right to secede, and the government no power to prevent secession..... Dec. 4, 1860

A special committee of thirty-three, one from each State, appointed by the House upon the condition of the country

Dec. 4, 1860

[This committee submitted five propositions, Jan. 14, 1861; but one, that proposing a Constitutional amendment, ever reached the Senate.]

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of Treasury, resigns..... Dec. 10, 1860

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State, resigns because the President refused to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, S. C..... Dec. 14, 1860

A loan of \$10,000,000 authorized by Congress..... Dec. 17, 1860

Senate appoints a committee of thirteen upon the condition of the country, and to report a plan on adjusting the difficulty

Dec. 18, 1860

[On Dec. 31 the chairman reported that the committee were unable to agree.]

John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, speaks for union in the Senate, and offers resolutions for amending the Constitution

Dec. 18, 1860

[These resolutions, known as the Crittenden compromise measure of 1860-61, proposed to restore the compromise of 1820, and strengthen the fugitive slave law of 1850. They were rejected after a continued debate by 19 to 20, March 2, 1861.]

State of South Carolina unanimously passes the ordinance of secession

Dec. 20, 1860

Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, and James L. Orr, appointed commissioners by South Carolina to treat for the possession of United States property within the limits of South Carolina.. Dec. 21, 1860

[On their arrival at Washington they addressed a diplomatic letter to the President, Dec. 28. The President replied, Dec. 30, but persistently refused to receive them officially.]

Maj. Robert Anderson, in command at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, abandons that fort and, with its garrison, consisting of seven officers, sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates, and thirteen musicians, occupies Fort Sumter..... night of Dec. 26, 1860

Ralph Farnham, last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, dies at Acton, N. H., aged 104½..... Dec. 27, 1860

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie seized by South Carolina State troops

Dec. 27, 1860

United States arsenal, with 75,000 stands of arms, seized by South Carolina State troops at Charleston

Dec. 30, 1860

Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, answers the plea of Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, in the Senate for the right of secession..... Jan. 2, 1861

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, Ga., seized by Georgia State troops..... Jan. 3, 1861

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United States arsenal seized at Mount Vernon, Ala., by the Alabama State troops.....Jan. 4, 1861

Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, seized by the Alabama State troops.....Jan. 5, 1861

Fernando Wood, mayor of New York, recommends secession to the common council.....Jan. 6, 1861

United States arsenal at Apalachicola, Fla., seized by the Florida State troops

Jan. 6, 1861

Fort Marion and Fort St. Augustine, Fla., seized by Florida State troops

Jan. 7, 1861

Robert Toombs, Senator from Georgia, delivers his last speech in the Senate

Jan. 7, 1861

Star of the West, sent by the United States government to reinforce Fort Sumter with 200 men under Lieut. Charles R. Wood of the 9th Infantry, is fired on from Morris Island and forced to retire

Jan. 9, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Mississippi adopted in convention, 84 to 15

Jan. 9, 1861

Fort Johnston seized by citizens of Smithville, N. C.....Jan. 9, 1861

Fort Caswell seized by citizens of Smithville and Wilmington, N. C...Jan. 10, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Florida adopted in convention, 62 to 7

Jan. 10, 1861

United States arsenal and barracks at Baton Rouge, La., seized by Louisiana State troops.....Jan. 10, 1861

Fort Jackson and Fort Philips, below New Orleans, seized by Louisiana State troops.....Jan. 11, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Alabama adopted in convention, 61 to 39

Jan. 11, 1861

Florida demands the surrender of Fort Pickens, at the entrance of Pensacola Bay, Florida, with the garrison of eighty-one men, under Lieutenant Slemmer; refused

Jan. 12, 1861

Fort Taylor, Key West, garrisoned by United States troops.....Jan. 14, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Georgia adopted in convention, 208 to 89...Jan. 19, 1861

United States Senators Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Stephen R. Mallory and David

L. Yulee, of Florida, withdraw from the Senate with speeches of defiance

Jan. 21, 1861

United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by Georgia troops....Jan. 24, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Louisiana adopted in convention, 113 to 17

Jan. 26, 1861

Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, withdraws from the Senate in a speech of defiance

Jan. 28, 1861

Kansas admitted as the thirty-fourth State.....Jan. 29, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Texas adopted in convention, 166 to 7.....Feb. 1, 1861

Peace conference held at Washington, D. C., at the request of the legislature of Virginia.....Feb. 4, 1861

[Twenty-one States represented; ex-President Tyler chosen president. It adjourned Feb. 27, after proposing amendments to the Constitution, which were offered in the Senate March 2, and rejected by a vote of 3 to 34.]

United States Senators Judah P. Benjamin and John Slidell, of Louisiana, withdraw from the Senate with speeches

Feb. 4, 1861

Confederate Congress meets at Montgomery, Ala.....Feb. 4, 1861

Choctaw nation adheres to the Confederate States.....Feb. 7, 1861

Congress authorizes a loan of \$25,000,000.....Feb. 8, 1861

United States arsenal seized at Little Rock, Ark., by the State troops

Feb. 8, 1861

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President, by the Confederate Congress.....Feb. 9, 1861

Electoral vote counted....Feb. 13, 1861

United States arsenal and barracks seized at San Antonio by the Texas State troops.....Feb. 16, 1861

United States military posts in Texas surrendered to the State by General Twiggs, U. S. A.....Feb. 18, 1861

Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederacy.....Feb. 18, 1861

Territorial government established in Colorado.....Feb. 28, 1861

Gen. D. E. Twiggs dismissed from the army.....March 1, 1861

Territorial government established in Dakota and Nevada.....March 2, 1861

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[No restrictions as to slavery in the acts establishing these governments.]

Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to Mr. Seward, submits four plans of dealing with the seceding States: First, by conciliation, as proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the peace convention; second, collect duties on foreign goods outside the ports of the seceding States and blockade them; third, conquer the seceding States (which will take 300,000 men) and hold them as conquered provinces; or, fourth, say to the seceding States, "Wayward sisters, go in peace".....March 3, 1861

Thirty-sixth Congress adjourns

March 4, 1861

NINETEENTH ADMINISTRATION — REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, President.

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Vice-President.

State of Louisiana seizes the bullion in the New Orleans mint, \$536,000, for the Confederate government....March 7, 1861

John Forsyth, of Alabama, and Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, present credentials as commissioners of the Confederate States to the Secretary of State

March 12, 1861

He declines official intercourse with them.....March 15, 1861

Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard summons Fort Sumter to surrender..April 11, 1861

Fire opened on Fort Sumter on the morning of.....April 12, 1861

[First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin, a Virginian, seventy-five years of age.]

Fort Sumter surrenders on

Sunday, April 14, 1861

President by proclamation calls for 75,000 troops, and convenes Congress for July 4.....April 15, 1861

Governor of North Carolina refuses to furnish quota of militia (two regiments) to the United States.....April 15, 1861

Forts Caswell and Johnston, of North Carolina, taken possession of by State troops.....April 16, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Virginia, adopted in convention by 88 to 55

April 17, 1861

Governor of Missouri refuses to furnish quota of militia (four regiments) to the United States.....April 17, 1861

United States armory at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., abandoned and burned by its garrison.....April 18, 1861

United States arsenal seized at Liberty, Mo., by State troops.....April 18, 1861

Conflict between the 6th Massachusetts and mob in Baltimore, Md...April 19, 1861

President proclaims the blockade of all ports of the seceding States

April 19, 1861

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's command arrives at Annapolis, Md....April 20, 1861

United States officers seized at San Antonio, Tex., as prisoners of war

April 23, 1861

Governor of Arkansas refuses to furnish quota of militia (one regiment) to United States.....April 23, 1861

John A. Campbell, of Alabama, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, resigns about

May 1, 1864

[Campbell alone of the three Southern justices joined the Confederacy. He became assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States; died 1889.]

President Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, and adds 22,714 men to the regular army and 18,000 to the navy.....May 3, 1861

United States ordnance stores seized at Kansas City.....May 4, 1861

Ordinance of secession of Arkansas adopted in convention by 69 to 1

May 6, 1861

President proclaims martial law and suspends the *habeas corpus* in Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa

May 10, 1861

Baltimore, Md., occupied by United States troops.....May 13, 1861

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, U. S. A., assumes command of the Department of the Ohio, embracing a portion of West Virginia.....May 13, 1861

Engagement at Sewell's Point, Va.

May 18-19, 1861

Ordinance of secession of North Carolina adopted in convention, vote unanimous.....May 21, 1861

United States troops advance into Virginia and occupy Arlington Heights and Alexandria.....May 24, 1861

Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of the New York Fire Zouaves, shot at Alexandria, Va.

May 24, 1861

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- Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., assumes command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia.....May 28, 1861
- Grafton, W. Va., occupied by United States troops.....May 30, 1861
- Ordinance of secession of the State of Tennessee adopted by the legislature
June 8, 1861
- Virginia State troops transferred to the Confederate government.....June 8, 1861
- Engagement at Big Bethel, Va.
June 10, 1861
- Governor of Missouri calls for 50,000 State militia to repel invasion
June 12, 1861
- Harper's Ferry abandoned by the Confederates.....June 15, 1861
- General Banks arrests George P. Kane, chief of police, at Baltimore
June 27, 1861
- And police commissioners..July 1, 1861
- Western Department constituted
July 3, 1861
- Thirty-seventh Congress*, first session (extra), assembles.....July 4, 1861
- Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, elected speaker of the House.
- [States not represented in the Thirty-seventh Congress: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas; from Louisiana two Representatives were present from February, 1863; Tennessee was represented in the Senate by Andrew Johnson, and in the House by three members, two of them from February, 1863.]
- President's first message to Congress
July 4, 1861
- Engagement at Carthage, Mo., between the Federals under Col. Franz Sigel and Confederates under General Jackson; Sigel retreats.....July 5, 1861
- Senate, by vote of 32 to 10, expels Mason and Hunter, of Virginia; Clingman and Bragg, of North Carolina; Chestnut, of South Carolina; Nicholson, of Tennessee; Sebastian and Mitchell, of Arkansas, Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas
July 11, 1861
- [These Senators had vacated their seats at the previous session.]
- Congress authorizes a loan of \$250,000,000.....July 17, 1861
- Battle of Bull Run.....July 21, 1861
- Gen. George B. McClellan ordered to Washington.....July 22, 1861
- Congress authorizes the enlistment of 500,000 men.....July 22, 1861
- Gen. William S. Rosecrans assumes command of the Department of the Ohio
July 23, 1861
- Gen. John C. Frémont assumes command of the Western Department..July 25, 1861
- Gen. George B. McClellan assumes command of the Division of the Potomac
July 27, 1861
- State troops of Tennessee transferred to the Confederate government
July 31, 1861
- First (extra) session (thirty-four days) adjourns.....Aug. 6, 1861
- An act confiscating the property, including slaves, of enemies of the United States.....Aug. 6, 1861
- Gen. U. S. Grant assumes command of the District of Ironton, Mo..Aug. 8, 1861
- Battle of Springfield, or Wilson's Creek, Mo., and death of General Lyon
Aug. 10, 1861
- Kentucky and Tennessee constituted the Department of the Cumberland, under command of Gen. Robert Anderson
Aug. 15, 1861
- President by proclamation forbids commercial intercourse with seceding States
Aug. 16, 1861
- General Butler captures Forts Hatteras and Clark, at the entrance of Hatteras Inlet, with 715 prisoners, and twenty-five guns.....Aug. 29, 1861
- General Frémont proclaims martial law in Missouri, with freedom to the slaves of active rebels.....Aug. 31, 1861
- [This act was disapproved by the President.]
- General Grant assumes command of southeastern Missouri.....Sept. 1, 1861
- Advance of the Confederates into Kentucky, and capture of Columbus
Sept. 3-12, 1861
- Paducah, Ky., occupied by General Grant.....Sept. 6, 1861
- Gen. George H. Thomas assigned to command at camp "Dick Robinson," east Kentucky.....Sept. 10, 1861
- Siege and surrender of Lexington, Mo.
Sept. 11-20, 1861
- Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by the Confederates.....Sept. 18, 1861
- Gen. O. M. Mitchel assumes command of the Department of the Ohio..Sept. 21, 1861
- Gen. William T. Sherman supersedes

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General Anderson in the Department of the Cumberland.....Oct. 8, 1861

Gen. O. M. Mitchel organizes an expedition for the occupation of east Tennessee.....Oct. 10, 1861

James M. Mason, of Virginia, John Slidell, of Louisiana, Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France, run the blockade of Charleston Harbor, S. C., in the steamship *Theodora*, on the night of Oct. 12, 1861

Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va..Oct. 21, 1861

General Scott retires, aged seventy-five Nov. 1, 1861

Gen. David Hunter, U. S. A., relieves General Frémont at St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 2, 1861

Battle of Belmont, Mo....Nov. 7, 1861

British royal mail-contract packet *Trent* leaves Havana, Cuba, for England, Nov. 7, with Mason and Slidell on board; she is stopped by the United States war steamer *San Jacinto*, Captain Wilkes, and the envoys taken from her.....Nov. 8, 1861

Department of Missouri constituted

Nov. 9, 1861

Department of the Ohio reorganized to include Kentucky and Tennessee, Nov. 9; Gen. Don Carlos Buell assumes command

Nov. 15, 1861

General Halleck assumes command of the Department of Missouri

Nov. 19, 1861

Second session assembles...Dec. 2, 1861

President Lincoln's first annual message to Congress.....Dec. 3, 1861

John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, expelled from the Senate.....Dec. 4, 1861

[He had remained in the Senate until the end of the previous session.]

Senate resolves that a joint committee of three members from the Senate and four from the House be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the session (33 yeas to 3 nays).....Dec. 9, 1861

House concurs.....Dec. 10, 1861

This committee consists of Senators Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Dec. 17; and Congressmen Daniel W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; John Covode, of Pennsylvania; George W. Julian, of Indiana; and Moses F. Odell, war Democrat, of New York..Dec. 19, 1861

Committee convenes; Mr. Wade, chairman.....Dec. 20, 1861

Affair at Dranesville, Va..Dec. 20, 1861

Government suspends specie payment

Jan. 1, 1862

Department of North Carolina established, Gen. A. E. Burnside commander

Jan. 7, 1862

Burnside's expedition arrives at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.....Jan. 13, 1862

Engagement at Logan's Cross Roads, or Mill Spring, Ky.....Jan. 19, 1862

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, by 32 to 14.....Jan. 20, 1862

Capture of Fort Henry, Tenn., by forces under General Grant and Commodore Foote.....Feb. 6, 1862

Battle of Roanoke Island, by troops under command of General Burnside

Feb. 8, 1862

General Grant assigned to command of District of West Tennessee

Feb. 14, 1862

Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn., to federal forces under General Grant

Feb. 18, 1862

Nashville, Tenn., occupied by federal forces.....Feb. 25, 1862

Congress authorizes \$150,000,000 United States notes, the legal-tender bill

Feb. 25, 1862

Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

March 6-8, 1862

Naval engagement at Hampton Roads, Va., and destruction of the United States frigate *Congress* and sloop-of-war *Cumberland* by the Confederate iron-clad *Virginia*, formerly the United States frigate *Merrimac*.....March 8, 1862

Fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*; the *Merrimac* retires..March 9, 1862

Advance of the Army of the Potomac to Manassas Junction, Va.

March 7-11, 1862

General McClellan relieved from command-in-chief, retaining the Army of the Potomac.....March 11, 1862

Departments of Kansas, of Missouri, and part of Ohio merged into the department of the Mississippi under Major-General Halleck.....March 11, 1862

All persons in the service forbidden to return escaped slaves to Confederate owners, by a new article of war

March 13, 1862

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Newbern, N. C., occupied by the United States forces.....March 14, 1862

Embarkation of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula commenced at Alexandria.....March 17, 1862

Battle of Kernstown, or Winchester, Va.; Brig-Gen. James Shields defeats "Stonewall" Jackson.....March 23, 1862

Siege of Yorktown, Va., commenced by General McClellan.....April 5, 1862
Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. April 6-7, 1862

Island Number Ten, in the Mississippi, evacuated by the Confederates April 7, 1862

Huntsville, Ala., occupied by the United States forces under Gen. O. M. Mitchel April 11, 1862

Bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia passes the Senate April 3, 29 to 14, and the House April 11, 92 to 39; approved.....April 16, 1862

[The average compensation paid by the government for each slave was \$300.]

Admiral Farragut with his fleet passes Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the two forts guarding the Mississippi below New Orleans.....April 24, 1862

Admiral Farragut occupies New Orleans April 25, 1862

Gen. B. F. Butler occupies New Orleans with his troops.....May 1, 1862

General Magruder evacuates Yorktown, Va.....May 4, 1862

Battle of Williamsburg, Va..May 5, 1862

Gen. David Hunter proclaims emancipation of slaves, and authorizes arming all able-bodied negroes in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.....May 9, 1862

[These orders were not approved by the President.]

Norfolk, Va., occupied by United States forces under General Wool..May 10, 1862

Merrimac blown up by the Confederates.....May 11, 1862

Department of Agriculture established May 15, 1862

General Butler issues General Order No. 28 at New Orleans regarding the conduct of the women of that city..May 15, 1862

[This order produced great excitement in the South, and, with other acts of the general, called forth a proclamation from the President of the Confederacy. See Dec. 23, 1862.]

General McDowell moves towards Rich-

mond to co-operate with General McClellan.....May 17, 1862

President approves the homestead act May 20, 1862

Education of colored children provided for in the District of Columbia by act of May 21, 1862

Battle of Hanover Court-house, Va. May 24, 1862

Corinth, Miss., evacuated by the Confederates, and occupied by the United States forces under Major-General Halleck May 30, 1862

Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Va..May 31-June 1, 1862

Maj-Gen. Robert E. Lee assigned to command the Confederate forces about Richmond.....June 3, 1862

President authorized to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republics of Haiti and Liberia.....June 5, 1862

Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave-trade June 7, 1862

General Butler hangs William Mumford at New Orleans.....June 7, 1862

Battle of Cross Keys, Va..June 8, 1862

Battle of Port Republic, Va. June 9, 1862

Confederate cavalry, 1,500 men, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, pass around Army of the Potomac.....June 12-13, 1862

Slavery forever prohibited in the Territories.....June 19, 1862

Army of Virginia formed and placed under command of Maj-Gen. John Pope June 26, 1862

Seven days' fighting and retreat of the Army of the Potomac from before Richmond to Harrison's Landing on the James River.....June 26-July 2, 1862

[Battles fought: Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27; Savage Station, June 29; Glendale, June 30; Frazier's Farm, or White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1.]

Vicksburg canal begun; designed by Gen. Thomas Williams to change the course of the Mississippi and isolate Vicksburg.....June 27, 1862

[General Grant recommenced work on this canal, Jan. 22, 1863, but it proved a failure.]

Act for a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean; approved.....July 1, 1862

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of commissioner of internal revenue created.....July 1, 1862

President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years.....July 2, 1862

General McClellan's letter to President Lincoln from Harrison's Landing, Va., giving advice on the policy of the government.....July 7, 1862

Major-General Halleck commander-in-chief.....July 11, 1862

By resolution Congress provides 2,000 "medals of honor" for distribution to non-commissioned officers and privates who shall distinguish themselves

July 12, 1862

Maj-Gen. John Pope takes command of the Army of Virginia.....July 14, 1862

Congress authorizes the enrolment of the militia between eighteen and forty-five; the appointment of a judge-advocate-general; the President to organize army corps at his discretion; persons of African descent to be admitted to the army; act approved.....July 17, 1862

Congress authorizes the seizure and confiscation of rebel property

July 17, 1862

Second session adjourns...July 17, 1862

Ex-President Martin Van Buren dies at Lindenwold, N. Y., aged eighty

July 24, 1862

President Lincoln calls for 300,000 nine-months' militia.....Aug. 4, 1862

[A special draft ordered in States whose quotas are not filled by Aug. 15.]

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

Aug. 9, 1862

Property in Louisiana belonging to John Slidell, Confederate commissioner to France, confiscated by order of General Butler.....Aug. 11, 1862

Army of the Potomac evacuates Harrison's Landing.....Aug. 16, 1862

Sioux Indians attack the frontier settlements of Minnesota.....Aug. 19, 1862

Confederates, under Gen. Braxton Bragg, invade Kentucky, crossing the Tennessee River at Harrison above Chattanooga

Aug. 21-24, 1862

Secretary of War directs the military governor of the coast islands of South Carolina to enlist 5,000 volunteers of African descent.....Aug. 25, 1862

[The first permission by the government to employ negroes as soldiers.]

Battle of Groveton, Va., between the advance of General Lee's army and General Pope.....Aug. 29, 1862

Battle of Manassas, or "second Bull Run," a continuation of Groveton

Aug. 30, 1862

Kirby Smith, with Bragg's right, advances on Richmond, Ky., and defeats the Union forces.....Aug. 30, 1862

Battle of Chantilly, Va...Sept. 1, 1862

General Pope asks to be relieved from his command of the Army of Virginia, and transferred to the Department of the Northwest.....Sept. 3, 1862

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, appointed judge-advocate-general of the United States.....Sept. 3, 1862

Confederate forces cross the Potomac and occupy Frederick City, Md.

Sept. 4-5, 1862

Department of the Northwest created of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Territories of Dakota and Nebraska; General Pope commanding.....Sept. 6, 1862

General Lee issues a proclamation on entering Maryland.....Sept. 8, 1862

Capture of Munfordville, Ky., by the Confederate forces under Bragg

Sept. 14-16, 1862

Harper's Ferry surrenders to "Stonewall" Jackson.....Sept. 15, 1862

Battles of South Mountain, Md.

Sept. 15, 1862

Advance of Gen. Kirby Smith appears before Covington, Ky., but immediately retires.....Sept. 15, 1862

Battle of Antietam....Sept. 16-17, 1862

Confederate army retreat across the Potomac on the night of

Sept. 18-19, 1862

Battle of Iuka, Miss.; General Rosecrans forces Confederate General Price to retreat.....Sept. 19-20, 1862

Preliminary proclamation of President Lincoln announcing that in territory still in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863, the slaves will be declared forever free

Sept. 22, 1862

Convention of governors from fourteen loyal States, with proxies from three others, meet at Altoona, Pa., and approve the emancipation proclamation

Sept. 24, 1862

General Buell with the United States forces arrives at Louisville, Ky., in advance of the Confederate forces

Sept. 25, 1862

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of provost-marshal-general created by the Secretary of War..Sept. 26, 1862
 Brig.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, U. S. A., shoots and mortally wounds Gen. William Nelson at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

Sept. 29, 1862

[No notice was ever taken of this affair by the government.]

Battle of Corinth, Miss..Oct. 3-4, 1862

Battle of Perryville, Ky....Oct. 8, 1862

Eighteen hundred Confederate cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, cross the Potomac for a raid into Pennsylvania....Oct. 10, 1862

They reach and occupy Chambersburg, Pa., on Oct. 11, and return to Virginia through Maryland, crossing the Potomac at White's Ford, without the loss of a man killed, and having secured 1,000 horses.....Oct. 12, 1862

Ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., shot by order of General McNiel

Oct. 18, 1862

General McClellan assumes the offensive, and crosses the Potomac from Maryland.....Oct. 26, 1862

Rear of the Confederate army under General Bragg passes through Cumberland Gap on its retreat from Kentucky

Oct. 28, 1862

Death of Gen. O. M. Mitchel, U. S. A., at Beaufort, S. C., aged fifty-two

Oct. 30, 1862

Major-General Buell, commanding Army of the Ohio, superseded by Major-General Rosecrans.....Oct. 30, 1862

Large Democratic gains in elections in Northern States.....Nov. 4, 1862

[Horatio Seymour, Democrat, elected governor of New York.]

General McClellan relieved of command of Army of the Potomac, and ordered to Trenton, N. J.; General Burnside appointed.....Nov. 5, 1862

General Porter ordered to Washington to answer charges of General Pope

Nov. 8, 1862

Gen. B. F. Butler relieved from command of New Orleans.....Nov. 9, 1862

Lord Lyons, British minister to the United States, reports to his government upon the prospects of the Confederates, the intentions of the conservative (Democratic) party, and the probability of success of mediation by foreign governments in the war.....Nov. 17, 1862

Third session convenes....Dec. 1, 1862

[The President's message recommends a plan of emancipation in the loyal States: first, any State abolishing slavery prior to Jan. 1, 1900, should receive compensation; second, slaves made free by the war to be forever free, loyal owners to be compensated.]

Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.

Dec. 7, 1862

General Burnside moves the Army of the Potomac to the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg.....Dec. 10, 1862

Army crosses the river...Dec. 11-12, 1862

Battle of Fredericksburg...Dec. 13, 1862

Gen. N. P. Banks assumes command of the Department of the Gulf, establishing his headquarters at New Orleans

Dec. 16, 1862

General Grant expels Jews from his department.....Dec. 17, 1862

President Davis proclaims Gen. Benj. F. Butler a felon, outlaw, and common enemy of mankind, directing that if captured he be hanged immediately without trial, and all his commissioned officers or others serving with armed slaves, if captured, be reserved for execution.....Dec. 23, 1862

Thirty-eight Indians hanged at Mankato, Minn., for participation in the massacres.....Dec. 26, 1862

Gen. W. T. Sherman, aided by Admiral Porter, assaults Vicksburg on the north sacres.....Dec. 26, 1862

[Known as the battle of "Chickasaw Bayou."]

Monitor founders off Cape Hatteras in a storm, with a loss of sixteen of her crew, night of.....Dec. 30, 1862

Act admitting West Virginia, to date from June 20, 1863 (the thirty-fifth State), approved.....Dec. 31, 1862

Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River

Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863

President Lincoln proclaims all slaves free in the seceding States....Jan. 1, 1863

Absent from duty in the army, 8,987 officers and 280,073 enlisted men

Jan. 1, 1863

Galveston, Tex., captured by the Confederates.....Jan. 1, 1863

Gold at New York 133¼ to 133½

Jan. 2, 1863

M. Drouyn de l'Huys, French minister of foreign affairs, addresses M. Mercier, French minister at Washington, concern-

. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ing mediation between the United States government and Confederate..Jan. 9, 1863

Arkansas post captured by the United States forces under W. T. Sherman and McClelland, with a fleet of gun-boats under Admiral Porter.....Jan. 11, 1863

General Burnside resumes active operations, but is foiled by storms
Jan. 20-24, 1863

Gen. Fitz-John Porter cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States under the Ninth and Fifty-second Articles of War.....Jan. 21, 1863

Organization of the 1st South Carolina Colored Loyal Volunteers, Col. T. W. Higginson, commander.....Jan. 25, 1863

Major-General Burnside relieved by Major-General Hooker.....Jan. 25, 1863

A. D. Boileau, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested and taken to Washington.....Jan. 27, 1863

Secretary Seward replies to the French government upon mediation (see Jan. 9)

Feb. 6, 1863

Commissary-general of subsistence first appointed, with the rank of brigadier-general.....Feb. 9, 1863

Territorial government established in Arizona.....Feb. 24, 1863

Congress provides a national currency secured by United States bonds

approved Feb. 25, 1863

[Vote in the Senate, 23 to 21; House, 78 to 64.]

Destruction of the Confederate war-steamer *Nashville* by the *Montauk*, in the Ogeechee River, Ga.....Feb. 28, 1863

Congress authorizes, besides the four major-generals and nine brigadier-generals for the regular army, forty major-generals and 200 brigadier-generals for the volunteer service; there may be appointed thirty major-generals and seventy-five brigadier-generals for the volunteers

March 2, 1863

Congress resolves that it is the unalterable purpose of the United States to prosecute the war vigorously until the rebellion is suppressed. . . . That any attempt at mediation will prolong instead of shortening the war. . . . That the rebellion is now sustained by the hope of such intervention.....March 3, 1863

Congress empowers the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*

March 3, 1863

Congress authorizes loans of \$300,000,-000 for 1863, and \$800,000,000 for 1864

March 3, 1863

Thirty-seventh Congress adjourns

March 4, 1863

Proclamation of the President relative to desertions in the army..March 10, 1863

Major-General Burnside supersedes Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright in the Department of the Ohio.....March 25, 1863

Admiral Farragut passes the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., with three gun-boats.....April 1, 1863

Raid of mounted infantry from Tusculumbia, Ala., towards Rome, Ga. The entire force, 1,700 men, with Col. A. D. Streight, captured by the Confederates

April 7-May 3, 1863

Major-General Burnside orders that death shall be the penalty for aiding the Confederates, sympathizers with rebellion to be sent into the Confederate lines

April 13, 1863

Admiral Porter, with eight gun-boats and three steam transports, passes (down) the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg

April 16, 1863

Major-General Hooker crosses the Rapahannock at Kelly's Ford

April 28-29, 1863

General Grant crosses the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, below Vicksburg

April 30, 1863

Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

May 2-4, 1863

["Stonewall" Jackson (Confederate general) mortally wounded on the 2d, dies on the 10th.]

Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg, abandoned by the Confederates...May 3, 1863

Clement L. Vallandigham arrested at Dayton, O., for treasonable utterances, by orders from General Burnside..May 4, 1863

General Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock.....May 5, 1863

General Grant occupies Jackson, Miss.

May 14, 1863

C. L. Vallandigham convicted by court-martial at Cincinnati of disloyal utterances, and sentenced to close confinement during the war in some fortress of the United States. General Burnside approves, and designates Fort Warren, Boston

May 16, 1863

Battle of Champion Hills, Miss.

May 16, 1863

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Battle of Big Black River, Miss. May 17, 1863
- Confederates retire within the defences of Vicksburg, and the siege begins May 18, 1863
- United States forces assault the works at Vicksburg without success May 21-22, 1863
- President rescinds General Burnside's order concerning C. L. Vollandigham, and sends him into the Confederacy May 22, 1863
- Major-General Banks, investing the Confederate works at Port Hudson, assaults them without success. May 27, 1863
- Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored), the first negro regiment sent from the North, departs for Hilton Head, S. C. May 28, 1863
- General Lee begins his movement for the invasion of the North. June 3, 1863
- Cavalry battle at Beverly's Ford, Va., between Generals Pleasanton, Buford, and Gregg, and the Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. June 9, 1863
- C. L. Vollandigham nominated for governor by the Ohio Democratic Convention June 11, 1863
- General Hooker begins the movement of his army northward from the Rappahannock. June 13-15, 1863
- Battle of Winchester, Va.; General Ewell defeats the United States troops under General Milroy. June 14-15, 1863
- President Lincoln calls for 100,000 men for six months to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania. June 15, 1863
- [Maryland to furnish 10,000, Pennsylvania 50,000, West Virginia 10,000, and Ohio 30,000. These men were not used.]
- Chambersburg, Pa., raided by Confederate cavalry. June 15, 1863
- Confederate army crosses the Potomac June 24-25, 1863
- General Rosecrans finishes the Tullahoma campaign, Tennessee, forcing the Confederates across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, Ala. June 24-July 7, 1863
- General Rosecrans advances from Murfreesboro against General Bragg at Tullahoma, Tenn. June 24, 1863
- Army of the Potomac crosses the Potomac. June 26, 1863
- Confederates advance to within thirteen miles of Harrisburg, Pa. June 27, 1863
- Major-General Hooker relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac, and Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade succeeds June 27, 1863
- United States and Confederate forces concentrating at Gettysburg, Pa., battle of Gettysburg begins July 1, and continues with the defeat of Confederates July 2-3, 1863
- Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, addresses a Democratic mass-meeting at Concord, N. H., alluding to Vollandigham as a martyr of free speech July 4, 1863
- Vicksburg surrenders to General Grant July 4, 1863
- Four thousand Confederate raiders, with ten guns, under John H. Morgan, cross the Ohio River at Brandenburg, Ky., into Indiana. July 7, 1863
- Port Hudson surrenders to General Banks. July 8, 1863
- Confederate army recrosses the Potomac at Williamsport during the night of July 13, 1863
- Draft riot in New York City July 13-16, 1863
- Repulse of the United States troops in their assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. July 18, 1863
- Samuel Houston dies at Huntersville, Tex., aged seventy. July 25, 1863
- John J. Crittenden dies at Frankfort, Ky., aged seventy-seven. July 26, 1863
- President Lincoln proclaims protection of colored soldiers against retaliation by the Confederates. July 30, 1863
- Governor Seymour, of New York, requests President Lincoln to suspend the draft for troops in that State Aug. 3, 1863
- John B. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War and Confederate brigadier-general, dies at Abingdon, Va. Aug. 26, 1863
- Army of the Cumberland crosses the Tennessee in pursuit of General Bragg Aug. 29-Sept. 3, 1863
- Advance of General Burnside's command occupies Knoxville, E. Tenn. Sept. 4, 1863
- Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner on the night of. Sept. 7, 1863
- General Wood's division of the 21st Corps, Army of the Cumberland, occupies Chattanooga, Tenn. Sept. 9, 1863
- President Lincoln suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* by proclamation Sept. 15, 1863

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Battle of Chickamauga. Sept. 19-20, 1863
Eleventh and 12th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Major-General Hooker, ordered to middle Tennessee to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland.....Sept. 23, 1863

Engagement at Bristow Station, Va., between the rear of the Army of the Potomac and A. P. Hill.....Oct. 14, 1863

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant appointed to the Division of the Mississippi, including the departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio; Maj.-Gen. William S. Rosecrans relieved of command of the Army of the Cumberland, and Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas succeeds, by General Order No. 337, War Department.

Oct. 16, 1863
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 men for three years.....Oct. 17, 1863

Regulations issued for the re-enlistment of soldiers in the field in "veteran volunteer regiments".....Oct. 23, 1863

General Hooker crosses the Tennessee at Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 23, and advances to the Wauhatchie Valley at the foot of Lookout Mountain, on the west

Oct. 27, 1863
Pontoon bridge thrown across the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry, below Chattanooga.....Oct. 27, 1863

Battle of Wauhatchie....Oct. 27, 1863
General Longstreet, detached from the Confederate army before Chattanooga, advances towards Knoxville, E. Tenn.

Nov. 4, 1863
Engagement at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, Va. The Army of the Potomac succeeds in crossing the Rappahannock, Lee retiring to the line of the Rapidan.....Nov. 7, 1863

Confederate forces under General Longstreet before Knoxville.....Nov. 19, 1863
Battle of Lookout Mountain

Nov. 24, 1863
Battle of Chattanooga, or Missionary Ridge.....Nov. 25, 1863

At Mine Run, Orange co., Va., the advance of the Army of the Potomac under General Meade meets the Confederates under General Lee. Attacks desultory; Meade retires....Nov. 27-30, 1863

General Longstreet assaults the defences of Knoxville, especially Fort Sanders; repulsed with heavy loss....Nov. 29, 1863

General Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, retreats towards Virginia, re-

maining in northeastern Tennessee during the winter; in the spring he joins General Lee at Richmond.....Dec. 1-4, 1863

General Sherman's command and the 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, reinforce Knoxville from Chattanooga

Dec. 3-6, 1863
Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 7, 1863

President Lincoln proclaims amnesty to all Confederates on returning to their allegiance.....Dec. 8, 1863

Total debt of Confederacy, \$1,220,866,042.50.....Jan. 1, 1864

Isaac Murphy inaugurated provisional governor of Arkansas.....Jan. 22, 1864

President calls for 500,000 men for three years.....Feb. 1, 1864

Sherman's Meridian expedition leaves Vicksburg, Miss.....Feb. 3, 1864

More than 100 Union prisoners, including Col. Thomas E. Rose and Colonel Streight, escape from Libby prison, Richmond, Va., by tunnelling under the walls.....Feb. 9, 1864

First Federal prisoners received 'at Andersonville prison, Ga....Feb. 15, 1864

Second Confederate Congress meets at Richmond.....Feb. 19, 1864

Battle of Olustee, Fla....Feb. 20, 1864
Battle of Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Feb. 22-25, 1864
Congress votes to every Union master whose slave enlists in the Federal army a compensation not exceeding \$300, the volunteer to be free.....Feb. 24, 1864

Congress revives grade of lieutenant-general in the army.....Feb. 29, 1864

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to borrow \$200,000,000 upon "5.40 bonds"

March 3, 1864
Kilpatrick attempts in vain to release Union prisoners at Libby prison, Feb. 28. Colonel Dahlgren loses his life in a raid.....March 4, 1864

Ulysses S. Grant commissioned lieutenant-general, March 9; takes chief command.....March 10, 1864

Draft for 200,000 men for the navy and the reserve ordered for April 15 by the President.....March 14, 1864

Governor Michael Hahn appointed military governor of Louisiana

March 15, 1864
Enabling act for admission of Nevada and Colorado.....March 21, 1864

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

New York Sanitary Commission fair (receipts \$1,200,000) opened. April 4, 1864
 Battles of Sabine Cross-roads, Pleasant Grove, and Pleasant Hill, La.

April 8-9, 1864
 Fort Pillow, Tenn., captured by Confederates under Forrest, and colored garrison slaughtered. April 12, 1864

Enabling act, to admit Nebraska approved. April 19, 1864

Motto "In God We Trust" first stamped upon the bronze 2-cent coins authorized by act. April 22, 1864

Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire, elected president of the Senate *pro tem*.

April 26, 1864
 Army of the Potomac, 130,000 strong, crosses the Rapidan. May 4, 1864

Sherman advances southward from Chattanooga. May 4, 1864

Sassacus defeats the Confederate ram *Albemarle* in Albemarle Sound

May 5, 1864
 Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia

May 5-6, 1864
 Battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, Va. May 10, 1864

Battle at New Market, Va.; Sigel repulsed by Confederates. . . . May 15, 1864

Confederates under Johnston evacuate Resaca, Ga. May 15, 1864

Act for a postal money-order system

May 17, 1864
 Offices of the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *World*, which had published a forged proclamation of the President, calling for 400,000 troops, seized and held several days by order of the Secretary of War. May 19, 1864

[On July 1 Gen. John A. Dix and others were arrested, in accordance with a letter from Governor Seymour to District Attorney A. Oakey Hall, for seizing these offices.]

Nathaniel Hawthorne dies at Plymouth, N. H., aged sixty. May 19, 1864

Battles near Dallas, Ga.

May 25-26, 1864
 Act creating Montana Territory out of part of Idaho approved. . . . May 26, 1864

Convention of radicals at Cleveland, O., protests against the government's policy, and nominates Gen. John C. Frémont for President, and Gen. John Cochrane for Vice-President, by acclamation

May 31, 1864

Morgan raids Kentucky. June, 1864
 Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

June 1-3, 1864

Currency bureau of the treasury established, with a comptroller of the currency, appointed by President by act. June 3, 1864

Philadelphia sanitary fair (receipts, \$1,080,000) opens. June 7, 1864

Union National Convention meets at Baltimore, Md., on call of the national executive committee, Feb. 22; appoints Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, president; admits delegates from Virginia and Florida to seats without votes, and rejects delegates from South Carolina. June 7, 1864

National Republican Convention meets at Chicago. June 7, 1864

[On the first ballot for President, Lincoln received all the votes except those of Missouri for Grant, which were changed to Lincoln before the result was announced. First ballot for Vice-President, Andrew Johnson 200, D. S. Dickinson 108, H. Hamlin 150, scattering 61; after many changes the vote was announced: Johnson 494, Dickinson 17, Hamlin 9.]

Vallandigham returns to Dayton, O., from Canada. June 15, 1864

General assault of Federals on Petersburg, Va. June 16-18, 1864

Confederate cruiser *Alabama* fights the United States ship *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, France, and surrenders in a sinking condition. June 19, 1864

Battle of Weldon Railroad, Va.

June 21-22, 1864

Lincoln accepts the renomination by letter, dated Washington. June 27, 1864

Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

June 27, 1864

Repeal of fugitive slave law of 1850 approved. June 28, 1864

Act authorizing the issue of bonds not to exceed \$400,000,000, or treasury notes not to exceed \$200,000,000 and bonds for same amount. June 30, 1864

Congress grants Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree grove to California for a public park. June 30, 1864

Secretary Chase resigns June 30; William P. Fessenden appointed. July 1, 1864

Confederates evacuate Marietta, Ga.

July 1, 1864

Act prohibiting the coastwise slave-trade forever approved. July 2, 1864

First session adjourns. July 2, 1864

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- President suspends the *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, and proclaims martial law July 5, 1864
- President, under resolution of Congress, appoints the first Thursday of August as a day of humiliation and prayer July 7, 1864
- President by proclamation explains veto, July 2, of a reconstruction bill passed less than an hour before the adjournment of Congress.....July 8, 1864
- Battle of Monocacy, Md. July 9, 1864
- Repulse of General Early at Fort Stevens, 6 miles from Washington July 12, 1864
- Gold reaches 285 per cent., the maximum July 16, 1864
- Hood supersedes Johnston in defence of Atlanta.....July 17, 1864
- President calls for 500,000 volunteers for one, two, or three years. July 18, 1864
- On July 5 Horace Greeley received a letter from George N. Sanders, Clifton, Canada, averring that Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and the writer, Confederates in Canada, would proceed to Washington in the interest of peace if full protection were accorded them. Greeley referred this letter to the President, suggesting with it a plan of adjustment. The President requested him to proceed to Niagara Falls and communicate with the parties in person.....July 18, 1864
[A fruitless conference was the result.]
- Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 20, 1864
- Battle of Decatur, or Atlanta, Ga. July 22, 1864
- Battle of Ezra's Church, Ga. July 28, 1864
- Chambersburg, Pa., raided and mostly burned.....July 30, 1864
- Unsuccessful mine explosion under a Confederate fort, near Petersburg, Va., conducted by General Burnside. July 30, 1864
- Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, built in England, destroys many United States merchantmen.....July-August, 1864
- Successful attack on the harbor of Mobile; Forts Gaines, Morgan, and Powell captured by fleet under Farragut and land forces under Granger...Aug. 5-22, 1864
- Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan appointed to the Army of the Shenandoah Aug. 7, 1864
- English-built cruiser *Georgia* captured at sea by the *Niagara*.....Aug. 15, 1864
- General Grant seizes the Weldon Railroad.....Aug. 18, 1864
- Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago, Aug. 29; Horatio Seymour chosen president of the convention and platform adopted, Aug. 30. On first ballot for President, Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, has 174 votes (as revised and declared, 202½); nomination made unanimous. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, nominated on the second ballot for Vice-President....Aug. 31, 1864
- Battles of Jonesborough, Ga. Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864
- Hood evacuates Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 1, 1864
- Gen. John H. Morgan killed at Greenville, Tenn.....Sept. 4, 1864
- General McClellan's letter accepting nomination, dated Orange, N. J. Sept. 8, 1864
- Frémont withdraws in favor of Lincoln and Johnson, by letter.....Sept. 17, 1864
- Battle of Winchester, Va. Sept. 19, 1864
- Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. Sept. 22, 1864
- General Price invades Missouri Sept. 24-Oct. 28, 1864
- English-built cruiser *Florida* captured in the Brazilian harbor of Bahia by the United States war-ship *Wachusett*, and taken to Hampton Roads, where she is sunk by a collision a few days after Oct. 7, 1864
- Chief-Justice Roger B. Taney dies in Washington.....Oct. 12, 1864
- Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Oct. 19, 1864
- Raid on St. Albans, Vt., by Confederates from Canada.....Oct. 19, 1864
- Confederates under Price enter Linn county, Kan.....Oct. 23, 1864
- Confederate ram *Albatamar* blown up by Lieutenant Cushing, U. S. N., at Plymouth, N. C.....Oct. 27, 1864
- Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va. Oct. 27, 1864
- Nevada, the thirty-sixth State in order, admitted into the Union by proclamation of the President.....Oct. 31, 1864
- Mr. Seward telegraphs the mayor of New York of a conspiracy to burn the principal cities of the North..Nov. 2, 1864

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Second session of second Confederate Congress convenes at Richmond
Nov. 7, 1864
- McClellan resigns his command in the army.....Nov. 8, 1864
- At the general election, Lincoln and Johnson, Republican, carry twenty-two States; McClellan and Pendleton, three (New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky); eleven not voting.....Nov. 8, 1864
- Atlanta burned, and Sherman begins his march to the sea.....Nov. 14, 1864
- Blockade of Norfolk, Va., Fernandina, and Pensacola raised by proclamation of President.....Nov. 19, 1864
- Confederate incendiaries fire many hotels in New York.....Nov. 25, 1864
- Battle of Franklin.....Nov. 30, 1864
- Second session convenes....Dec. 5, 1864
- Fourth annual message of President Lincoln.....Dec. 6, 1864
- Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL.D., born 1793, dies at Washington, D. C.
Dec. 10, 1864
- Fort McAllister, Savannah, Ga., captured by Hazen's division of Sherman's army.....Dec. 13, 1864
- Thomas defeats Hood at Nashville, Tenn.....Dec. 15-16, 1864
- President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers to make up deficiency in call July 18, 1864. If not obtained before Feb. 15, 1865, a draft to be made
Dec. 19, 1864
- Savannah, evacuated by Confederates Dec. 20, occupied by Sherman
Dec. 21, 1864
- Grade of vice-admiral established for the United States navy by act of Congress.....Dec. 21, 1864
- Fort Fisher, N. C., bombarded by General Porter, Dec. 24, and unsuccessfully attacked by Generals Butler and Porter
Dec. 25, 1864
- Vice-President Hamlin resumes the chair in the Senate.....Jan. 5, 1865
- General Grierson's raid; after destroying 100 miles of railroad, taking 600 prisoners and 1,000 contrabands, he arrives at Vicksburg.....Jan. 5, 1865
- Fort Fisher captured....Jan. 15, 1865
- Edward Everett dies at Boston, aged seventy-one.....Jan. 15, 1865
- Monitor *Patapsco* sunk off Charleston by a torpedo.....Jan. 15, 1865
- Joint resolution, proposing a Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, passes the House, 119 to 56
Jan. 31, 1865
- Sherman leaves Savannah and starts northward.....Feb. 1, 1865
- President and Secretary Seward meet Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and commissioners R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, to treat for peace, in Hampton Roads
Feb. 2-3, 1865
- Bennett G. Burley, the Confederate raider on Lake Erie, surrendered to the United States by the Canadian government.....Feb. 3, 1865
- Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va.
Feb. 5, 1865
- Electoral vote counted....Feb. 8, 1865
- Gen. J. M. Schofield appointed to command Department of North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh.....Feb. 9, 1865
- President calls an extra session of the Senate, March 4, 1865.....Feb. 17, 1865
- Columbia, S. C., surrenders to General Sherman.....Feb. 17, 1865
- Lee takes command of the Confederate armies.....Feb. 18, 1865
- Charleston, S. C., evacuated and burned by General Hardee, Feb. 17, is occupied by Federal troops.....Feb. 18, 1865
- Fort Anderson captured by Federals under General Cox.....Feb. 18, 1865
- Wilmington, N. C., captured by General Schofield.....Feb. 22, 1865
- Secretary of the Treasury authorized to borrow \$600,000,000 on bonds at not exceeding 6 per cent. in coin
March 3, 1865
- Act passed to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees
March 3, 1865
- A tax of 10 per cent. imposed on notes of State banks paid out after July 1, 1866.....March 3, 1865
- Confederate debt disowned by United States Senate, Feb. 17; by House of Representatives.....March 3, 1865
- Andrew Johnson inaugurated Vice-President; oath administered by H. Hamlin in the Senate chamber.....March 3, 1865
- Thirty-eighth Congress adjourns
March 3, 1865
- Senate assembles in special session
March 4, 1865
- Lincoln inaugurated President
March 4, 1865

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TWENTIETH ADMINISTRATION — REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1869.

Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, President.
Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, Vice-President.

Special session of Senate adjourns
 March 11, 1865
 Battle of Averysboro, N. C.
 March 15, 1865
 Confederate Congress adjourns *sine die*
 March 18, 1865
 Battle of Bentonville, N. C.
 March 19, 1865
 Armies of Sherman, Terry, and Schofield join at Goldsboro, N. C.
 March 23, 1865
 Battle of Five Forks, Va.
 March 31–April 1, 1865
 Richmond evacuated by Confederates and partly burned. April 2, 1865
 Selma, Ala., captured with large stores
 April 2, 1865
 Ewell's division, some 8,000 men, cut off, surrounded, and captured at Sailor's Creek, Va. April 6, 1865
 Correspondence between United States Minister Adams in London and Earl Russell, respecting the *Alabama*, begins
 April 7, 1865
 Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court-house, Va. April 9, 1865
 Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson. April 11, 1865
 Mobile evacuated by Confederates
 April 12, 1865
 Secretary of War issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war materials. April 13, 1865
 General Sherman occupies Raleigh, N. C.
 April 13, 1865
 Stars and stripes raised over Fort Sumter, Charleston. April 14, 1865
 President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington
 April 14, 1865
 Secretary Seward and his son wounded in his own house by an assassin
 April 14, 1865
 President Lincoln dies at about 7.30 A.M. April 15, 1865
 Chief-Justice Chase administers the oath of office as President to Andrew Johnson
 April 15, 1865
 Funeral services of President Lincoln

at the executive mansion at noon, and appropriate memorial services held throughout the country. April 19, 1865

[Remains of the President, after lying in state at the Capitol through the 20th, conveyed to Springfield, Ill., *via* Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago; buried at Springfield, May 4.]

Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces
 April 20, 1865

J. Wilkes Booth, discovered in a barn near Bowling Green, Va., shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett, and his accomplice, Harold, captured. April 26, 1865

Memorandum for a peace, signed by Generals Sherman and Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., April 18, is rejected at Washington April 21. Grant arrives at Raleigh April 24, and General Johnston surrenders to Sherman at Bennett's house, near Durham Station
 April 26, 1865

Executive order for trial by military commission of alleged assassins of President Lincoln issued. May 1, 1865

Reward of \$100,000 offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis by proclamation of President. May 2, 1865

Confederate Gen. Richard Taylor surrenders at Citronelle, near Mobile, Ala.
 May 4, 1865

Executive order re-establishing authority of the United States in Virginia recognizes Francis H. Pierpont as governor. May 10, 1865

Jefferson Davis captured, with his wife, mother, Postmaster-General Reagan, Colonel Harrison, Johnson, and others, by 4th Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Pritchard, at Irwinsville, Ga.
 May 10, 1865

[Davis taken to Fortress Monroe.]

Last fight of the war near Palo Pinto, Tex.; a Federal force under Colonel Barret defeated by Confederates under General Slaughter. May 13, 1865

Confederate ram *Stonewall* surrenders to Spanish authorities in Cuba
 May 20, 1865

President Johnson proclaims Southern ports open. May 22, 1865

Grand review of the armies of the Potomac, Tennessee, and Georgia at Washington, D. C. May 22–23, 1865

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Gen. E. Kirby Smith surrenders his trans-Mississippi army.....May 26, 1865
- President proclaims general amnesty to rebels, with exceptions, on taking oath of allegiance.....May 29, 1865
- William W. Holden proclaimed provisional governor of North Carolina by President Johnson.....May 29, 1865
- Day of humiliation and mourning on account of the assassination of Lincoln
June 1, 1865
- British government rescinds its recognition of the Confederates as belligerents
June 2, 1865
- Galveston, Tex., the last seaport held by the South, surrenders.....June 5, 1865
- French government rescinds its recognition of the Confederates as belligerents
June 6, 1865
- Judge William L. Sharkey appointed provisional governor of Mississippi by President Johnson.....June 13, 1865
- Proclamation of President removing restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi after July 1, and declaring insurrection in Tennessee suppressed
June 13, 1865
- Gen. A. J. Hamilton appointed provisional governor of Texas by President
June 17, 1865
- James Johnson appointed provisional governor of Georgia.....June 17, 1865
- Lewis E. Parsons proclaimed provisional governor of Alabama.....June 21, 1865
- Proclamation of the President rescinding the blockade.....June 23, 1865
- Restriction of trade west of the Mississippi removed by proclamation of President.....June 24, 1865
- Benjamin F. Perry proclaimed provisional governor of South Carolina
June 30, 1865
- Execution of Lewis Payne, G. A. Atzerodt, David E. Harold, and Mary E. Surratt, implicated in the assassination of Lincoln.....July 7, 1865
- William Marvin proclaimed provisional governor of Florida.....July 13, 1865
- Confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (Captain Waddell) destroys about thirty Federal vessels during.....August, 1865
- Mississippi nullifies the ordinance of secession.....Aug. 22, 1865
- All restrictions on Southern ports removed after Sept. 1 by proclamation of President.....Aug. 29, 1865
- South Carolina repeals ordinance of secession.....Sept. 15, 1865
- Alabama annuls the ordinance of secession.....Sept. 25, 1865
- North Carolina annuls the ordinance of secession.....Oct. 7, 1865
- Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; John H. Reagan, of Texas; John A. Campbell, of Alabama; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, paroled by executive order
Oct. 11, 1865
- President proclaims end of martial law in Kentucky.....Oct. 12, 1865
- Great Fenian meeting at Philadelphia; the Irish republic proclaimed
Oct. 16-24, 1865
- Florida repeals ordinance of secession
Oct. 28, 1865
- Georgia repeals ordinance of secession
Oct. 30, 1865
- National thanksgiving for peace
Nov. 2, 1865
- Shenandoah*, Captain Waddell, reaches Liverpool, England, Nov. 6; he had first heard of the peace Aug. 2; vessel given up to British government, and crew paroled Nov. 8, and the vessel given to the American consul.....Nov. 9, 1865
- Captain Wirz, after military trial, begun Aug. 21, is convicted of cruelty to Federal prisoners in Andersonville, and hung.....Nov. 10, 1865
- Ex-President Buchanan publishes a vindication of his administration
November, 1865
- Habeas corpus* restored in the northern States by President's proclamation
Dec. 1, 1865
- Thirty-ninth* Congress, first session, convenes.....Dec. 4, 1865
- President's annual message presented
Dec. 4, 1865
- House appoints as committee on reconstruction Messrs. Stevens, Washburn, Morrill, Grider, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell, Blow, and Rogers.....Dec. 14, 1865
- Secretary Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, ratified by twenty-seven States
Dec. 18, 1865
- President sends a message to Congress on the insurgent States, with report of General Grant.....Dec. 18, 1865
- Senate appoints as committee on reconstruction Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes,

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Harris, Howard, Johnson, and Williams.....Dec. 21, 1865

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, relieved by President Johnson, and Governor-elect Jonathan Worth appointed

Dec. 23, 1865

Death of Joseph Crele, said to be 141 years of age; born at site of Detroit in 1725; dies at Caledonia, Wis.

Jan. 27, 1866

Fredmen's bureau bill passed by Senate, Jan. 25; by House, Feb. 6, 1866; vetoed.....Feb. 19, 1866

[The Senate fails to pass this bill over the President's veto, vote being 30 for to 18 against.]

President denounces Congress and the reconstruction committee in a speech at the executive mansion..... Feb. 22, 1866

Civil rights bill passed March 16; vetoed.....March 27, 1866

President proclaims the insurrection at an end in Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida.....April 2, 1866

First post of the Grand Army of the Republic organized at Springfield, Ill.

April 6, 1866

Civil rights bill passed over the President's veto.....April 9, 1866

Fair held in Baltimore for the relief of the destitute in the Southern States nets \$164,569.97.....April, 1866

Race riot in Memphis, Tenn.

May 1-2, 1866

Boundary of Nevada extended 1° E., by act of Congress.....May 5, 1866

Jefferson Davis indicted for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, in the United States circuit court of Virginia.....May 8, 1866

Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry mustered out, after serving five years and one day; the longest term of volunteers on record

May 28, 1866

Death of Gen. Winfield Scott at West Point, aged eighty.....May 29, 1866

Customs officers seize 1,200 stands of Fenian arms at Rouse's Point, N. Y., May 19, and 1,000 at St. Alban's, Vt.

May 30, 1866

Fenian raid into Canada; about 1,200 men cross the Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y., landing near old Fort Erie, May 31, 1866. After a skirmish near Ridgeway

they withdraw to the United States, where many are arrested for violating the neutrality laws, and over 1,000 paroled

June 2, 1866

President's proclamation against the invasion of Canada by Fenians..June 6, 1866

Over 1,000 Fenians attack St. Armand, Quebec, and are routed....June 9, 1866

Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution passes the Senate, June 8; the House, June 13; reaching the State Department

June 16, 1866

Majority of reconstruction committee report the late Confederate States not entitled to representation in Congress

June 18, 1866

Message from the President to Congress adverse to presenting the Fourteenth Amendment to the States..June 22, 1866

Great fire in Portland, Me..July 4, 1866

James H. Lane, Senator from Kansas, commits suicide.....July 11, 1866

Tennessee readmitted by joint resolution of Congress, approved

July 24, 1866

Congress creates the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy, and revives that of general in the army

July 25, 1866

Atlantic telegraph completed

July 27, 1866

Act increasing and fixing the military peace establishment.....July 28, 1866

First session adjourns...July 28, 1866

Race riot in New Orleans, many negroes killed.....July 30, 1866

National Union Convention of Conservatives in Philadelphia; Senator James R. Doolittle, president.....Aug. 14, 1866

This convention adopts a declaration of principles vindicating the President

Aug. 17, 1866

President proclaims the decree of Maximilian, July 9, 1866, closing Matamoras and other Mexican ports, null and void as against the United States..Aug. 17, 1866

Insurrection in Texas at an end by proclamation of the President

Aug. 20, 1866

President Johnson visits Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, etc., speaking in favor of his policy and against Congress

Aug. 24-Sept. 18, 1866

[In this journey, then popularly known as "swinging around the circle," the President was accompanied by Secretary Sew-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ard, Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and other army officers and civilians.]

Convention of Southern loyalists, held at Philadelphia.....Sept. 3-7, 1866

[This convention united with the convention of the congressional party opposing the President's policy.]

Corner-stone of monument to Stephen A. Douglas laid in Chicago..Sept. 6, 1866

National mass convention of soldiers and sailors held in the interest of the President at Cleveland, in resolutions reported by Col. L. D. Campbell, approve unanimously the action of the Philadelphia convention of Aug. 17.....Sept. 18, 1866

Pittsburg convention of soldiers and sailors held in opposition to the President's policy.....Sept. 25-26, 1866

Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., inaugurated; George Peabody present

Oct. 24, 1866

A gold medal for Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the gift of 40,000 French citizens, is delivered to Minister Bigelow at Paris

Dec. 1, 1866

Second session convenes; President's message received.....Dec. 3, 1866

Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon, introduces bill "to regulate the tenure of civil offices".....Dec. 3, 1866

Massacre by Indians of United States troops at Fort Philip Kearny, near Big Horn, Wyo.; three officers and ninety men killed and scalped....Dec. 21, 1866

In the House of Representatives, James M. Ashley, of Ohio, charges President Johnson with usurpation, corrupt use of the appointing, pardoning, and veto powers, and corrupt disposition of public property, and interference in elections. The case is referred to the judiciary committee by 108 to 39.....Jan. 7, 1867

Bill extending suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia; passed by Congress, Dec. 14, 1866; vetoed, Jan. 5; passed over the veto.....Jan. 8, 1867

Congress admits Nebraska as a State over the President's veto....Feb. 9, 1867

Alexander Dallas Bache, LL.D., A.A.S., born 1806, dies at Newport, R. I.

Feb. 17, 1867

Nebraska, the thirty-seventh in order, proclaimed a State by the President

March 1, 1867

Tenure of civil office bill passed over

the President's veto; Senate, 35 to 11; House, 133 to 37.....March 2, 1867

Military reconstruction act introduced in the House by Thaddeus Stevens, Feb. 6, providing for the division of the insurrectionary States into five military districts, as follows: 1st, Virginia; 2d, North and South Carolina; 3d, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; 4th, Mississippi and Arkansas; 5th, Louisiana and Texas. Passed over the President's veto; House, 138 to 51; Senate, 38 to 10.....March 2, 1867

National bankruptcy bill passed

March 2, 1867

Department of Education established by act of Congress.....March 2, 1867

Peonage in the Territory of New Mexico abolished and forever prohibited by act of Congress.....March 2, 1867

Committee on the judiciary reports, concerning impeachment, its inability to conclude its labors (report presented at 3 A.M. Sunday, March 3), and recommends a continuance of investigation

March 2, 1867

Thirty-ninth Congress adjourns

March 4, 1867

Fortieth Congress, first session, convenes.....March 4, 1867

Schuyler Colfax re-elected speaker by a vote of 127 to 30 for Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois.

[The first session of the Fortieth Congress was continued by repeated adjournments, sitting—First, March 4-29; second, July 3-20; third, Nov. 21-Dec. 2, when it adjourned *sine die*. Congress distrusting the President, it was deemed advisable "that the President should not be allowed to have control of events for eight months without the supervision of the legislative branch of the government." Benj. F. Butler enters Congress for the first time at this session as Republican representative from Massachusetts.]

General Orders No. 10, issued from army headquarters by direction of the President, assigning Gen. J. M. Schofield to command 1st Military District; Gen. D. E. Sickles to command 2d Military District; Gen. G. H. Thomas to command 3d Military District; Gen. E. O. C. Ord to command 4th Military District; Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command 5th Military District.....March 11-12, 1867

Gen. John Pope assigned to 3d Military

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District, General Thomas to command Department of the Cumberland

March 15, 1867

Peabody Southern educational fund (a gift of \$2,100,000 from George Peabody) transferred to a board of trustees, Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears superintendent

March 22, 1867

Supplementary reconstruction act concurred in March 19, vetoed by President, March 23; is passed over his veto by the House, 114 to 25, and by the Senate, 40 to 7.....March 23, 1867

Congress adjourns to July 3, after a session of twenty-six days

March 29, 1867

Special session of the Senate in accordance with President's proclamation, March 30, meets.....April 1, 1867

Special session of the Senate adjourns *sine die*.....April 19, 1867

Expedition against the Indians in western Kansas, led by Generals Hancock and Custer.....April 30, 1867

Jefferson Davis taken to Richmond on *habeas corpus* and admitted to bail in \$100,000; sureties, Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New York; Aristides Welsh and David K. Jackman, of Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Richard B. Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Abraham Warwick, G. A. Myers, W. W. Crump, James Lyons, J. A. Meredith, W. H. Lyons, John M. Botts, Thomas W. Boswell, and James Thomas, Jr., of Virginia

May 13, 1867

Congress reassembles.....July 3, 1867

Supplementary reconstruction bill, reported July 8, vetoed and passed over the veto.....July 19, 1867

Congress adjourns to Nov. 21, after a session of eighteen days... July 20, 1867

Catharine Maria Sedgwick, authoress, born in 1789, dies near Roxbury, Mass.

July 31, 1867

John H. Surratt, implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, is arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, and placed on the American vessel *Swatara*, Dec. 21, 1866; his trial begins June 10, 1867, in the criminal court for the District of Columbia; the jury, disagreeing, are dismissed

Aug. 10, 1867

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, refusing to resign at the request of the President, Aug. 5, is suspended, and General

Grant appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, Stanton submitting under protest

Aug. 12, 1867

Sheridan relieved of command in 5th Military District, and General Hancock appointed.....Aug. 17, 1867

General Sickles succeeded by Gen. E. R. S. Canby as commander of 2d Military District.....Aug. 26, 1867

Woman's suffrage campaign in Kansas conducted by Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and George Francis Train with the Hutchinson family of singers

September-October, 1867

General amnesty proclaimed by the President.....Sept. 7, 1867

National cemetery at Antietam dedicated.....Sept. 17, 1867

Gold discovered in Wyoming, and South Pass City established.....October, 1867

Elias Howe, inventor, born 1819, dies at Brooklyn, L. I.....Oct. 3, 1867

Formal transfer of Alaska by Russia to General Rousseau of the United States service at New Archangel, Sitka

Oct. 9, 1867

Congress reassembles.....Nov. 21, 1867

Congress adjourns *sine die* after a twelve days' session.....Dec. 2, 1867

Second session meets.....Dec. 2, 1867

President's message received by Congress.....Dec. 3, 1867

Resolution to impeach the President negatived in the House of Representatives

Dec. 7, 1867

Maj.-Gen. George C. Meade appointed to command of 3d Military District, succeeding Pope, removed.....Dec. 28, 1867

Senate refuses to approve of the suspension of Secretary Stanton..Jan. 13, 1868

Act exempting cotton from internal tax

Feb. 3, 1868

President Johnson removes Stanton, and appoints Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad int.*; act declared illegal by the Senate.....Feb. 21, 1868

Mr. Stanton refuses to vacate, and has Thomas arrested and held to bail (discharged Feb. 24).....Feb. 22, 1868

House of Representatives votes to impeach the President, 124 to 42

Feb. 24, 1868

Impeachment reported at the bar of the Senate by Thaddeus Stevens and John A. Bingham.....Feb. 25, 1868

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Articles of impeachment adopted by the House, and Thaddeus Stevens, B. F. Butler, John A. Bingham, George S. Boutwell, James F. Wilson, Thomas Williams, and John A. Logan elected managers

March 2, 1868

Senate organizes as a court of impeachment.....March 5, 1868

General Hancock succeeded by General Buchanan as commander of 5th Military District.....March 18, 1868

Answer of President Johnson to articles of impeachment read in court by his counsel.....March 23, 1868

Prosecution begun by B. F. Butler

March 30, 1868

Chinese embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, arrives at San Francisco

March 31, 1868

Benjamin R. Curtis opens the defence in court of impeachment...April 9, 1868

Memorial monument and statue of President Lincoln unveiled at Washington April 15, 1868

Grand Army of Republic institutes Memorial or Decoration Day by order designating May 30 for observance

May 5, 1868

Senate votes upon eleventh article of impeachment; 35 (not two-thirds) for conviction, 19 for acquittal

May 16, 1868

Republican National Convention assembles at Chicago, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, chosen permanent president, May 20; Ulysses S. Grant nominated for President on first ballot; on the fifth ballot for Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, receives 541 votes; Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, 38; Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, 69.....May 21, 1868

Court of impeachment acquits the President on articles ii. and iii. by same vote as on article xi., and adjourns *sine die* by vote of 34 to 16.....May 26, 1868

Mr. Stanton resigns as Secretary of War, May 26, and is succeeded by General Schofield.....May 30, 1868

Ex-President James Buchanan, born 1791, dies at Wheatland, Pa. June 1, 1868

Gen. George Stoneman assigned to 1st Military District, to replace Schofield

June 1, 1868

Gen. Irvin McDowell appointed to command 4th Military District, Dec. 28, 1867, assumes his duties.....June 4, 1868

Arkansas admitted to representation by Congress over President's veto

June 22, 1868

Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics in government employ, by act

June 25, 1868

North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida admitted to representation in Congress over President's veto.....June 25, 1868

McDowell relieved and Gen. Alvan C. Gillem appointed to command of 4th Military District.....June 30, 1868

So-called "Burlingame treaty" with China signed at Washington..July 4, 1868

Amnesty proclamation by the President pardoning all late rebels not under presentment or indictment in United States courts.....July 4, 1868

National Democratic Convention meets in Tammany Hall, New York, July 4, and Horatio Seymour chosen permanent president, July 6; Horatio Seymour nominated for President on twenty-second ballot; Gen. Frank P. Blair for Vice-President unanimously on first ballot

July 9, 1868

Act removing legal and political disabilities imposed by United States on several hundred persons in the Southern States as mentioned in act..July 20, 1868

Secretary Seward announces the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted by the vote of twenty-nine States

July 20, 1868

Bill for payment of national debt and reduction of rate of interest passed by Congress.....July 25, 1868

Territory of Wyoming created of parts of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho..July 25, 1868

Freedman's bureau discontinued after Jan. 1, 1869, by act.....July 25, 1868

United States laws relating to customs, commerce, and navigation extended over Alaska, by act.....July 27, 1868

Act for protection of naturalized citizens abroad.....July 27, 1868

Second session adjourns to Sept. 21, after sitting 239 days.....July 27, 1868

Fourteenth Amendment ratified by Georgia, July 21, 1868; proclaimed by President.....July 27, 1868

Gen. J. Reynolds appointed to command 5th Military District (Texas)

July 28, 1868

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Thaddeus Stevens, born 1793, dies at Washington, D. C. Aug. 11, 1868

Ordinance of secession declared null and void in Louisiana by Constitution, ratified by the people. Aug. 17-18, 1868

Col. George A. Forsyth engages in an eight days' fight with Indians on the north fork of the Republican River, Kan.

September, 1868

Second session reassembles for one day and adjourns to Oct. 16. Sept. 21, 1868

Congress meets and adjourns to Nov. 10

Oct. 16, 1868

Grant and Colfax, Republicans, elected President and Vice-President by votes of twenty-six States and a popular vote of 3,015,071; Seymour and Blair, Democrats, receive votes of eight States and a popular vote of 2,709,613

Nov. 3, 1868

Second session meets and adjourns

Nov. 10, 1868

Third session meets. Dec. 7, 1868

President proclaims unconditional pardon and amnesty to all concerned in the late insurrection. Dec. 25, 1868

Colored National Convention, Frederick Douglass president, meets at Washington

Jan. 13, 1869

Objection to counting electoral votes of Georgia made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts

Feb. 10, 1869

Electoral votes counted by Congress: for Grant and Colfax, Republicans, 214; for Seymour and Blair, Democrats, with Georgia, 80, without Georgia, 71

Feb. 10, 1869

A *nolle prosequi* entered in case of Jefferson Davis. Feb. 11, 1869

Loans of money on United States notes by national banks forbidden by act

Feb. 19, 1869

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, forbidding States to restrict the elective franchise because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, proposed by resolution of Congress, received at Department of State. Feb. 27, 1869

St. Paul and St. George islands, Alaska, declared a special reservation for protection of fur seal, and landing thereon forbidden, by act. March 3, 1869

Speaker Colfax resigns, T. M. Pomeroy unanimously elected speaker

March 3, 1869

Fortieth Congress adjourns

March 4, 1869

General Grant inaugurated President

March 4, 1869

TWENTY-FIRST ADMINISTRATION — REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873.

Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, President.

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, Vice-President.

Forty-first Congress, first session, meets March 4, 1869

General Gillem removed from 4th Military District (Mississippi), and Gen. Adelbert Ames appointed. March, 1869

A. T. Stewart, nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, March 5, resigns because of act of Sept. 2, 1789, which forbids any one interested in importing to hold the office. March 9, 1869

Earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin promised by act

March 18, 1869

President's message to the Senate on claims upon Great Britain. April 7, 1869

President calls a special session of the Senate for April 12. April 8, 1869

First session adjourns. April 10, 1869

Special session of the Senate meets

April 12, 1869

Gen. E. R. S. Canby assumes command of the Military District of Virginia

April 20, 1869

Special session of Senate adjourns

April 23, 1869

Union Pacific Railroad opened for traffic

May 10, 1869

Filibustering expedition under Gen. Thomas Jordan, fitted out in New York, lands on north coast of Cuba

May 12, 1869

Southern Commercial Convention meets at Memphis, Tenn.; 1,100 delegates from twenty-two States. May 18, 1869

National Commercial Convention meets at New Orleans. May 25, 1869

Great peace jubilee at Boston, Mass. (Music) June 15, 1869

Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of Navy, resigns. June 22, 1869

Expedition for Cuba under Colonel Ryan, sailing from New York, June 26, is captured by a United States revenue-cutter. June 27, 1869

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Soldiers' national monument at Gettysburg dedicated.....July 1, 1869
 Irish National Republican Convention meets in Chicago; 221 delegates

July 4-5, 1869

United States end of the Franco-American cable landed at Duxbury, Mass., July 23, and event celebrated...July 27, 1869

National Labor Convention meets in Philadelphia.....Aug. 16, 1869

National Temperance Convention (500 delegates) meets in Chicago

Sept. 1-2, 1869

John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, and General Grant's adjutant throughout the war, born 1831, dies at Washington, D. C.

Sept. 6, 1869

One hundred and eight men suffocated in a burning coal-mine at Avondale, Pa.

Sept. 6, 1869

William Pitt Fessenden, born 1806, dies at Portland, Me.....Sept. 8, 1869

Financial panic in New York City culminates in "Black Friday"; gold quoted at 162½.....Sept. 24, 1869

George Peabody lands at New York, June 10; he endows several institutions, adds \$1,400,000 to his Southern education fund, and leaves for London

Sept. 30, 1869

Northwestern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Milwaukee, Wis., dedicated

October, 1869

Franklin Pierce, ex-President, born 1804, dies at Concord, N. H.....Oct. 8, 1869

Commercial Convention held at Louisville, Ky., 520 delegates from twenty-two States, ex-President Millard Fillmore presiding.....Oct. 13, 1869

Steamboat *Stonewall* burned on the Mississippi below Cairo; about 200 persons perish.....Oct. 27, 1869

United States branch mint at Carson City, Nev., founded 1866, begins operations.....Nov. 1, 1869

Admiral Charles Stewart, born 1778, dies at Bordentown, N. J....Nov. 6, 1869

Maj.-Gen. John Ellis Wool, born 1784, dies at Troy, N. Y.....Nov. 10, 1869

National Woman's Suffrage Convention meets in Cleveland, O. (183 delegates from sixteen States, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher president), and organizes American Woman's Suffrage Association....Nov. 24, 1869

Second session opens.....Dec. 6, 1869

National Colored Labor Convention meets in Washington.....Dec. 10, 1869

Wyoming gives women the right to vote and hold office.....Dec. 10, 1869

George Peabody, born in South Danvers, Mass., 1795, dies in London, Nov. 4; funeral services held in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 12, and body placed on the British steamship *Monarch* for transportation to the United States..Dec. 11, 1869

Act removing legal and political disabilities from large classes of persons in the Southern States.....Dec. 14, 1869

Edwin M. Stanton, born 1814, dies at Washington, D. C.....Dec. 24, 1869

Telegraph operators' strike throughout the country.....Jan. 4, 1870

Statue of Nathanael Greene, placed in the old hall of House of Representatives by Rhode Island, accepted by resolution of Congress.....Jan. 20, 1870

British Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Bombay* collides with and sinks the United States corvette *Oneida*, about 20 miles from Yokohama, Japan; 112 lives lost.....Jan. 23, 1870

Prince Arthur, of Great Britain, reaches New York, Jan. 21, and is presented to President Grant.....Jan. 24, 1870

Virginia readmitted by act approved Jan. 26, and government transferred to civil authorities by General Canby

Jan. 27, 1870

George Peabody buried at Peabody (South Danvers), Mass.....Feb. 8, 1870

Congress authorizes the Secretary of War to establish a weather bureau for the United States.....Feb. 9, 1870

Northern Pacific Railroad begun at the Dalles of the St. Louis, Minn

Feb. 15, 1870

Anson Burlingame, born 1822, dies at St. Petersburg, Russia.....Feb. 23, 1870

Mississippi readmitted by act approved Feb. 23, 1870

Hiram R. Revels, of Mississippi, first colored member of the Senate, sworn

Feb. 25, 1870

Act removing legal and political disabilities from many persons in the Southern States.....March 7, 1870

Texas readmitted by act approved

March 30, 1870

Secretary Fish proclaims the ratification of Fifteenth Amendment by twenty-nine States: North Carolina, West Virginia,

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Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Texas.....March 30, 1870

Mass-meeting of Mormons at Salt Lake City protest against interference by Congress with polygamy.....April 5, 1870

American Anti-slavery Society, after an existence of thirty-seven years, is dissolved.....April 9, 1870

Point of junction of Union and Central Pacific railroads fixed northwest of the station at Ogden, Utah, by act

May 6, 1870

Proclamation by President against Fenian invasion of Canada....May 24, 1870

Fenian army of 500 invade Canada from Fairfield, Vt., and are driven back

May 25-27, 1870

Act to enforce the right to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment...May 31, 1870

Attorney-General Hoar resigns

June 15, 1870

United States Department of Justice organized by act.....June 22, 1870

Treaty to annex Dominican Republic and lease bay and peninsula of Samana concluded, Nov. 29, 1869; rejected by the Senate.....June 30, 1870

Congress grants the widow of President Lincoln a pension of \$3,000 per annum

July 14, 1870

Stone presented to President Lincoln by patriots of Rome is given to the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill., by Congress.....July 14, 1870

Act to authorize refunding the national debt at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent.

July 14, 1870

Georgia readmitted by act approved

July 15, 1870

Act reducing the United States army to a peace footing.....July 15, 1870

Second session adjourns.....July 15, 1870

First through car from the Pacific reaches New York.....July 24, 1870

Adm. David C. Farragut, born 1801, dies at Portsmouth, N. H.....Aug. 14, 1870

National Labor Congress meets in Cincinnati.....Aug. 15, 1870

President proclaims neutrality in the Franco-Prussian War.....Aug. 22, 1870

National Commercial Convention meets at Cincinnati, O.....Oct. 4, 1870

Gen. Robert E. Lee, born 1807, dies at Lexington, Va.....Oct. 12, 1870

President's proclamation forbidding military expeditions against nations at peace with the United States

Oct. 12, 1870

Oliver P. Morton, appointed minister to Great Britain, declines for political reasons.....Oct. 25, 1870

Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of Interior, resigns.....Oct. 30, 1870

John Lothrop Motley, minister to England, asked to resign by the President, July, 1870; disregarding the request, is recalled.....November, 1870

Third session opens.....Dec. 5, 1870

President's annual message presented

Dec. 5, 1870

J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, first colored member of House of Representatives, is sworn in.....Dec. 12, 1870

Gen. Robert Schenck appointed minister to Great Britain....Dec. 22, 1870

Resolution authorizing a San Domingo commission approved (B. F. Wade, of Ohio; A. D. White, president of Cornell University, and S. G. Howe, of Massachusetts, named).....Jan. 12, 1871

Supreme Court decides the legal tender act of 1862 constitutional...Jan. 16, 1871

Statue of Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol unveiled.....Jan. 25, 1871

George Ticknor, historian, born 1701, dies at Boston.....Jan. 26, 1871

Act for a commission of fish and fisheries (Spencer F. Baird appointed)

Feb. 9, 1871

District of Columbia made a territorial government, by act.....Feb. 21, 1871

Act for celebration of centennial of independence by an international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876

March 3, 1871

Forty-first Congress adjourns

March 4, 1871

Forty-second Congress, first session, meets.....March 4, 1871

Speaker of the House, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Charles Sumner, chairman of Senate committee on foreign relations, replaced by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania

March 10, 1871

President's proclamation against unlaw-

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ful combinations of armed men in South Carolina.....March 24, 1871

Senator Sumner's speech on the resolutions regarding the employment of the navy on the coast of Santo Domingo during negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island.....March 27, 1871

First civil service commission, George William Curtis, Alexander G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, D. A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackfan, and David C. Cox, appointed by President..March, 1871

William H. Gibson (colored), United States mail agent on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad, assaulted at North Benson, Ky., Jan. 26; United States troops sent into Kentucky, and mail withdrawn on that route for one month..March, 1871

Santo Domingo commission's report sent to Congress with a special message by the President.....April 5, 1871

Act to enforce the fourteenth amendment (Ku-klux act).....April 20, 1871

Branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., conveyed to trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College for educational purposes, by act.....April 20, 1871

First session adjourns....April 20, 1871

Under call, dated April 20, Senate meets in special session.....May 10, 1871

Extra session of Senate adjourns *sine die*.....May 27, 1871

Hall's Arctic expedition sails from New York.....June 29, 1871

Riot in New York City between Irish Orangemen and Catholics..July 12, 1871

First narrow-gauge (3 feet) locomotive built in the United States shipped from Philadelphia for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.....July 13, 1871

Tweed ring frauds first exposed in the *New York Times*.....July 22, 1871

Political disturbance in Louisiana begins.....Aug. 8, 1871

National Labor Congress held in St. Louis.....Aug. 10, 1871

Mass-meeting in New York held to consider the Tweed ring frauds; committee of seventy appointed.....Sept. 4, 1871

President Lincoln's body removed to the permanent vault at Springfield, Ill.

Sept. 19, 1871

National Commercial Convention meets at Baltimore, Md.....Sept. 26, 1871

Brigham Young arrested in Salt Lake City for polygamy.....Oct. 2, 1871

Chicago fire breaks out

Sunday evening, Oct. 8, 1871

Forest fires in vicinity of Green Bay, Wis.....Oct. 8-9, 1871

Proclamation by the President against Ku-klux in South Carolina..Oct. 12, 1871

William M. Tweed arrested and released on \$2,000,000 bail....Oct. 27, 1871

Capt. Charles Francis Hall, Arctic explorer, dies on the *Polaris*..Nov. 8, 1871

Grand-Duke Alexis of Russia arrives at New York with a fleet of war-vessels, Nov. 19; gives a public reception

Nov. 21, 1871

Russian envoy to the United States, Catacazy, recalled, owing to personal differences with Secretary Fish

Nov. 25, 1871

Second session convenes....Dec. 4, 1871

Fish-Catacazy correspondence published Dec. 6, 1871

Attorney-Gen. A. T. Akerman resigns his office.....Dec. 13, 1871

Tweed committed to the Tombs, but released on writ of *habeas corpus*

Dec. 16, 1871

President's message, with report of civil service reform commission

Dec. 19, 1871

Brigham Young arrested in Salt Lake City as implicated in murder of Richard Yates.....Jan. 2, 1872

Col. James Fisk, Jr., shot in the Grand Central Hotel, New York, by Edward S. Stokes, Jan. 6, dies..Jan. 8, 1872

Congress accepts from Rhode Island a statue of Roger Williams....Jan. 11, 1872

Senator Sumner's speech on civil rights

Jan. 15, 1872

Liberal Republican movement begins with a convention held at Jefferson City, Mo.....Jan. 24, 1872

Martin J. Spalding, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the Church in America, born 1810, dies

Feb. 7, 1872

Labor Reform Convention meets at Columbus, O., Feb. 21, and nominates Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Judge Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.....Feb. 22, 1872

National Prohibition Convention at Columbus, O., nominates James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice-President

Feb. 22, 1872

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Yellowstone National Park established by act approved.....March 1, 1872

Imperial Japanese embassy, of 114 persons, is presented to the President of the republic at the executive mansion

March 4, 1872

United States Centennial commissioners and alternates meet in Philadelphia and organize, electing Joseph R. Hawley president.....March 4, 1872

Statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman presented to the Senate by Connecticut for the old Hall of Representatives.....March 8, 1872

President Grant appoints Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Prof. Benjamin Peirce, United States coast survey, and Capt. Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., a commission to examine plans and proposals for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.....March, 1872

Prof. S. F. B. Morse, born 1791, dies in New York.....April 2, 1872

National convention of colored men at New Orleans; Frederick Douglass, chairman.....April 10-14, 1872

Assassination of Judge J. C. Stephenson, Thomas E. Detrow, and James C. Cline at Gun City, Mo.....April 24, 1872

Senator-elect Matthew W. Ransom from North Carolina admitted to a seat, and the Senate for the first time since 1861 is full.....April 24, 1872

Brigham Young taken to Camp Douglas, March 21, and released....April 30, 1872

Duty on tea and coffee repealed by act.....May 1, 1872

National Liberal Republican Convention meets in Cincinnati, O., Carl Schurz permanent president. Horace Greeley, of New York, nominated for President on the sixth ballot, May 3; Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President

May 1-3, 1872

Greeley's letter of acceptance dated

May 20, 1872

Political disabilities under article 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment removed, except from Senators and Representatives in Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and officers of the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States, by act

May 22, 1872

Workingmen's National Convention at

New York nominates Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President May 23, 1872

Sumner assails the President in the Senate.....May 31, 1872

B. Gratz Brown accepts the Liberal Republican nomination for Vice-President

May 31, 1872

Dispute with Spain respecting the imprisonment of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, in Cuba since Dec. 13, 1870, settled, and Dr. Howard released.. June, 1872

General labor strike in New York settled.....June, 1872

Centennial board of finance incorporated by act.....June 1, 1872

James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York *Herald*, born 1795, dies at New York.....June 1, 1872

National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 5, Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, permanent president.

Grant renominated by acclamation, and on first ballot Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, nominated for Vice-President by 364½ votes to 321½ votes for Schuyler Colfax.....June 6, 1872

Second session adjourns.. June 10, 1872

Grant accepts the Republican nomination.....June 10, 1872

Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance dated.....June 14, 1872

World's peace jubilee at Boston

June 17-July 4, 1872

Liberal Republican Revenue Reformers' Convention at New York nominates William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice-President.....June 21, 1872

Judge David Davis declines the Labor Reform nomination for President

June 24, 1872

Joel Parker, nominated for Vice-President by Labor Reform Convention, declines

June 28, 1872

National Democratic Convention meets at Baltimore, Md., July 9, James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, chairman.

Horace Greeley, of New York, nominated for President on first ballot by 686 votes out of 732, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President, by 713 out of 732

July 9-10, 1872

Mr. Greeley accepts the Democratic nomination.....July 12, 1872

B. Gratz Brown accepts the Democratic nomination.....Aug. 8, 1872

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National Labor Reform Convention at Philadelphia nominates Charles O'Connor for President and Eli Saulsbury for Vice-President.....Aug. 22, 1872

O'Connor declines the nomination
Aug. 27, 1872

National Convention of "Straight-out" Democrats in Louisville, Ky., repudiates the Baltimore nominees, and nominates Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President (both decline)
Sept. 3-5, 1872

National Industrial Exposition opens at Louisville, Ky.....Sept. 3, 1872

Tribunal at Geneva, under article vii. of the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, awards to the United States \$15,500,000 as indemnity from Great Britain
Sept. 14, 1872

Colored Liberal Republican National Convention at Louisville, Ky., delegates from twenty-three States; Greeley and Brown nominated.....Sept. 25, 1872

William Henry Seward, born 1801, dies at Auburn, N. Y.....Oct. 10, 1872

"Epizootic," affecting horses throughout the country, reaches the city of New York.....Oct. 23, 1872

Emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the islands to the United States.....Oct. 23, 1872

General election: Grant and Wilson carry thirty-one States...Nov. 5, 1872

Great fire in Boston; loss \$80,000,000
Nov. 9-10, 1872

Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other females prosecuted for illegal voting in Rochester, N. Y.....Nov. 18, 1872

Modoc war in California..Nov. 29, 1872

Horace Greeley, born 1811, dies at Pleasantville, N. Y.....Nov. 29, 1872

Nicaragua expedition, in charge of Commander E. P. Lull, sails from the United States (returns July, 1873)
December, 1872

Third session begins.....Dec. 2, 1872

President's annual message received
Dec. 2, 1872

Resolutions of Mr. Blaine adopted in the House, to investigate the accusation in the public press that members of the House had been bribed in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad by stock in the Crédit Mobilier of America, and Luke P. Poland, of Vermont; Nathaniel P. Banks,

of Massachusetts; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; William E. Niblack, of Indiana, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, appointed the committee...Dec. 2, 1872

Crédit Mobilier investigation to be henceforth conducted in open session by resolution of the House....Jan. 6, 1873

Resolution adopted by the House to investigate the relations of the Crédit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the government
Jan. 6, 1873

Committee appointed to investigate: J. M. Wilson, Indiana; Samuel Shellabarger, Ohio; Henry W. Slocum, New York; Thos. Swann, Maryland; and Geo. F. Hoar, Massachusetts....Jan. 7, 1873
[This committee reported Feb. 20.]

William M. Tweed placed on trial
Jan. 8, 1873

Act to abolish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the United States navy; no future appointments to be made
Jan. 24, 1873

Jury disagree in the Tweed trial
Jan. 31, 1873

Postal franking privilege abolished by act of Congress.....Jan. 31, 1873

"Trade dollar" ordered and silver demonetized by act passing the Senate Feb. 6, and the House.....Feb. 7, 1873

Electoral votes counted..Feb. 12, 1873

March 4, 1873, designated for extraordinary session of Senate, by proclamation of President.....Feb. 21, 1873

Alexander H. Stephens elected to Forty-third Congress from Georgia..Feb. 26, 1873

Resolutions of the House censuring Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and James Brooks, of New York, for connection with Crédit Mobilier.....Feb. 27, 1873

Act by which hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty....March 3, 1873

Amendment to appropriation bill offered by B. F. Butler, fixing salary of the President of the United States at \$50,000 per year, Vice-President \$10,000, and Senators, Representatives, and delegates, including those of the Forty-second Congress, \$7,500, besides travelling expenses (the salary-grab bill), passed
March 3, 1873

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Act to establish ten life-saving stations on the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina.....March 3, 1873.

Forty-second Congress adjourns
March 4, 1873

Senate convenes in special session
March 4, 1873

President Grant reinaugurated
March 4, 1873

TWENTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION—REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1877.

Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, President.

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

Special session of Senate adjourns
March 26, 1873

White Star steamship *Atlantic* wrecked on Marr's Rock, off Nova Scotia; 547 lives lost.....April 1, 1873

Massacre by Indians under Captain Jack of General Canby, in the lava-beds near Fort Klamath, Cal.April 11, 1873

Rescue of nineteen persons (late of the *Polaris*) from floating ice in Baffin's Bay, by the sealing-vessel *Tigress*, Captain Bartlett, of Conception Bay, Newfoundland.....April 30, 1873

One-cent postal-cards issued by the United States government...May 1, 1873

National Cheap Transportation Association organized in New York

Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase, born 1808, dies at New York City
May 6, 1873

Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, the "father of the *Crédit Mobilier*," born 1804, dies
May 7, 1873

President's proclamation dispersing disorderly bands in Louisiana
May 8, 1873

United States agricultural congress, organized in St. Louis, 1872, meets at Indianapolis, Ind.May 28, 1873

Nearly all the Modocs surrender, May 22; Captain Jack and the remainder surrender.....June 1, 1873

Susan B. Anthony fined \$100 for illegal voting at Rochester.....June 18, 1873

Ravenscraig, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, in lat. 75° 38' N., and long. 65° 35' W.,

rescues the remainder of the crew of the *Polaris*.....June 23, 1873

Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, to open April 19, 1876, and close Oct. 19 following, by proclamation of President
July 3, 1873

Site of exposition buildings in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, transferred to the centennial commission..July 4, 1873

England pays the Alabama award (\$15,500,000).....Sept. 5, 1873

Panic begins in the Stock Exchange, New York City.....Sept. 19, 1873

New York Stock Exchange closed Sept. 20; reopens.....Sept. 30, 1873

Execution of Captain Jack and other Modocs.....Oct. 3, 1873

Evangelical Alliance of the World holds a session in New York....Oct. 3-11, 1873

Virginius, an American schooner, suspected of conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, is captured by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, and conveyed to Cuba
Oct. 31, 1873

Above ninety insurgents and sailors tried; many insurgents and six British and thirty Americans shot
Nov. 4-7, 1873

William M. Tweed convicted
Nov. 19, 1873

Forty-third Congress, first session, opens.....Dec. 1, 1873

Vote for speaker of the House: James G. Blaine, 189; Fernando Wood, 76; S. S. Cox, 2; Hiester Clymer, 1; Alexander H. Stephens, 1.....Dec. 1, 1873

Prof. Louis J. R. Agassiz, scientist, born 1807, dies at Cambridge, Mass.
Dec. 14, 1873

Virginius surrendered to the United States by Spain; she founders at sea off Cape Fear while on her way to New York
Dec. 19, 1873

Ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, acquitted
Dec. 24, 1873

Survivors of the *Virginius* massacre, 102, surrendered to the United States authorities at Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 18, reach New York on the *Juniata*
Dec. 28, 1873

Women's temperance crusade begins at Hillsboro, O.....December, 1873

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, born in Siam, April 15, 1811, came to the United States, 1828, die at their home

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near Salisbury, N. C., Eng surviving
Chang about two hours....Jan. 17, 1874

Act of March 3, 1873 (salary grab
bill) repealed except as to salaries of the
President and justices of the Supreme
Court.....Jan. 20, 1874

Morrison R. Waite appointed and con-
firmed chief-justice of the Supreme Court
Jan. 21, 1874

Act authorizing coinage at the mint of
coins for foreign nations...Jan. 29, 1874

Ex-President Millard Fillmore, born
1800, dies at Buffalo, N. Y. March 8, 1874

Charles Sumner, born 1811, dies at
Washington, D. C.....March 11, 1874

Bill to inflate the currency, fixing the
maximum limit at \$400,000,000, passed
by Senate, April 6, by 29 to 24; and
House, April 14, by 140 to 102, vetoed
April 22, 1874

Condition and status of the fur trade
in Alaska to be investigated by special
government agent, by act...April 22, 1874

Proclamation of President commanding
turbulent and disorderly gatherings in
Arkansas to disperse.....May 15, 1874

W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the
Treasury, resigns.....June 1, 1874

President to invite foreign governments
to take part in the Centennial Exposition,
by act.....June 5, 1874

Territorial government for the District
of Columbia abolished, and a board of
three governing regents provided for, by
act.....June 20, 1874

Congress appropriates \$300 or less to
purchase and restore to the family of
Lafayette the watch presented him by
General Washington, lost during his visit
to the United States in 1825, and since
found.....June 22, 1874

"Hazing" at the Annapolis naval
academy to be investigated by court-
martial, and punished by dismissal, by
act.....June 23, 1874

Court of commissioners of Alabama
claims constituted by act of Congress
June 23, 1874

Law to punish by imprisonment and
fine the bringing into the United States
and selling or holding in involuntary ser-
vitude inveigled or kidnapped foreigners
June 23, 1874

First session adjourns...June 23, 1874

Postmaster-Gen. A. J. Creswell resigns
June 24, 1874

Great distress in Minnesota, Kansas,
and Nebraska by the grasshopper plague
July-October, 1874

Mysterious abduction of Charley Ross,
aged four years, from his father's home
in Germantown, Pa. (never found)
July 1, 1874

Illinois and St. Louis railroad bridge
over the Mississippi at St. Louis opened
July 4, 1874

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher demands an
investigation of Theodore Tilton's charges
against him.....July 7, 1874

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted by
a committee of his church...Aug. 28, 1874

Headquarters of the United States army
removed to St. Louis.....Oct. 1, 1874

Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.,
dedicated.....Oct. 15, 1874

National Woman's Christian Temper-
ance Union organized at Cleveland, O.
Nov. 19, 1874

Second session opens.....Dec. 7, 1874

President's message received
Dec. 7, 1874

Race riot at Vicksburg, Miss.; seventy-
five negroes killed.....Dec. 7, 1874

Death of Hon. Ezra Cornell, born 1807,
occurs at Ithaca, N. Y.....Dec. 9, 1874

Official reception given King Kalakaua,
of the Hawaiian Islands, by Congress
Dec. 18, 1874

President by proclamation orders tur-
bulent and disorderly gatherings in Mis-
sissippi to disperse.....Dec. 21, 1874

Gerrit Smith, philanthropist, born 1797,
dies at New York City.....Dec. 28, 1874

Senator Sherman's bill for resumption
of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879, approved,
with special message.....Jan. 14, 1875

President calls the Senate for March 5
Feb. 17, 1875

Indemnity from the Spanish govern-
ment for families of men shot in the
Virginus massacre fixed at \$80,000
Feb. 27, 1875

Civil rights bill, to enforce equal en-
joyment of inns, public conveyances,
theatres, etc., approved...March 1, 1875

Contract with James B. Eads for jetty-
work at the mouth of the Mississippi
River, by act.....March 3, 1875

Enabling act for Colorado passed
March 3, 1875

Supplementary immigration act passed
March 3, 1875

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- Act authorizing 20-cent pieces of silver
March 3, 1875
- Part of island of Mackinac made a national park, by act.....March 3, 1875
- Forty-third Congress adjourns
March 4, 1875
- Special session of Senate convenes, T. W. Ferry president *pro tem*.
March 5, 1875
- Gold discovered in Deadwood and Whitewood gulches, S. Da.
March 14, 1875
- Special session of Senate adjourns
March 24, 1875
- Wheeler adjustment of Louisiana State government.....April 14, 1875
- Centenary of the battle of Lexington
April 19, 1875
- Whiskey frauds in Western States, causing a loss to the United States of \$1,650,000 in revenue in ten months, exposed.....May 1, 1875
- Secret investigation of the whiskey ring by Secretary Bristow, aided by Myron Colony, leads to seizure of sixteen distilleries and many rectifying-houses in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago
May 10, 1875
- George H. Williams, Attorney-General, resigns, April 22, to take effect
May 15, 1875
- John C. Breckinridge, born 1821, dies at Lexington, Ky.....May 17, 1875
- President Grant's letter on the "third term" appears.....May 29, 1875
- Centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill.....June 17, 1875
- Jury in the case of Tilton v. Beecher disagree and are discharged..July 2, 1875
- Andrew Johnson, born 1808, dies near Jonesboro, Tenn.....July 31, 1875
- Hon. Horace Binney, born 1780, graduate of Harvard, 1797, and oldest member of Philadelphia bar, dies at Philadelphia
Aug. 12, 1875
- Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the *Lawrence*, sunk for preservation in Misery Bay, Lake Erie, in July, 1815, is raised for transportation to the Centennial Exposition.....Sept. 14, 1875
- Democratic conventions of New York declare for specie resumption
Sept. 16, 1875
- Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, resigns July 5; resignation accepted.....Sept. 22, 1875
- President Grant speaks against sectarian schools in Des Moines, Ia.
Sept. 29, 1875
- Steamship *Pacifico* founders between San Francisco and Portland; 200 lives lost
Nov. 4, 1875
- Henry Wilson, Vice-President, born 1812, dies at Washington, D. C.
Nov. 22, 1875
- Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, president *pro tem*. of the Senate, becomes acting Vice-President.....Nov. 22, 1875
- William B. Astor, born 1792, dies at New York.....Nov. 24, 1875
- Forty-fourth Congress, first session, meets.....Dec. 6, 1875
- Democratic majority in the House of Representatives for the first time in fifteen years; Michael C. Kerr chosen speaker by 173 to 106 for James G. Blaine
Dec. 6, 1875
- Seventh annual message of President Grant advocates unsectarian and compulsory education.....Dec. 7, 1875
- Reverdy Johnson, born 1796, dies at Annapolis, Md.....Feb. 10, 1876
- Congress appropriates \$1,500,000 to complete Centennial buildings, etc., at Philadelphia.....Feb. 16, 1876
- W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, resigns; the House, by resolution, impeaches him.....March 2, 1876
- Articles of impeachment presented in Senate.....April 4, 1876
- Charles A. Dana, appointed minister to Great Britain, rejected by the Senate
April 5, 1876
- Alexander T. Stewart, born in Belfast, Ireland, 1803, dies at New York
April 10, 1876
- Statue of Abraham Lincoln, from contributions of freedmen, unveiled in Lincoln Park, Washington....April 14, 1876
- President Grant vetoes Senate bill to reduce his salary after March 4, 1877, from \$50,000 to \$25,000....April 19, 1876
- Message from President Grant justifying his absence from the seat of government by precedents.....May 4, 1876
- Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, with the Empress Theresa, arrives in New York April 15, and is presented to President Grant.....May 7, 1876
- Centennial Exposition at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, opened by President Grant and Dom Pedro.....May 10, 1876

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Prohibition Convention at Cleveland, O., nominates Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-President

May 17, 1876

National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., nominates Peter Cooper, of New York, for President; United States Senator Newton Booth, nominated for Vice-President, declines, and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, substituted

May 18, 1876

Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, resigns, being appointed Attorney-General

May 22, 1876

Peter Cooper's letter of acceptance

May 31, 1876

Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney-General, resigns.....

June 1, 1876

Site for observatory of Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara co., Cal., granted to the trustees of Lick Observatory by Congress

June 7, 1876

Ezra D. Winslow, the American forger, surrendered by Great Britain

June 15, 1876

Republican National Convention meets at Cincinnati, O., June 14. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, permanent president. On the 16th nine nominations for President are made; votes necessary to a choice, 378; on the first ballot, Rutherford B. Hayes has 61; Jas. G. Blaine, 285; B. H. Bristow, 113; on the seventh ballot, Hayes, 384; Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21; for Vice-President, William A. Wheeler, of New York, unanimously elected on first ballot.....

June 16, 1876

B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns.....

June 20, 1876

Massacre of Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men, by Indians under Sitting Bull, near the Little Big Horn River, Montana

June 25, 1876

President suggests public religious services on July 4, 1876, by proclamation

June 26, 1876

Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Gen. John A. McClernand permanent president, June 27; six nominations for President made; first ballot gives Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, 417; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 140; on the second ballot Tilden receives 535 votes, and his nomination made unanimous, June 28; Thomas A. Hendricks

nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.....

June 29, 1876

Centenary of American independence

July 4, 1876

R. B. Hayes accepts Republican nomination.....

July 8, 1876

Postmaster-General Jewell resigns

July 11, 1876

W. A. Wheeler's letter of acceptance

July 15, 1876

Congress authorizes the minting of not less than \$10,000,000 in silver coin to exchange for legal-tender notes, and declares the trade dollar no longer a legal tender

July 22, 1876

Hendricks's letter of acceptance dated

July 24, 1876

Tilden's letter of acceptance dated

July 31, 1876

W. W. Belknap acquitted by the Senate: vote on first article, 35 guilty, 25 not guilty.....

Aug. 1, 1876

Colorado, the thirty-eighth State in order, admitted by act of March 3, 1875, and by proclamation of President

Aug. 1, 1876

Congress appropriates \$200,000 to complete the Washington monument

Aug. 2, 1876

First session adjourns....

Aug. 15, 1876

Hon. M. C. Kerr, speaker of House of Representatives, born 1827, dies at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va....

Aug. 19, 1876

Bronze statue of Lafayette, the gift of the French Republic to New York City, is unveiled.....

Sept. 6, 1876

Hallet's Point Reef, Hell Gate, blown up

Sept. 24, 1876

Gen. Braxton Bragg, born about 1815, dies at Galveston, Tex.....

Sept. 27, 1876

By proclamation President Grant commands disorderly and turbulent gatherings in South Carolina to disperse.

Oct. 17, 1876

Presidential election.....

Nov. 7, 1876

International exhibition at Philadelphia closes.....

Nov. 10, 1876

Second session meets; Thomas W. Ferry presiding in the Senate.....

Dec. 4, 1876

In the House Samuel J. Randall is elected speaker by 162 to 82 for James A. Garfield.....

Dec. 4, 1876

President Grant's eighth annual message.....

Dec. 5, 1876

Brooklyn Theatre burned during a performance of *The Two Orphans*, and 295 lives lost.....

Dec. 5, 1876

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

First incineration in the United States of body of Baron De Palm, at the crematory in Washington, Pa....Dec. 6, 1876

Returning boards give Hayes 185 electoral votes, Tilden, 184; election disputed (the country in great excitement till the following March).....Dec. 6, 1876

Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt, born 1794, dies at New York.....Jan. 4, 1877

Two governors, Nicholls, Democrat, and Packard, Republican, inaugurated in Louisiana.....Jan. 8, 1877

Joint congressional committee agrees upon a plan for counting the electoral votes.....Jan. 17, 1877

Act passed by Senate, Jan. 25, by 47 to 17, and by House, Jan. 26, by 191 to 86, provides for an electoral commission of five members of each House, elected *viva voce* on the Tuesday before the first Thursday in February, 1877, with four associate justices of the Supreme Court from the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits, together with a fifth associate justice selected by the other four; the commission not to be dissolved when organized, and no withdrawal of members permitted except by death or physical disability; approved.....Jan. 29, 1877

Senate elects as members George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas F. Bayard; the House elects Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbot, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar; the justices of the Supreme Court designated are Nathan Clifford, Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field, and William Strong, and select Joseph R. Bradley as the fifth; in all eight Republicans, seven Democrats.....Jan. 30, 1877

Three certificates from Florida referred to the electoral commission, and the vote awarded to the Republicans by 8 to 7

Feb. 9, 1877

Prof. A. Graham Bell exhibits his telephone at Salem, Mass.....Feb. 12, 1877

Commission awards the electoral vote of Louisiana to the Republicans by vote 8 to 7.....Feb. 16, 1877

Contested vote of Oregon counted for the Republicans by the commission, 8 to 7.....Feb. 23, 1877

Political disabilities of J. E. Johnston, of Virginia, under the Fourteenth Amendment, removed by act of....Feb. 23, 1877

Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, substituted on electoral commission for Senator Thurman, physically unable to serve.....Feb. 26, 1877

Contested vote of South Carolina awarded to Republicans by electoral commission, 8 to 7.....Feb. 27, 1877

Election of R. B. Hayes as President, and William A. Wheeler as Vice-President confirmed, and joint meeting of two Houses of Congress dissolves at 4.10 A.M.

March 2, 1877

President calls special session of the Senate for March 5, 1877...March 2, 1877

House of Representatives resolves that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received 196 electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and were elected, 136 yeas, 88 nays, 66 not voting

March 3, 1877

R. B. Hayes privately takes oath of office as President, 7.05 P.M., Saturday,

March 3, 1877

Forty-fourth Congress adjourns

March 4, 1877

R. B. Hayes inaugurated and publicly takes the oath of office....March 5, 1877

Special session of Senate convenes; Vice-President Wheeler sworn in...March 5, 1877

TWENTY-THIRD ADMINISTRATION—REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, President.

William A. Wheeler, New York, Vice-President.

Special session of Senate adjourns

March 17, 1877

John D. Lee, convicted of complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, executed.....March 23, 1877

Packard legislature in Louisiana breaks up.....April 21, 1877

Forty-fourth Congress adjourning without making the usual appropriations for the army for the year ending June 30. 1878, the President calls on the Forty-fifth Congress to meet Oct. 15

May 5, 1877

Ex-President Grant leaves Philadelphia for an extended European tour

May 17, 1877

John L. Motley, historian, born 1814, dies at Dorsetshire, England...May 29, 1877

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ten Molly Maguires hanged, six at Pottsville, and four at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

June 21, 1877

Civil service order issued by President Hayes: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations or election campaigns".....June 22, 1877

Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begins at Martinsburg, W. Va.

July 16, 1877

Proclamations of President against domestic violence in West Virginia (dated July 18), in Maryland (July 21), and Pennsylvania.....July 23, 1877

Armed band of Mexican outlaws forcibly release two notorious criminals, Esproneda and Garza, from jail in Rio Grande City, Tex., escaping to Mexico

Aug. 12, 1877

Brigham Young, born 1801, dies at Salt Lake City.....Aug. 29, 1877

War with the Nez Percés Indians breaks out in Idaho, June 15; closed by surrender of Indians to Colonel Miles

Sept. 30, 1877

Forty-fifth Congress, first session (extra), opens.....Oct. 15, 1877

President Hayes's message.Oct. 16, 1877

Bill for free coinage of the standard silver dollar as a legal tender introduced in the House by Mr. Bland, of Missouri

Nov. 5, 1877

Fisheries commission, under treaty of Washington, awards \$5,500,000 in gold to be paid by the United States to Great Britain for fisheries privilege

Nov. 23, 1877

United States sloop-of-war *Huron* wrecked in a gale off the coast of North Carolina near Oregon Inlet; over 100 lives lost.....Nov. 24, 1877

First session adjourns.....Dec. 3, 1877

Second session meets.....Dec. 3, 1877

President's message recommends resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879

Dec. 3, 1877

President and Mrs. Hayes celebrate their silver wedding at the White House

Dec. 31, 1877

About 100 lives, chiefly railroad engineers and artisans bound for Brazil, lost by wreck of the steamship *Metropolis* near Kitty Hawk, N. C.....Jan. 31, 1878

Greenback National Convention in Toledo, O., organizes a National Greenback

party, with Judge Francis W. Hughes as president.....Feb. 22, 1878

Bland silver bill, as amended, passed over the President's veto....Feb. 28, 1878

Benjamin F. Wade, born 1800, dies at Jefferson, O.....March 2, 1878

American register to be issued to, and naval officers detailed for, the *Jeannette* (fitted for a Polar expedition by James Gordon Bennett), by act

March 18, 1878

William M. Tweed, born 1823, dies in Ludlow Street jail, New York

April 12, 1878

Thomas W. Ferry chosen president *pro tem.* of the Senate.....April 17, 1878

First train on the Gilbert elevated railroad, New York, is run on Sixth Avenue.....April 29, 1878

Coinage of 20-cent silver pieces stopped by act.....May 2, 1878

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, born 1797, dies

May 13, 1878

Select committee appointed in the House on motion of Mr. Potter to investigate alleged frauds in the Presidential election in Louisiana and Florida..May 17, 1878

Further retirement of legal-tender notes forbidden; the balance, \$350,000,000, to be kept in circulation, by act.

May 31, 1878

Bill to repeal the bankrupt law passed

June 7, 1878

Act providing for government of the District of Columbia by three commissioners.....June 11, 1878

William Cullen Bryant, born 1794, dies at New York.....June 12, 1878

It is made unlawful to employ the army as a *posse comitatus* to execute laws except as expressly authorized by the Constitution.....June 18, 1878

Act for additional life-saving stations and for organizing the life-saving service

June 18, 1878

Second session adjourns..June 20, 1878

Yellow fever prevails in the Southern States, beginning at New Orleans about

July 10-15, 1878

Gen. B. F. Butler joins the Greenback party.....Aug. 10, 1878

Repeal of bankrupt laws of 1867 and 1874 takes effect.....Sept. 1, 1878

First resident embassy of China to the United States, Chen Lan Pin, Yung Wing,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and thirty-six others, arrive at Washington, Sept. 20, and present their credentials

Sept. 28, 1878

Proclamation of President warning all persons to desist from violence in New Mexico.....Oct. 7, 1878

Remains of Alexander T. Stewart mysteriously stolen from the vault in St. Mark's churchyard, New York

Nov. 7, 1878

Third session meets, and President Hayes's second annual message received

Dec. 2, 1878

Gold reaches par in Wall Street, New York, for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862.....Dec. 17, 1878

Bayard Taylor, born 1825, dies at Berlin, Germany.....Dec. 19, 1878

Government resumes specie payment

Jan. 1, 1879

Caleb Cushing, born 1800, dies at Newburyport, Mass.....Jan. 2, 1879

Potter committee of House of Representatives begins the "cipher despatches" inquiry at Washington...Jan. 21, 1879

Act to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico, passed by the legislative Assembly of New Mexico over the governor's veto, Jan. 18, is declared void by act approved...Feb. 3, 1879

During the debate on the Chinese immigration bill in the Senate, for the first time a colored Senator, B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, occupies the chair

Feb. 14, 1879

Women permitted to practise before the Supreme Court by act.....Feb. 15, 1879

Secretary of Navy authorized to accept for a voyage of exploration by Bering Strait the ship *Jeannette*, tendered by James Gordon Bennett, by act

Feb. 27, 1879

Bill to restrict Chinese immigration passes the Senate Feb. 15, the House Feb. 22, is vetoed.....March 1, 1879

Congress appropriates \$250,000 as a perpetual fund for the American printing-house for the blind at Louisville, Ky. (incorporated 1858).....March 3, 1879

Act for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses.....March 3, 1879

National board of health of seven members (one from a State) to be appointed by the President by act...March 3, 1879

Forty-fifth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1879

Congress not having made the necessary appropriations, President Hayes calls an extra session for March 18

March 4, 1879

Forty-sixth Congress, first session (extra), meets.....March 18, 1879

[For the first time since the Congress that was chosen with Mr. Buchanan in 1856, the Democratic party was in control of both branches.]

Negro exodus from Southern States to Kansas.....March-April, 1879

Proclamation of President ordering the removal of squatters from Missouri and Texas settling in Oklahoma

April 26, 1879

Army appropriation bill vetoed

April 29, 1879

William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born 1804, dies at New York

May 24, 1879

President vetoes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill

May 29, 1879

Joint resolution to erect a monument at the birthplace of George Washington

June 14, 1879

Second army appropriation bill approved by the President.....June 23, 1879

Commission of seven members for the improvement of Mississippi River to be appointed by the President, by act

June 28, 1879

First session adjourns....July 1, 1879

Yacht *Jeannette* sails from San Francisco for the Arctic regions..July 8, 1879

Confederate Gen. John B. Hood, born 1831, dies at New Orleans..Aug. 30, 1879

Excitement over elections in Maine begins.....Sept. 8, 1879

Indian massacre at the White River agency, Colorado, of N. C. Meeker and twelve others.....Sept. 29, 1879

Henry C. Carey, political economist, born 1793, dies at Philadelphia

Oct. 13, 1879

French ocean cable landed at North Eastham, Mass.....Nov. 15, 1879

Second session meets; President Hayes's third annual message received

Dec. 1, 1879

Secretary of War McCrary resigns

Dec. 10, 1879

Parnell and Dillon arrive at New York, Jan. 2, and Parnell addresses a large meeting.....Jan. 4, 1880

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Second proclamation of President to prevent settlement of Oklahoma..Feb. 12, 1880
Ferdinand de Lesseps banqueted in New York.....March 1, 1880

Dennis Kearney, sand-lots agitator of San Francisco, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine

March 15, 1880

United States steamer *Constellation*, commissioned under act of Feb. 25, 1880, to carry contributions for relief of suffering poor in Ireland, sails from New York.....March 30, 1880

Allen G. Thurman, elected president of the Senate *pro tem.*, serving till April 15

April 7, 1880

Congress accepts from Thomas Jefferson Coolidge and others, of Massachusetts, the desk used by Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence, to be deposited in the Department of State

April 28, 1880

President Hayes authorized to accept the steamship *Gulnare* from H. W. Howgate, and fit her up to establish a temporary station for Arctic scientific observation at some point north of 81°, or on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay.....May 1, 1880

Appropriation bill vetoed because of a clause modifying the election laws

May 4, 1880

Republican Anti-third-term Convention held at St. Louis, Gen. John B. Henderson, presiding.....May 6, 1880

Allen G. Thurman chosen president *pro tem.* of the Senate.....May 6, 1880

Postmaster-General Key resigns

May, 1880

Republican National Convention meets at Chicago, June 2; George F. Hoar permanent president, June 3; fourteen nominations made for President. On the second ballot James A. Garfield's name appeared, with one vote. Until the thirty-fourth ballot the votes remained substantially unchanged; the five most important ballots are given:

	1st.	2d.	34th.	35th.	36th.
James A. Garfield.....	1	17	250	399	
U. S. Grant.....	304	305	312	313	306
James G. Blaine.....	284	282	275	87	42
John Sherman.....	93	94	107	99	3

Garfield nominated for President, and Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, on the first ballot, for Vice-President.

June 7, 1880

Congress appropriates \$100,000 or less to carry into effect its resolution of nearly 100 years previously (Oct 29, 1781), to erect a marble column at Yorktown, Va., "inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to his Excellency General Washington,"

June 7, 1880

Act to pay the Oneida Historical Society \$4,100, according to resolution of the Continental Congress, Oct. 4, 1777, to erect a monument to Brigadier-General Herkimer, killed at the battle of Oriskany

June 8, 1880

Greenback National Convention meets at Chicago, June 9; Richard Trelvelick, of Michigan, president. After an informal ballot, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, receives the entire vote (718) for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, 403 for Vice-President, to 311 for Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi.....June 11, 1880

Second session adjourns

June 16, 1880

Neal Dow, of Maine, nominated for President, and A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, for Vice-President, by Prohibition National Convention, at Cleveland, O.

June 17, 1880

Samuel J. Tilden declines to be a candidate for President, by letter of

June 18, 1880

Democratic National Convention meets in Cincinnati, June 22; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, chosen permanent president on the first ballot. Winfield S. Hancock has 171 and Thomas F. Bayard 153½ out of 728½ cast, June 23; second ballot: Hancock 320, Samuel J. Randall 128½. Bayard 113, and nomination of Hancock made unanimous. For Vice-President, William H. English, of Indiana, nominated by acclamation.....June 24, 1880

General Weaver accepts Greenback nomination.....July 3, 1880

General Garfield accepts Republican nomination.....July 12, 1880

Steamer *Dessoug*, with Egyptian obelisk "Cleopatra's Needle," arrives in New York.....July 20, 1880

Neal Dow accepts Prohibition nomination.....July 20, 1880

General Hancock accepts Democratic nomination.....July 29, 1880

International sheep-and-wool show held at Philadelphia, Pa.....September, 1880

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Return of the Schwatka Arctic exploration expedition to New York

Sept. 23, 1880

Arctic steamer *Gulnare* returns to Washington.....Oct. 10, 1880

Publication of forged letters on the Chinese question (Morey letters) attributed to General Garfield, addressed to a mythical person, H. L. Morey, of Lynn,

Oct. 20, 1880

Presidential election.....Nov. 2, 1880
 Lucretia Mott, born 1793, dies in Montgomery county, Pa.....Nov. 11, 1880

Electoral votes of States, except Georgia, cast.....Dec. 6, 1880

Third session meets.....Dec. 6, 1880

President Hayes's fourth annual message presented.....Dec. 6, 1880

Electoral vote of Georgia, 11 for Hancock and English, cast..Dec. 8, 1880

R. W. Thompson, Secretary of Navy, resigns.....Dec. 15, 1880

Nearly one mile of Broadway, New York, is lighted by electricity, Brush system.....Dec. 20, 1880

International sanitary conference called by resolution of Congress, May 14, 1880, meets at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 5, 1881

"Cleopatra's Needle" set up in Central Park, New York.....Jan. 22, 1881

Electoral votes counted in Congress
 Feb. 9, 1881

President Hayes calls the Senate in extra session for March 4, 1881

Feb. 28, 1881

President vetoes the "funding act of 1881".....March 3, 1881

Forty-sixth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1881

Special session of Senate convenes, Chester A. Arthur presiding

March 4, 1881

James A. Garfield inaugurated President.....March 4, 1881

TWENTY-FOURTH ADMINISTRATION—REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.

James A. Garfield, Ohio, President.

Chester A. Arthur, New York, Vice-President.

Postmaster-General James presents to President the protest of himself, Vice-President Arthur, and United States Sena-

tors Conkling and Platt, of New York, against the removal of General Merritt from the collectorship at New York, and appointment of Mr. Robertson, without consulting said Senators..March 28, 1881

Investigation of alleged star-route frauds leads to resignation of second assistant Postmaster-Gen. Thomas A. Brady

April 20, 1881

Vinnie Ream-Hoxie's bronze statue of Admiral Farragut unveiled at Washington, D. C.....April 25, 1881

Senators Conkling and Platt of New York resign.....May 16, 1881

Special session of Senate adjourns *sine die*.....May 20, 1881

Arctic steamer *Jeannette*, crushed in the ice in lat. 77° N., long. 157° W., is abandoned and sinks.....June 12, 1881

Steam-whaler *Rodgers* despatched from San Francisco by the Navy Department in search of the *Jeannette*..June 15, 1881

Secretary Blaine writes to American ministers at principal European courts that any movement to jointly guarantee the neutrality of the interoceanic canal at Panama would be regarded by the United States as an uncalled-for interference

June 24, 1881

American Association of the Red Cross, organized June 9, with Miss Clara Barton as president, incorporated

July 1, 1881

President Garfield shot by Charles Jules Guiteau in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station at Washington, D. C.

July 2, 1881

Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely, with a party of twenty-five in all, sails from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the *Proteus* to establish one of thirteen circumpolar stations for scientific purposes in accordance with European plans.....July 7, 1881

Warner Miller, of New York, elected to Senate to succeed Platt..July 16, 1881

Elbridge G. Lapham, of New York, elected to Senate to succeed Conkling

July 22, 1881

Nathan Clifford, United States Supreme Court judge, born 1803, dies at Cornish, Me.....July 25, 1881

Wrangell Island or Land, off the Siberian coast, taken possession of in name of the United States by Captain Hooper and Mr. Reynolds of the revenue-cutter *Corwin*.....Aug. 12, 1881

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Forest fires in Huron and Sanilac counties, Michigan, spread over 1,800 square miles, making 2,900 families homeless, and destroying 138 lives. . . . September, 1881

President Garfield removed from Washington to Franklyn Cottage, Elberon, N. J. Sept. 6, 1881

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, born 1824, dies at Bristol, R. I. Sept. 13, 1881

President Garfield dies at 10.35 P.M.
Sept. 19, 1881

Vice-President Arthur sworn as President at his residence in New York City between 2 and 3 A.M. by Judge John R. Brady. Sept. 20, 1881

President Arthur formally takes the oath of office in Washington
Sept. 22, 1881

President calls the Senate in extra session for Oct. 10. Sept. 23, 1881

Funeral train, bearing the remains of President Garfield, leaves Washington for Cleveland, O. Sept. 23, 1881

Obsequies of President Garfield at Cleveland; day of mourning observed throughout the country under proclamation of President, dated Sept. 22
Sept. 26, 1881

International cotton exposition opens at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 5, 1881

Special session of Senate convenes
Oct. 10, 1881

One hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis celebrated at Yorktown, Va. Oct. 19, 1881

Special session of Senate adjourns
Oct. 25, 1881

Secretary of Treasury Windom resigns
Nov. 14, 1881

Resignation of Attorney-General McVeagh accepted. Nov. 14, 1881

Trial of Charles J. Guiteau for murder begins at Washington. . . Nov. 14, 1881

Forty-seventh Congress, first session, opens. Dec. 5, 1881

David Davis presiding in Senate; Joseph Warren Keifer, of Ohio, elected speaker by 148 votes to 129 for Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. . . . Dec. 5, 1881

President Arthur's annual message
Dec. 6, 1881

Secretary of State Blaine resigns
Dec. 15, 1881

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Arctic explorer, born 1832, dies at New York City
Dec. 17, 1881

Exodus of colored people from Edgefield county, South Carolina
Dec. 24-31, 1881

Postmaster-General James surrenders his department to his successor. . . Jan. 6, 1882

Congress tenders the thanks of the United States to the Khedive of Egypt for the obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle". Jan. 12, 1882

Guiteau convicted of murder
Jan. 25, 1882

Act granting an additional pension to Mary, widow of Abraham Lincoln
Feb. 2, 1882

Guiteau sentenced to be hanged June 30
Feb. 4, 1882

National memorial services in the hall of House of Representatives; James G. Blaine delivers a eulogy upon President Garfield. Feb. 27, 1882

Act passed for the apportionment, after March 3, 1883, of representation by the census of 1880, increasing the number of Representatives to 325. . . Feb. 28, 1882

Floods in the Mississippi Valley
February-March, 1882

In the criminal court of the District of Columbia, John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck, John R. Miner, Stephen W. Dorsey, M. C. Rerdell, Thomas J. Brady, William H. Turner, and J. L. Sanderson are indicted for frauds and conspiracy to defraud the government in bids for mail service on star routes. . . March 4, 1882

Edmunds's law, excluding bigamists and polygamists in the Territories from voting or holding office, passed
March 22, 1882

Engineer Melville finds the bodies of De Long and eleven of his men, near the mouth of the River Lena, Siberia
March 23, 1882

Henry W. Longfellow, born 1807, dies at Cambridge, Mass. . . . March 24, 1882

Northern boundary of Nebraska extended to forty-third parallel by act of
March 28, 1882

Annual pension of \$5,000 each granted to widows of James A. Garfield, James K. Polk, and John Tyler, by act of
March 31, 1882

President Arthur vetoes bill restricting Chinese immigration for twenty years
April 4, 1882

Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood resigns. April, 1882

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Secretary of the Navy Hunt resigns April, 1882
 Congress appropriates \$10,000 for a monument at the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. April 18, 1882
 Ralph Waldo Emerson, born 1803, dies at Concord, Mass. April 27, 1882
 Proclamation of President against violence in Arizona, referring to the "cow-boys" May 3, 1882
 President Arthur remits the unexecuted part of the sentence disqualifying Gen. Fitz-John Porter May 4, 1882
 Immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States suspended for ten years, and admission of Chinese to citizenship prohibited by act of May 6, 1882
 Lieut. James B. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard of the Greeley expedition reach lat. 83° 23' 8" N. May 13, 1882
 Bill to appoint a tariff commission approved May 15, 1882
 New indictment in the star-route trial presented, with Sanderson's name omitted May 20, 1882
 Lieutenant Danenhower, Dr. Newcomb, Cole, and Long Sing, part of the survivors of the *Jeannette*, arrive in New York May 28, 1882
 Deadlock in the House of Representatives begins May 25, over contested election of E. M. Mackey, of South Carolina, v. Samuel Diddle; the former finally seated May 31, 1882
 New star-route trial begins June 1, 1882
 Guiteau executed at Washington, D. C. June 30, 1882
 Tariff commission meets at Washington, John L. Hayes, president July 6, 1882
 Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, dies at Springfield, Ill. July 16, 1882
 Veto of river and harbor appropriation bill Aug. 1, 1882
 River and harbor appropriation bill passed over the veto Aug. 2, 1882
 President authorized to call an international conference at Washington, to fix on a common prime meridian for the world Aug. 3, 1882
 First session adjourns Aug. 8, 1882
 National mining and industrial exposition held at Denver, Col. August, 1882
 Verdict in star-route case: Peck and Turner not guilty; Miner and Rerdell guilty; jury disagree on the others Sept. 11, 1882
 Engineer G. W. Melville, of the *Jeannette*, and seamen William Noros and William Ninderman arrive at New York Sept. 13, 1882
 Bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn celebrated in Philadelphia Oct. 22-27, 1882
 Thurlow Weed, politician and journalist, born 1798, dies Nov. 22, 1882
 Second session convenes Dec. 4, 1882
 Tariff commission submits an exhaustive report Dec. 4, 1882
 New trial of star-route case begins Dec. 4, 1882
 Newhall House, Milwaukee, Wis., burned; nearly one hundred lives lost Jan. 10, 1883
 Lot M. Morrill, born 1813, dies at Augusta, Me. Jan. 10, 1883
 Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States under which Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, John M. Gregory, of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio, were appointed a civil service commission Jan. 16, 1883
 William E. Dodge, born 1805, dies at New York Feb. 9, 1883
 In star-route case Rerdell pleads guilty, and offers to testify touching the conspiracy Feb. 15, 1883
 Ohio River flood; at Cincinnati the water reaches the height of 66 feet 4 inches Feb. 15, 1883
 Tariff bill approved March 3, 1883
 Forty-seventh Congress adjourns March 4, 1883
 Alexander H. Stephens, born 1812, dies at Atlanta, Ga. March 4, 1883
 Envoys from the Queen of Madagascar presented to President Arthur in Washington March 7, 1883
 Postmaster-Gen. T. O. Howe, born 1816, dies at Kenosha, Wis. March 25, 1883
 Four survivors of the *Jeannette* arrive at New York March 27, 1883
 Peter Cooper, born 1791, dies at New York City April 4, 1883
 Brig-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States army, 1864-82, dies at Washington, D. C. April 5, 1883
 Ex-Senator William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, indicted for complicity in star-

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- route frauds by grand jury at Washington.....April 18, 1883
- Irish-American National Convention at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia; nearly 1,600 delegates; Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, president.....April 26, 1883
- New civil service rules published by the President.....May 8, 1883
- New York and Brooklyn Bridge opened May 24, 1883
- National exposition of railway appliances opened in Chicago....May 24, 1883
- Panic on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; twelve killed, twenty-nine injured May 30, 1883
- Remains of John Howard Payne, author of *Home, Sweet Home*, who died at Tunis, April 1, 1852, are brought, by aid of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and interred in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington.....June 9, 1883
- Verdict of not guilty in the star-route case.....June 14, 1883
- Celebration of the 333d anniversary of Santa Fé, N. M.....July 2, 1883
- Charles H. Stratton (Tom Thumb), born 1838, dies at Middleboro, Mass July 15, 1883
- General strike of telegraph operators; 1,200 quit work.....July 19, 1883
- Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, born 1818, dies at Havana, Cuba.....July 22, 1883
- Capt. Matthew Webb drowned in swimming the whirlpool below Niagara (body found at Lewiston four days later) July 4, 1883
- Southern exposition opened at Louisville, Ky., by President Arthur Aug. 1, 1883
- American forestry congress meets at St. Paul, Minn.....Aug. 8, 1883
- Boston foreign exhibition opens Sept. 3, 1883
- Last spike of the Northern Pacific Railroad driven opposite mouth of Gold Creek, Mont., by Henry Villard....Sept. 9, 1883
- United States steamer *Yantic* and Arctic steamer *Proteus* leave St. John's, Newfoundland, for relief of Greely expedition, June 29; the *Proteus* is crushed in the ice at entrance to Smith's Sound, July 23; the *Yantic*, returning, arrives at St. John's.....Sept. 13, 1883
- President Arthur receives the Korean ambassadors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.....Sept. 18, 1883
- Direct telegraphic communication between United States and Brazil *via* Central America opened; message by President Arthur to the Emperor.Sept. 21, 1883
- National convention of colored men—300 delegates from twenty-seven States—meets at Louisville, Ky.....Sept. 24, 1883
- Centennial of the disbanding of the Army of the Revolution celebrated at Newburg, N. Y.....Oct. 18, 1883
- Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan succeeds Gen. W. T. Sherman, retired, in command of United States army.....Nov. 1, 1883
- Dr. J. Marion Sims, surgeon, born 1813, dies.....Nov. 13, 1883
- Standard railroad time in the United States goes into effect.....Nov. 18, 1883
- Forty-eighth Congress*, first session, convenes.....Dec. 3, 1883
- President Arthur's third annual message Dec. 4, 1883
- New cantilever bridge opened over the gorge at Niagara Falls....Dec. 20, 1883
- President, by proclamation, recommends observance by appropriate exercises of the 100th anniversary of the return by George Washington to the Continental Congress at Annapolis (Dec. 23, 1783) of his commission as commander-in-chief Dec. 21, 1883
- Steamship *City of Columbus* wrecked on Devil's Bridge, off Gay Head, Mass.; ninety-seven lives lost.....Jan. 18, 1884
- Wendell Phillips, born 1811, dies at Boston, Mass.....Feb. 2, 1884
- Morrison tariff bill introduced in the House.....Feb. 4, 1884
- Arnold Henry Guyot, geographer, born 1807, dies at Princeton, N. J....Feb. 8, 1884
- Joint resolution for an expedition to the coast of Greenland to relieve the Greely Arctic expedition.....Feb. 13, 1884
- Floods in the Ohio Valley; the river rises 71 feet at Cincinnati...Feb. 14, 1884
- Congress appropriates \$300,000, Feb. 12, and \$200,000 additional, Feb. 15, for relief of flood sufferers in the Ohio Valley Feb. 12 and 15, 1884
- Funeral services in New York, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, for victims of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition (brought to New York).....Feb. 22, 1884
- President Arthur, by special message to Congress, asks appropriation to reconstruct the navy.....March 26, 1884
- Three days of mob rule in Cincinnati,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

arising from a verdict of manslaughter against William Berner for complicity in the murder of his employer, W. H. Kirk.....March 28-30, 1884

Government offers \$25,000 for the discovery and rescue, or ascertaining the fate, of the Greely Arctic expedition, by act of.....April 17, 1884

Steamer *Thetis* leaves Brooklyn navy-yard for relief of Greely.....May 1, 1884

Morrison tariff bill rejected in House of Representatives.....May 6, 1884

Failure of the Marine Bank and firm of Grant & Ward in New York City

May 6-7, 1884

Statue of Chief-Justice John Marshall unveiled at Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1884

Alert, the last Greely relief steamer, sails from Brooklyn navy-yard

May 10, 1884

Charles O'Connor, born 1804, dies at Nantucket.....May 12, 1884

Bill repealing the test oath of 1862 approved.....May 12, 1884

Financial crisis in New York City

May 14, 1884

National Anti-monopoly Convention at Chicago nominates Gen. B. F. Butler for President; the candidate for Vice-President left to the committee..May 14, 1884

Act passed providing for the civil government of Alaska.....May 17, 1884

National Greenback-Labor Convention meets in Indianapolis, Ind., May 28; James B. Weaver permanent president; B. F. Butler nominated for President, and Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.....May 29, 1884

Republican National Convention meets at Chicago, June 3; John B. Henderson, of Missouri, permanent president, June 4; nominations made for Presidential candidates, June 5; four ballots cast, June 6; of the eight candidates, James G. Blaine receives on the first ballot 334½ votes, and on the fourth, 541; Chester A. Arthur on the first, 278, on the fourth, 207; the votes necessary to a choice being 411, the nomination of Blaine is made unanimous. John A. Logan nominated for Vice-President

June 6, 1884

Gen. B. F. Butler endorses the Greenback-Labor platform.....June 12, 1884

American Prohibition National Convention at meeting in Chicago nominates

Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, for President (candidates withdraw in favor of St. John and Daniel in August following)

June 20, 1884

Lieut. A. W. Greely and six others found alive by search party in *Thetis* and *Bear*, under W. S. Schley, in Smith Sound, 5 miles off Cape Sabine....June 22, 1884

Act passed to establish a bureau of labor in the Department of the Interior

June 27, 1884

Proclamation by President warning persons not to settle on Oklahoma lands

July 1, 1884

General West accepts nomination of Greenback-Labor party....July 3, 1884

Bill for relief of Fitz-John Porter vetoed, and passed over the veto by House,

July 2, is killed in the Senate

July 3, 1884

First session adjourns....July 7, 1884

Paul Morphy, famous chess-player, dies at New Orleans, La., aged forty-seven

July 10, 1884

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago, July 8; William F. Vilas chosen permanent president of convention, July 9; balloting for nine candidates; necessary to a choice, 547 votes: on first ballot Grover Cleveland, of New York, receives 392 votes, T. F. Bayard, 170, and Thomas A. Hendricks, 1, July 10; second ballot: Grover Cleveland, 475, amended 683; T. F. Bayard, 150½, amended, 81½; Thomas A. Hendricks, 124½, amended, 45½. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, nominated for Vice-President by Democratic convention, unanimously

July 11, 1884

Blaine's letter of acceptance published

July 18, 1884

General Logan's letter of acceptance published.....July 22, 1884

National Prohibition Convention holds its meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23: ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, nominated for President, and William Daniel, of Maryland, for Vice-President

July 24, 1884

National Labor party at Chicago adopts the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President.....July 30, 1884

Lieutenant Greely and his men reach Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 2, and are publicly welcomed.....Aug. 4, 1884

Corner-stone of pedestal of the statue

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of *Liberty Enlightening the World* laid on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor

Aug. 5, 1884

Thetis, Bear, and Alert, with bodies of the dead of the Greely expedition, arrive at New York.....Aug. 8, 1884

Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, nominated for Vice-President of United States by national committee of the Anti-monopoly party.....Aug. 16, 1884

Butler's letter of acceptance published
Aug. 19, 1884

Cleveland's letter of acceptance published
Aug. 19, 1884

Hendricks's letter of acceptance published.....Aug. 20, 1884

St. John and Daniel announce their acceptance of the prohibition nomination at a temperance camp-meeting at Cuba, N. Y.....Aug. 25, 1884

International electrical exhibition opens at Philadelphia.....Sept. 2, 1884

Charles J. Folger, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, born 1818, dies at Geneva, N. Y.
Sept. 4, 1884

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, accepts the nomination of the California Women's Rights Convention for President
September, 1884

Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan publish letters of J. G. Blaine, upon which he is charged with corruption in legislation, favoring the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad in 1876.....Sept. 16, 1884

International prime meridian conference opens in Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, twenty-five nations represented; the meridian of Greenwich is recommended by twenty-one nations, Santo Domingo opposing it, and France and Brazil not voting
Oct. 13, 1884

Secretary of the Treasury Gresham resigns.....Oct. 28, 1884

Famous alliterative sentence of Dr. Burchard, who, at the reception by Mr. Blaine of a delegation of clergymen in New York City, refers to the Democracy as the party whose antecedents have been "rum, Romanism, and rebellion"

Oct. 29, 1884

Presidential election.....Nov. 4, 1884

Capt. David L. Payne, famous leader of Oklahoma boomers, dies at Wellington, Kan.....Nov. 29, 1884

Second session meets; President's annual message presented.....Dec. 1, 1884

Capstone of the Washington monument, Washington, D. C. (foundation first laid, July 4, 1848), is embedded...Dec. 6, 1884

World's industrial cotton centennial exposition opens at New Orleans; machinery set in motion by President Arthur by telegraph from Washington, and opening address sent by telegraph

Dec. 16, 1884

President-elect Cleveland resigns as governor of New York; David B. Hill, lieutenant-governor, succeeds.....Jan. 6, 1885

Schuyler Colfax, born 1823, dies at Mankato, Minn.....Jan. 13, 1885

Electoral votes of Iowa and Oregon not reaching the Secretary of State before the first Wednesday in January, Congress appropriates \$1,000 to send special messengers for them.....Jan. 17, 1885

Act to ascertain claims of American citizens for spoiliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801.....Jan. 20, 1885

"Liberty bell," sent from Philadelphia, arrives at New Orleans exhibition

Jan. 25, 1885

President announces the expiration on July 1 of the treaty with Great Britain concluded May 8, 1871.....Jan. 31, 1885

Electoral votes counted in Congress: For Cleveland and Hendricks, 219; for Blaine and Logan, 182. In announcing the votes for Cleveland and Hendricks, Senator Edmunds, president of the Senate *pro tem.*, uses the expression, "and so appear to have been elected"; and adds that the president of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement of the contents of papers opened and read, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusions whatever.....Feb. 11, 1885

Act to authorize a retired list at three-quarter pay for private and non-commissioned officers in United States army or marine corps who have served thirty years

Feb. 14, 1885

Dedication of Washington monument at Washington, D. C.; orations by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and John W. Daniels, of Virginia....Feb. 21, 1885

Court convened Nov. 15, 1884, for the trial of Brig-Gen. David G. Swaim; judge-advocate-general concludes its work, and sentences him to suspension from the duties of his office on half-pay for twelve years (see Dec. 1, 1894).....Feb. 24, 1885

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President-elect, in a letter to congressmen, advises suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver.....Feb. 24, 1885

Act to prohibit the importation and migration of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor, except domestic service, or skilled labor in new industries not otherwise obtainable....Feb. 26, 1885

Special session of Senate called for March 4.....Feb. 27, 1885

Act to appoint one person from those who have been generals or generals-in-chief of the army of the United States on the retired list with rank and full pay (Gen. U. S. Grant so appointed by President Arthur), approved....March 3, 1885

Act approved appropriating \$1,895,000 for four new vessels for United States navy; two cruisers and two gunboats

March 3, 1885

Forty-eighth Congress adjourns.

March 3, 1885

Special session of Senate, Vice-President presiding.....March 4, 1885

Cleveland inaugurated President; oath administered by Chief-Justice Waite

March 4, 1885

TWENTY-FIFTH ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.

Grover Cleveland, New York, President.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana, Vice-President.

Proclamation of President warning persons against attempting to settle on Oklahoma lands.....March 13, 1885

United States government determines to guarantee free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus of Panama, now threatened by insurgents....April 2, 1885

Special session of Senate adjourns

April 2, 1885

Richard Grant White, Shakespearean critic and philologist, born 1822, dies at New York City.....April 8, 1885

Five hundred United States troops enter Panama, arrest Aizpuru, leader of insurgents, and protect American property

April 24, 1885

Revised version of the Old Testament published in London and New York

May 15, 1885

Apache Indian outbreak under Geronimo in New Mexico and Arizona

May 17, 1885

F. T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State, born 1817, dies at Newark, N. J.

May 20, 1885

Cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans closes.....May 31, 1885

Benjamin Silliman, chemist, born 1816, dies at New Haven, Conn....June 14, 1885

James D. Fish, president of the suspended Marine Bank of New York City, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.....June 27, 1885

Niagara Falls reservation formally opened to the public.....July 15, 1885

Investigation of contract for ship-building with John Roach instituted by Secretary of Navy Whitney, in March; payments to Mr. Roach suspended

July 19, 1885

Gen. U. S. Grant dies at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., 8.08 A.M.

July 23, 1885

Proclamation of President suspending all public business on the day of funeral of General Grant.....July 23, 1885

General Grant buried at Riverside Park, New York City.....Aug. 8, 1885

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, dies there in poverty, Aug. 8, 1885

Helen Hunt Jackson, author, born 1831, dies at San Francisco, Cal...Aug. 12, 1885

Massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo.; fifty killed by the opposing miners Sept. 2, 1885

Maj. Aaron Stafford, last surviving officer of the War of 1812, dies at Waterville, N. Y., aged ninety-five.Sept. 6, 1885

American sloop *Puritan* wins the *America's Cup* in a race with the British cutter *Genesta* at New York

Sept. 14-16, 1885

John McCloskey, first American cardinal, born 1810, dies at New York

Oct. 10, 1885

Breaking up at one blast of Flood Rock, Hell Gate, N. Y., covering nine acres; 282,730 lbs. of explosive used; conducted by Gen. John Newton, U. S. A. (total cost, \$106,509.93)...Oct. 10, 1885

Gen. George B. McClellan, born 1826, dies at Orange, N. J.....Oct. 29, 1885

Ferdinand Ward, of firm of Grant & Ward, New York City, indicted June 4, sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing

Oct. 31, 1885

All insurgents and unlawful assem-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- blages in Washington Territory commanded to disperse by proclamation of President.....Nov. 7, 1885
- North, Central, and South American exposition opened at New Orleans Nov. 10, 1885
- Elizur Wright, abolitionist, born 1804, dies at Medford, Mass.....Nov. 22, 1885
- Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, born 1819, dies at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885
- Farmers' congress, at its fifth annual meeting, held at Indianapolis, Ind., organizes with Robert Beverly, of Virginia, as president.....Dec. 3, 1885
- Forty-ninth Congress*, first session, meets.....Dec. 7, 1885
- John Sherman, of Ohio, elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, speaker of the House.....Dec. 7, 1885
- President Cleveland's first annual message.....Dec. 8, 1885
- W. H. Vanderbilt, born 1821, dies at New York City.....Dec. 8, 1885
- Robert Toombs, Confederate Secretary of State, born 1810, dies at Washington, Ga.....Dec. 15, 1885
- Pension of \$5,000 per annum granted to Julia D. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant Dec. 26, 1885
- Capt. Emmet Crawford, U. S. A., shot by Mexicans probably by mistake while in pursuit of Apaches, 50 miles southwest of Nacori, Mexico, Jan. 11, dies Jan. 18, 1886
- Act providing that, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, the cabinet officers succeed in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of Interior Jan. 19, 1886
- Four hundred Chinamen driven out of Seattle, Washington Territory, without violence, and sent to San Francisco, Feb. 7; riots result, and United States troops ordered out.....Feb. 7-9, 1886
- Proclamation of President orders unlawful assemblages in Washington Territory to disperse.....Feb. 9, 1886
- Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, born 1824, dies at Governor's Island, N. Y. Feb. 9, 1886
- Horatio Seymour, born 1810, dies at Utica, N. Y.....Feb. 12, 1886
- Mr. Morrison introduces his tariff bill in the House.....Feb. 15, 1886
- John B. Gough, temperance lecturer, born 1817, dies at Frankford, Pa. Feb. 18, 1886
- House of Representatives appoints a committee to investigate the "Pan-Electric scandal," Attorney-General Garland being accused of connivance, in a government suit against the Bell Telephone Company, with a company in which stock was given him.....Feb. 26, 1886
- Message of President Cleveland to the Senate on suspension from office and the constitutional competence of Congress to have access to official papers and documents. The phrase "innocuous desuetude" is here applied to unenforced laws March 1, 1886
- President informs Congress that the nation is probably not liable for the Rock Springs Chinese outrages, but suggests indemnity.....March 2, 1886
- Blair educational bill considered and passed in the Senate.....March 5, 1886
- Knights of Labor strike on the Gould Southwestern railway system March 6, 1886
- Blair educational bill is referred to House committee on education March 9, 1886
- Masked strikers disable twelve locomotives at Kansas City, Mo....March 23, 1886
- United States troops ordered to St. Louis and other points, to prevent interruption of mail transportation March 26, 1886
- Pension of \$2,000 per annum granted to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock March 29, 1886
- Bill for the free coinage of silver (without limit) defeated in the House by 163 to 126.....April 8, 1886
- Governor Alger, of Michigan, by proclamation, designates "Arbor Day" to be celebrated by general tree-planting April 11, 1886
- Mr. Morrison reports from the committee on ways and means his tariff bill April 12, 1886
- President's message suggesting a commission of labor, to consider and settle, when possible, controversies between labor and capital.....April 22, 1886

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Great railroad strike formally declared at an end by Knights of Labor

May 4, 1886

Anarchist riot, "Haymarket massacre," in Chicago, Ill. May 4, 1886

Act of Congress to provide for study of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effect on the human system, in public schools of Territories, District of Columbia, and in military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools of the United States. May 20, 1886

Henry W. Jaehne, vice-president of the New York City common council, sentenced to nine years and ten months in Sing Sing, for receiving a bribe from Jacob Sharp's Broadway surface road, Aug. 30, 1884

May 20, 1886

Twenty-two anarchists indicted at Chicago for murder. May 27, 1886

President Cleveland married to Frances Folsom at the White House, Washington, D. C. June 2, 1886

Johann Most, anarchist, sentenced in New York City to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine for inciting to murder, June 2, 1886

General "tie-up" of New York City street-car lines by Knights of Labor

June 5, 1886

Morrison tariff bill defeated in House of Representatives by 157 to 140

June 17, 1886

Judge David Davis, born 1815, dies at Bloomington, Ill. June 26, 1886

Franking privilege granted to the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant by act of Congress

June 28, 1886

Act to legalize incorporation of national trade unions, headquarters in District of Columbia. June 29, 1886

Act restoring Gen. Fitz-John Porter to the army, approved. July 1, 1886

Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, born 1831, dies near Augusta, Ga.

July 7, 1886

Order of President Cleveland warning office-holders and subordinates against the use of official positions to influence political movements. July 14, 1886

Act taxing and regulating the manufacture of oleomargarine. Aug. 2, 1886

Fitz-John Porter appointed to a colonelcy in the army. Aug. 2, 1886

Act to increase the navy, providing for four double-turreted monitors, and two

armed vessels, a cruiser and a torpedo-boat, to be built of American steel and domestic armor-plate. Aug. 3, 1886

Congress authorizes one, two, and five dollar silver certificates. Aug. 4, 1886

Samuel J. Tilden, born 1814, dies at Greystone, N. Y. Aug. 4, 1886

By joint resolution, Congress accepts from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt the presents of various foreign governments to Gen. U. S. Grant. Aug. 5, 1886

First session adjourns. Aug. 5, 1886

[During this session of Congress, President Cleveland vetoed 145 bills out of 1,649 passed; of 977 private pension bills he vetoed 123.]

Seven Chicago anarchists convicted of murder; August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert A. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg, sentenced to death; Oscar W. Neebe to fifteen years' imprisonment

Aug. 20, 1886

Lightning ignites 70,000 pounds of dynamite and seventy tons of powder at Laffin & Rand's powder-magazine near Chicago, Ill.; five killed, twenty-five injured. Aug. 29, 1886

Charleston earthquake. Aug. 31, 1886

Apache Indian chief Geronimo, with his band, surrenders to General Miles at Skeleton cañon, Arizona. Sept. 4, 1886

American yacht *Mayflower* defeats the British yacht *Galatea* off New York, in international race for *America's* cup

Sept. 7 and 11, 1886

First national convention of anti-saloon Republicans meets at Chicago; 300 delegates. Sept. 10, 1886

Disastrous gale on Gulf of Mexico and floods in Texas; 250 lives lost, 2,000 persons left desolate. Oct. 12, 1886

"Boodle" aldermen in New York City arraigned for bribery. Oct. 19, 1886

Bartholdi's statue of *Liberty Enlightening the World* unveiled. Oct. 28, 1886

Reception to French delegates to the Bartholdi statue dedication given at the White House, Washington. Nov. 4, 1886

Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, born 1830, dies at New York. Nov. 18, 1886

Charles Francis Adams, Sr., born 1807, dies at Boston, Mass. Nov. 21, 1886

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, received in New York. Nov. 27, 1886

Arbor Day celebrated in San Francisco

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by school-children; 40,000 young trees supplied by Adolph Sutro for the occasion.....Nov. 27, 1886

Second session begins.....Dec. 6, 1886

[John Sherman, of Ohio, president *pro tem.* of the Senate.]

President's message presented

Dec. 6, 1886

Gen. John A. Logan, born 1826, dies at Washington, D. C.....Dec. 26, 1886

John Roach, ship-builder, born 1813, dies at New York City.....Jan. 10, 1887

Remnant of Table Rock at Niagara Falls, 100 feet long, 76 wide, and 170 deep, falls.....Jan. 12, 1887

Edward L. Youmans, scientist, born 1824, dies at New York....Jan. 18, 1887

Mexican War pension bill approved

Jan. 29, 1887

Act fixing second Monday in January for meeting of electors of each State at such place as legislatures may direct, and second Wednesday in February for counting electoral votes in Congress. Feb. 3, 1887

Inter-State commerce bill, appointing five commissioners to regulate commerce between the States, approved

Feb. 4, 1887

Pension bill for relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served three months in the Civil War, now disabled and dependent upon their own labor, vetoed. Feb. 11, 1887

Daniel Manning resigns as Secretary of the Treasury.....Feb. 14, 1887

Union Labor party organized at Cincinnati, O.....Feb. 22, 1887

Bill to prohibit importation of opium from China approved.....Feb. 23, 1887

Veto of the dependent pension bill sustained in the House.....Feb. 24, 1887

Congress appropriates \$147,748 to indemnify Chinese subjects for the Rock Springs massacre.....Feb. 4, 1887

Act to organize the hospital corps of the army of the United States

March 1, 1887

Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in colleges established by act of July 2, 1862, in the several States

March 2, 1887

President authorized to adopt retaliatory measures in the fishery dispute with Canada.....March 2, 1887

Act authorizing the President to deliver the so-called "Twiggs swords," capt-

ured or seized by Gen. B. F. Butler in 1862, to such person as the court of claims may decide to be the owners

March 3, 1887

Tenure of office act repealed

March 3, 1887

Act for return and recoinage at par of trade dollars.....March 3, 1887

Forty-ninth Congress adjourns

March 3, 1887

Henry Ward Beecher, stricken with apoplexy, March 2, dies in Brooklyn

March 8, 1887

James B. Eads, engineer, born 1820, dies at Nassau, N. P.....March 8, 1887

Inter-State commerce commission appointed by the President..March 22, 1887

Transatlantic yacht race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, between the *Coronet* and *Dauntless*, won by the former in 14 days, 19 hours, 3 minutes, 14 seconds, sailing 2,934 miles.....March 27, 1887

John G. Saxe, poet, born 1816, dies in Albany, N. Y.....March 31, 1887

Body of Abraham Lincoln, carefully guarded since an effort to steal it from the sarcophagus of the Lincoln monument. Springfield, Ill., made in 1876, is buried in a grave dug in the crypt and covered with six feet of cement, the sarcophagus being replaced.....April 14, 1887

Monument to James A. Garfield unveiled in Washington, D. C.....May 12, 1887

Fire in horse-car barns, New York City; 1,200 horses suffocated

May 27, 1887

William A. Wheeler, ex-Vice-President, born 1819, dies at Malone, N. Y.

June 4, 1887

A recommendation made by Adjutant-General Drum, on April 30, to return flags, both Union and Confederate, captured in the Civil War and stored in the War Department, approved by the President and endorsed by the Secretary of War, is revoked by President Cleveland as not authorized by law nor justifiable as an executive act.....June 16, 1887

Reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers, survivors of the Philadelphia brigade and Pickett's division, is held at Gettysburg. Pa.....July 2-4, 1887

Jacob Sharp, found guilty of bribing New York aldermen, is sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000

July 14, 1887

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Miss Dorothea L. Dix, philanthropist, born 1805, dies at Trenton, N. J.

July 19, 1887

Failure of H. S. Ives & Co., of New York, stock-brokers; liabilities, \$20,000,000.....Aug. 11, 1887

Spencer F. Baird, naturalist, born 1823, dies at Wood's Holl, Mass.

Aug. 19, 1887

Ninth international medical congress meets at Washington, D. C.Sept. 5, 1887

Three days' centennial celebration of the formation of the Constitution begins at Philadelphia.....Sept. 15, 1887

American party organized in Philadelphia.....Sept. 17, 1887

American sloop *Volunteer* wins the international yacht race over the British cutter *Thistle*.....Sept. 27 and 30, 1887

President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a tour of the West and South.....Sept. 30, 1887

Elihu B. Washburne, born 1816, dies at Chicago, Ill.....Oct. 22, 1887

Sentence of anarchists Fielden and Schwab commuted to imprisonment for life; Lingg kills himself by exploding a bomb in his mouth.....Nov. 10, 1887

Chicago anarchists Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons hanged....Nov. 11, 1887

Johann Most, anarchist, of New York, arrested for incendiary language

Nov. 17, 1887

Fiftieth Congress, first session, opens

Dec. 5, 1887

President Cleveland's third annual message.....Dec. 6, 1887

Anarchist Most sentenced to one year's imprisonment.....Dec. 8, 1887

Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, geologist, born 1829, dies at Philadelphia

Dec. 22, 1887

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Manning, born 1831, dies at Albany, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1887

Secretary Lamar resigns..Jan. 7, 1888

Asa Gray, botanist, born 1810, dies at Cambridge, Mass.....Jan. 30, 1888

David R. Locke, "Petroleum V. Nasby, Confederate X Roads," born 1833, dies at Toledo, O.....Feb. 15, 1888

W. W. Corcoran, philanthropist, born 1798, dies at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 24, 1888

A. Bronson Alcott, born 1799, dies at Boston, Mass., March 4, and Louise M.

Alcott, his daughter, novelist, born 1832, dies at Boston.....March 6, 1888

Blizzard on the Atlantic coast; thirty lives lost; \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed; about 4 feet of snow falls in New York City, and drifts in the streets 10 to 20 feet deep

March 12-13, 1888

Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite, born 1816, dies at Washington, D. C

March 23, 1888

Brighton Beach Hotel, Kings county, N. Y., a wooden structure 465 feet long, 150 deep, and 3 stories high, estimated weight 5,000 tons, is moved back from the ocean 600 feet by 112 platform cars, on twenty-four parallel tracks, drawn by four locomotives attached by tackle

April 3 *et seq.*, 1888

Roscoe Conkling, statesman, born 1829, dies at New York.....April 18, 1888

Convention of delegates from nearly all the Southern States east of the Mississippi meets at Hot Springs, N. C., to promote immigration.....April 25, 1888

Belva A. Lockwood, nominated for President by Equal Rights Convention at Des Moines, Ia.....May 15, 1888

Alson J. Streeter, of Illinois, nominated for President, and C. E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, for Vice-President, by Union Labor party at Cincinnati, O.

May 16, 1888

Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois, nominated for President, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice-President, by United Labor Convention at Cincinnati, O.....May 17, 1888

Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, nominated for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President, by Prohibition National Convention at Indianapolis.....May 31, 1888

Grade of lieutenant-general in the army merged into grade of general, and President authorized to appoint a general of the army by act of.....June 1, 1888

P. H. Sheridan commissioned general of the army.....June 1, 1888

Act providing for execution of murderers by electricity in New York State signed by Governor Hill.....June 4, 1888

Democratic National Convention meets in St. Louis, Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, permanent president, June 5; Grover Cleveland nominated for Presi-

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dent by acclamation, June 6; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, nominated for Vice-President by 690 to 105 for Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, and 25 for John C. Black, of Illinois.....June 7, 1888

Department of Labor, in charge of a commissioner of labor to be appointed by the President, established by act of

June 13, 1888

Republican National Convention opens in Chicago, June 19; M. M. Estee, of California, made permanent president, June 20; nineteen candidates are balloted for—necessary to a choice, 416. Two ballots are cast on June 22, three on June 23, and three on June 25. The results of the first and eighth ballots for the four principal candidates were as follows:

	1st.	8th.
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	60	544
John Sherman, of Ohio.....	229	118
Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.....	84	100
Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.....	111	59

Levi P. Morton, of New York, nominated for Vice-President....June 25, 1888

Monument to Francis Scott Key unveiled in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.....July 4, 1888

Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, continuing until Oct. 28, is opened at Cincinnati, O.

July 4, 1888

Debate on Mills tariff bill in the House closed, July 19, and bill passed by 162 to 149.....July 21, 1888

Second timber-raft launched at Toggins, Bay of Fundy, July 25, containing 22,000 logs averaging 40 feet in length, is towed in safety to New York, arriving about.....Aug. 5, 1888

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, born 1831, dies at Nonquitt, Mass.....Aug. 5, 1888

Candidates of Prohibition party publish letters of acceptance....Aug. 6, 1888

Gen. J. M. Schofield succeeds to command of army of the United States

Aug. 14, 1888

James Langdon Curtis, of New York, nominated for President, and James R. Greer (replaced by P. D. Wigginton, Oct. 2) for Vice-President, by the American party in convention at Washington

Aug. 15, 1888

President's message outlining a plan of retaliation in the matter of the fishery treaty.....Aug 23, 1888

Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance
Sept. 8, 1889

Canadian retaliation bill passes House of Representatives by 176 to 4, Sept. 8; referred to the Senate committee on foreign relations.....Sept. 10, 1888

Benjamin Harrison's letter of acceptance.....Sept. 11, 1888

Immigration of Chinese in the United States, except officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers for pleasure, prohibited by act approved..Sept. 13, 1888

Hodjii Hussein Ghooly Khan, first minister from Persia to the United States, arrives in New York.....Sept. 30, 1888

Levi P. Morton's letter of acceptance
Oct. 2, 1888

Melville W. Fuller, appointed chief-justice of the United States April 30, is confirmed July 20, and sworn in

Oct. 8, 1888

Allen G. Thurman's letter of acceptance
Oct. 12, 1888

First session (321 days) adjourns
Oct. 20, 1888

[This was the longest session on record; 15,585 bills and joint resolutions were introduced, of which 1,237 bills and fifty-seven joint resolutions became laws.]

Indiscreet letter on American politics from the British minister, Lord Sackville West, dated Beverly, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888, to Charles F. Murchison, of Pomona, Cal., a naturalized Englishman who had asked advice how to vote, published.....Oct. 25, 1888

Recall of Minister Sackville suggested, and the President refuses to recognize him officially.....Oct. 30, 1888

Presidential election.....Nov. 6, 1888

Second session meets.....Dec. 3, 1888

President's annual message presented
Dec. 3, 1888

Oyster war in Chester River, etc.
Dec. 11, 1888

Act incorporating the American Historical Association.....Jan. 4, 1889

Upper Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls torn from its cables and blown into the river during a gale.....Jan. 10, 1889

Substitute for the Mills tariff bill passes the Senate, Jan. 22; is debated in the House and referred to committee on ways and means.....Jan. 26, 1889

John M. Clayton, Republican candidate

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

for Congress from second district, Arkansas, assassinated at Plummersville, Ark.

Jan. 29, 1889

New executive department, "the Department of Agriculture," created by act of.....Feb. 9, 1889

John Call Dalton, physiologist, born 1825, dies at New York City.....Feb. 12, 1889

Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, appointed first Secretary of Agriculture

Feb. 12, 1889

Electoral votes counted in Congress: Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, Republicans, receive 233 votes; Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, Democrats, receive 168 votes

Feb. 13, 1889

Act to create the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.....Feb. 20, 1889

Act dividing Dakota into two States, and enabling the people of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and state governments.....Feb. 22, 1889

Congress appropriates \$250,000 to aid American workmen thrown out of employment by stoppage of work on the Panama Canal.....Feb. 25, 1889

President calls the Senate in extraordinary session, March 4.....Feb. 26, 1889

Bill passed retiring Gen. William S. Rosecrans.....Feb. 27, 1889

Act to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses....March 1, 1889

Congress appropriates \$100,000 for a permanent coaling station at Pago Pago, Tutuilla, Samoa.....March 2, 1889

Bill to refund to the States and Territories the direct tax levied by act of Aug. 5, 1861, vetoed by President Cleveland March 2, is passed by the Senate, but lost in the House.....March 2, 1889

Act to punish the use of the mails in "the sawdust swindle" or "counterfeit-money fraud," or by dealing in "green articles," "green coin," "bills," "paper goods," "green cigars," etc., by fine and imprisonment.....March 2, 1889

Levi P. Morton, Vice-President elect, takes the oath of office in the Senate

March 4, 1889

Fiftieth Congress adjourns

March 4, 1889

Special session of the Senate convenes

March 4, 1889

President Harrison inaugurated

March 4, 1889

TWENTY-SIXTH ADMINISTRATION — REPUBLICAN, March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1893.

Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, President.

Levi P. Morton, New York, Vice-President.

John Ericsson, scientist and inventor, born 1803, dies at New York City

March 8, 1889

United States steamers *Trenton* and *Vandalia* wrecked and the *Nipso* stranded in a storm near Apia, Samoan Islands

March 16, 1889

Proclamation of the President warning persons against entering Bering Sea for unlawful hunting of fur-bearing animals

March 21, 1889

Stanley Matthews, associate justice of Supreme Court of United States, born 1824, dies at Washington, D. C.

March 22, 1889

Extra session of Senate closes

April 2, 1889

Proclamation of President designates April 30, 1889, the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as President, as a day of special thanksgiving

April 4, 1889

Oklahoma, by proclamation of President, March 23, 1889, is opened for settlement at noon, and city of Guthrie established

April 22, 1889

Simpson Dry-dock at Newport News, Va., the largest in the United States, formally opened.....April 24, 1889

Centennial of inauguration of President Washington celebrated in New York City and elsewhere.....April 29–May 1, 1889

Body of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, who had disappeared three weeks previously, found in a sewer.....May 22, 1889

Johnstown flood.....May 31, 1889

John Brown's fort, near Harper's Ferry, swept away by a flood on the Potomac

June, 1889

City of Seattle, W. T., nearly destroyed by fire; 30 acres burned over; loss, \$5,000,000.....June 6, 1889

Simon Cameron, statesman, born 1799, dies at Donegal, Lancaster co., Pa.

June 26, 1889

Maria Mitchell, astronomer, born 1818, dies at Lynn, Mass.....June 28, 1889

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College, born 1801, dies at New Haven, Conn. July 1, 1889
 Sioux reservation in Dakota (11,000,000 acres) ceded to the United States

Aug. 6, 1889

David S. Terry, assaulting Judge Stephen Field at Lathrop, Cal., is shot dead by United States Marshal Nagle

Aug. 14, 1889

Cronin murder trial begins in Chicago

Aug. 30, 1889

Deep Harbor Convention, with delegates from fifteen States and Territories, meets at Topeka, Kan., to consider the security of a harbor on the Texas coast

Oct. 1, 1889

Pan-American congress organizes in Washington, D. C. Oct. 2, 1889

International marine conference meets in Washington, D. C. Oct. 16, 1889

Work formally begun on the Nicaragua Canal. Oct. 22, 1889

North and South Dakota admitted into the Union as States (thirty-ninth and fortieth in order), by proclamation of the President. Nov. 2, 1889

Maritime exhibition opens in Boston, Mass. Nov. 4, 1889

Montana (forty-first State in order) admitted into the Union by proclamation of the President. Nov. 8, 1889

Washington (forty-second State in order) admitted into the Union by proclamation of the President. Nov. 11, 1889

Pan-American delegates, after visiting all sections of the country, a journey of 6,000 miles, return to Washington

Nov. 13, 1889

Great fire in Lynn, Mass.; 80 acres burned over; 296 buildings destroyed; loss over \$4,000,000. Nov. 26, 1889

Fifty-first Congress, first session, meets

Dec. 2, 1889

[Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, elected speaker of the House.]

President Harrison's first annual message. Dec. 3, 1889

Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, born 1808, dies at New Orleans

Dec. 6, 1889

Committees representing the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and the Knights of Labor meet at St. Louis and adopt a platform of principles demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver,

the abolition of national banks, and issue of legal-tender treasury notes, prohibiting alien ownership of land and dealing in futures of agricultural and mechanical products. Dec. 6, 1889

Auditorium building and opera-house, Chicago, dedicated. Dec. 9, 1889

Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Burke sentenced to life imprisonment, and Kunze to three years, for complicity in murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, and Beggs acquitted. Dec. 16, 1889

"La grippe" invades the United States

Dec. 21, 1889

Horatio Allen, first locomotive engineer in the United States, dies at Montrose, N. J., aged eighty-eight. Jan. 1, 1890

State dinner given by the President to the Vice-President and cabinet. Jan. 7, 1890

William D. Kelley, born 1814, the oldest member of the House of Representatives in term of service (since 1860) as well as in years, dies. Jan. 9, 1890

Woman's Christian Temperance League organized at Cleveland, O. Jan. 23, 1890

House of Representatives disputes on the power of the speaker to count a quorum when members present refuse to vote. Jan. 29, 1890

Wife and daughter of Secretary of the Navy Tracy lose their lives in the burning of their residence at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 3, 1890

Gentiles at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the first time obtain control in a local election. Feb. 10, 1890

Proclamation of the President opening part of the great Sioux reservation for settlement. Feb. 10, 1890

Proclamation by the President against the use of the Cherokee strip for grazing by whites under private contract with the Cherokees. Feb. 17, 1890

John Jacob Astor, born 1822, dies at New York, leaving a vast fortune

Feb. 22, 1890

Vote in the House of Representatives on a site for the World's Columbian Exposition results: Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 26; Washington, D. C., 18; necessary to a choice, 155

Feb. 24, 1890

United States steamer *Enterprise* arrives at New York with the body of George H. Pendleton, who died at Brussels, Nov. 24, 1889. Feb. 27, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

North American Commercial Company secures the Alaskan fur-seal rights

Feb. 28, 1890

National league of Republican clubs meets at Nashville, Tenn. March 4, 1890

Act authorizing an assistant Secretary of War at a salary of \$4,500. March 5, 1890

Owing to British seal-poaching in American waters, and refusal of Great Britain to recognize a close season, the President by proclamation warns persons against entering Bering Sea for the purpose of unlawfully killing fur-bearing animals. March 15, 1890

Large number of "boomers" invade the Cherokee strip. March 23, 1890

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, born 1809, dies in Washington, D. C. March 23, 1890

Louisville tornado. March 27, 1890

Australian ballot system successfully introduced at a State election in Rhode Island. April 2, 1890

Samuel J. Randall, born 1828, dies at Washington, D. C. April 13, 1890

McKinley tariff bill introduced from the committee on ways and means

April 16, 1890

Pan-American conference, in which was represented Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, United States, Venezuela, Chile, San Salvador, and Ecuador, adjourns. April 19, 1890

John C. Frémont placed on the army retired list, with the rank of major-general, by act of April 19; approved

April 21, 1890

Pan-electric suit decided by the Supreme Court in favor of ex-Attorney-General Garland. April 21, 1890

Congress appropriates \$150,000 for relief of sufferers from floods on the Mississippi. April 25, 1890

Act passed to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mines, and sea, at Chicago, Ill.

April 25, 1890

Supreme Court decides that imported liquors may be carried into any State, and sold in the original packages, without reference to local prohibitory or restrictive laws. April 28, 1890

Act to provide for a temporary government in the Territory of Oklahoma

May 2, 1890

Commander B. H. McCalla sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for three years; sentence approved by Secretary Tracy. May 15, 1890

McKinley tariff bill debated in the House of Representatives, May 7-10, and passed by the House, 164 to 142

May 21, 1890

Work of taking the United States census begins. June 2, 1890

McKinley tariff bill reported in the Senate. June 18, 1890

National commission of the World's Columbian Exposition appointed by the President; elects ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, permanent chairman, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, permanent secretary. June 27, 1890

Bill passes granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served ninety days in the Civil War, now or hereafter disabled, and to widows and minor children and dependent parents. June 27, 1890

Bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints of trusts, monopolies, etc., approved. July 2, 1890

Act admitting Idaho as a State (the forty-third). July 3, 1890

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, born 1828, dies at New York City. July 9, 1890

Act admitting Wyoming as a State (the forty-fourth). July 10, 1890

Act authorizing a bridge over the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, and incorporating the North River Bridge Company. July 11, 1890

Maj.-Gen. John C. Frémont, born 1813, dies at New York. July 13, 1890

Act authorizing the purchase of not more than 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month at not more than \$1 for 371 grains, and to issue treasury notes therefor, and coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month until July 1, 1891, and thereafter as necessary. July 14, 1890

Message of President Harrison recommends legislation that will close the mails and express lines of the United States against lottery companies

July 29, 1890

Strike of 3,000 trainmen on the New York Central Railroad. Aug. 8, 1890

Wilson bill as amended, authorizing the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

States to prohibit sale of imported liquors in "original packages," approved

Aug. 8, 1890

John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish patriot and poet, born 1844, dies at Hull, Mass.

Aug. 10, 1890

First annual convention of letter-carriers of the United States held at Boston, Mass.; 100 delegates.....Aug. 13, 1890

Act establishing a national military park at the battle-field of Chickamauga

Aug. 19, 1890

Body of Capt. John Ericsson sent to Sweden on the United States steamer *Baltimore*.....Aug. 23, 1890

Act for inspection by the Department of Agriculture of salted pork and bacon for export and of foods and drink and cattle imported, and empowering the President to retaliate upon foreign nations discriminating against the United States

Aug. 30, 1890

Act for an annual appropriation of moneys received from the sale of public lands to colleges of agriculture and mechanics' arts established by act of Congress, July 2, 1862; each State and Territory to receive \$15,000 the first year, increased by \$1,000 annually, until \$25,000 is reached, which shall be a permanent annual donation.....Aug. 30, 1890

Single Tax Convention meets at New York City, Sept. 2, and adopts a platform.....Sept. 3, 1890

Criminal jurisdiction of United States circuit and district courts extended to the Great Lakes and connecting waters by act.....Sept. 4, 1890

Direct Trade Convention, with delegates from six cotton-producing States, organizes at Atlanta, Ga.....Sept. 10, 1890

Strike of trainmen on the New York Central Railroad declared off

Sept. 17, 1890

Act amending section 3,894 of Revised Statutes, relating to advertising of lottery tickets, approved.....Sept. 19, 1890

River and harbor bill, appropriating \$24,981,295, approved.....Sept. 19, 1890

Bronze statue of Horace Greeley, by John Quincy Adams Ward, unveiled in front of the Tribune building, New York City.....Sept. 20, 1890

Act reserving as a public park the big-tree groves in townships 17 and 18 south, in California.....Sept. 25, 1890

Coinage of \$3 and \$1 gold pieces, and 3-cent nickel pieces discontinued by act

Sept. 26, 1890

Celebration, at Providence, R. I., of the centennial of the introduction of cotton-spinning into America.....Sept. 29, 1890

Pension of Sarah Dabney, widow of John Q. Dabney, Revolutionary soldier, increased from \$12 to \$30 per month by act of June 20; also of Asenath Turner, widow of Samuel Dunham, and Mary Snead, widow of Bowdoin Snead, Revolutionary pensioners.....Sept. 30, 1890

McKinley tariff bill approved

Oct. 1, 1890

Act of Congress setting apart certain tracts of land in California as forest reservations.....Oct. 1, 1890

First session (304 days) adjourns

Oct. 1, 1890

[This was the second longest session ever held; 16,972 bills introduced, nearly 1,400 became laws.]

Louis Phillipe Albert d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, volunteer aide on General McClellan's staff during the Civil War, arrives in New York.....Oct. 3, 1890

Polygamy abolished as an institution of the Church of the Latter-day Saints at a general conference in Salt Lake City, Utah

Oct. 6, 1890

Daughters of the American Revolution organized at Washington....Oct. 11, 1890

Associate Justice Samuel Miller of the Supreme Court, struck with paralysis, Oct. 10, dies at Washington

Oct. 13, 1890

William W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, born 1829, dies at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13, 1890

Chief of Police David C. Hennessey, of New Orleans, waylaid before his own home by Italian "Mafia," to whose band he had traced a number of crimes, and killed, receiving six wounds.....Oct. 15, 1890

Religious excitement among the Indians of the Northwest ("Messiah craze") first appears June 3, when three Indian chiefs, representing the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, meet near the Crow agency in Montana to behold the Great Spirit on the rocks; it develops into the "ghost dances" among the Sioux tribes the latter part of.....October, 1890

Second session convenes..Dec. 1, 1890

President's message read...Dec. 1, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, lands at San Francisco, Cal.

Dec. 4, 1890

Tatonka Otanka, "Sitting Bull," born in Dakota, 1837, who posed as leading apostle in the ghost dances, is arrested, and is killed during an attempt of Indians to rescue him, near Grand River, about 40 miles from Standing Rock agency, N. D. Dec. 15, 1890

Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, born 1827, dies at New Haven, Conn. Dec. 16, 1890

Secretary Blaine proposes to the British minister at Washington arbitration in the Bering Sea difficulty. Dec. 17, 1890

By proclamation the President appoints May 1, 1893, as the opening, and the last Thursday of October, 1893, as the closing day of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Dec. 24, 1890

Battle with "Big Foot's" band of Indians on Wounded Knee Creek, S. D.; among the Indians killed were forty-four squaws and eighteen papposes; loss to United States troops, thirty-two killed, thirty-nine wounded. Dec. 29, 1890

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, United States ex-treasurer, born 1802, dies at Jacksonville, Fla. Dec. 31, 1890

International monetary conference meets at Washington. Jan. 7, 1891

Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of prohibition against the condemnation of the Canadian sealer *W. P. Sayward*, condemned by the United States district court in Alaska in 1887 for violating United States laws, by taking seals in Bering Sea, and appealed to the Supreme Court, is entered on behalf of the attorney-general of Canada. Jan. 12, 1891

Senate passes a free-coinage bill adopted June 17, 1890, as a substitute for the financial bill, and takes up the federal election bill by 34 to 33

Jan. 14, 1891

George Bancroft, historian, born 1800, dies at Washington, D. C. Jan. 17, 1891

Indian chiefs at Pine Ridge agency, Jan. 14, agree to surrender to General Miles, who declares the Indian outbreak ended

Jan. 19, 1891

Discussion of the federal election bill (H. R. 11,045), passed by House of Representatives, July 2, 1890, closes in the Senate. Jan. 19, 1891

Aldrich cloture rule, to limit debate,

submitted Dec. 29, 1890, is considered in Senate. Jan. 20, 1891

King Kalakaua, born 1836, dies at San Francisco. Jan. 20, 1891

Representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in Washington, D. C., agree upon a confederation of the labor organizations. Jan. 22, 1891

Aldrich's cloture resolution displaced in Senate by bill for apportionment of representation, by 35 to 34. Jan. 26, 1891

Over 100 miners killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the coke-mines near Mount Pleasant, Pa. Jan. 27, 1891

Secretary of Treasury Windom, born 1827, dies suddenly of heart disease at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York City Jan. 29, 1891

Act apportioning representatives in Congress, 356 after March 3, 1893, approved Feb. 7, 1891

Strike involving 10,000 miners begins in Connellsville coke regions, Pa.

Feb. 9, 1891

Adm. David Dixon Porter, born 1814, dies at Washington, D. C. Feb. 13, 1891

Gen. William T. Sherman, born 1820, dies at New York. Feb. 14, 1891

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks placed upon the pension roll at the rate of \$100 per month Feb. 18, 1891

Senator Ingalls chosen president of the Senate *pro tem.*, Feb. 25, 1886, and continued by successive elections until April 3, 1890. On March 12, 1890, he is unanimously designated to preside during the future absences of the Vice-President and at the pleasure of the Senate, a function never before exercised by any member of the Senate; he resigns this office

Feb. 19, 1891

Prof. Alexander Winchell, geologist, born 1824, dies at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Feb. 19, 1891

First triennial of National Council of Women of the United States meets at Washington, D. C. Feb. 23, 1891

Act to refund to the States \$15,227,632.03 collected under the direct-tax act of 1861, levying \$20,000,000. March 2, 1891

Act authorizing three United States prisons: one north, another south of 39° and east of the Rocky Mountains, the third west of the Rocky Mountains

March 3, 1891

Congress appropriates \$15,000 for ex-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

periments in forestry and artificial rain-making.....March 3, 1891

Act creating nine courts of appeal and nine additional United States circuit court judges approved.....March 3, 1891

Act granting registry to certain foreign-built vessels with subsidies; the mails to be carried when required without additional compensation, and new vessels to be built suitable for conversion into auxiliary or transports.....March 3, 1891

International copyright act approved
March 3, 1891

Fifty-first Congress adjourns

March 4, 1891

[The Fifty-first Congress was nicknamed the "Billion Dollar Congress" from the grand total of its appropriations.]

Eleven Italians confined in the Parish prison, New Orleans, on charge of the murder of Chief Hennessy, six of whom had just been acquitted by jury trial, are massacredMarch 14, 1891

Baron Fava, Italian minister at Washington, protests against the New Orleans lynching.....March 15, 1891

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, born 1807, dies at Washington, D. C.....March 21, 1891
Italian minister Fava recalled

March 31, 1891

Gen. Albert Pike, born 1809, dies at Washington, D. C.....April 2, 1891

Senator George F. Edmunds resigns, to take effect Nov. 1.....April 6, 1891

Phineas T. Barnum, born 1810, dies at Bridgeport, Conn.....April 7, 1891

Patent centennial opened in Washington by President Harrison.....April 8, 1891

President Harrison and party leave Washington for an extended trip in the South and West.....April 14, 1891

Resignation of Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas, to take effect June 10

April 24, 1891

China formally objects to Henry W. Blair as minister from the United States because of his speech in Congress against the Chinese.....April 28, 1891

Charles Pratt, philanthropist, born 1830, dies at New York City

May 4, 1891

United States marshal, at the request of Chilean minister, seizes the Chilean insurgent transport *Itata* at San Diego, Cal.

May 6, 1891

Itata sails from San Diego, carrying off the United States deputy marshal

May 7, 1891

[The marshal was landed some 8 miles south of San Diego, and the *Itata* took from the American schooner *Robert and Minnie* a cargo of arms shipped from Ilion, N. Y.]

United States cruiser *Charleston* sails in pursuit of the *Itata*.....May 9, 1891

President Harrison returns to Washington.....May 15, 1891

Rear-Admiral McCann given command of the American vessels in the South Pacific.....May 17, 1891

Trans-Mississippi commercial congress (1,200 delegates) opens at Denver, Col.

May 19, 1891

People's party organized at the National Union conference (1,418 delegates from thirty-two States) at Cincinnati, O.

May 19, 1891

President opens to settlement about 1,600,000 acres of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, South Dakota

May 20, 1891

Charleston reaches Callao without having seen the *Itata*.....May 27, 1891

Benson John Lossing, historian, born 1813, dies at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess co., N. Y.....June 3, 1891

Itata surrenders to Admirals McCann and Brown in the harbor of Iquique, having on board a cargo of 5,000 rifles

June 4, 1891

Lieut. R. E. Peary and wife (the first lady to join a Polar expedition) sail for the Arctic regions.....June 6, 1891

Great Britain agrees to a *modus vivendi*, a close season and limited privileges in the seal fisheries, until May 1, 1892. Proclaimed by President.....June 15, 1891

Monument, inscribed "On this spot Christopher Columbus first set foot upon the soil of the New World," erected on Watling Island by the *Chicago Herald*

June 15, 1891

Nine new United States circuit courts of appeal formally organized

June 16, 1891

Rain-making experiments begun in Texas under the Department of Agriculture.....June 23, 1891

Discovery recorded of a new lake forming in Salton Sink, Ariz., owing to floods on the Colorado.....June 29, 1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, born 1809, dies at Bangor, Me. July 4, 1891
- Charleston* and *Itata* arrive at San Diego, Cal. July 4, 1891
- Secretary of the Treasury accepts \$500 from the *Itata* for violation of the navigation laws. July 8, 1891
- Cargo of arms and ammunition on the *Itata* labelled by the United States marshal at San Diego, Cal. July 14, 1891
- Statue of Gen. Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va.; 15,000 Confederate veterans present; oration by General Early. July 21, 1891
- Smokeless powder used for the first time in this country in experiments at Sandy Hook, N. J. July 25, 1891
- Thomas W. Babcock, born 1815, for fourteen years in Congress from Virginia and for four years speaker of Confederate Congress, dies in Appomattox county, Va. Aug. 5, 1891
- Two vessels seized in Bering sea for unlawful sealing. Aug. 7, 1891
- James Russell Lowell, born 1819, dies at Cambridge, Mass. Aug. 12, 1891
- Cherokee strip closed to the whites by order of the President. Aug. 13, 1891
- Sarah Childress Polk, widow of ex-President James K. Polk, born 1803, dies at Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 14, 1891
- Battle monument, 308 feet high, in Bennington, Vt., dedicated; address by President Harrison. Aug. 19, 1891
- Over sixty persons killed by a falling building in Park Place, New York City
Aug. 22, 1891
- R. G. Dyrenforth and staff experiment in artificial rain production by dynamite bombs exploded in the air, etc., near Midland, Tex. Aug. 18-26, 1891
- First reunion of survivors of the Black Hawk War of 1832 held at Lena, Ill.; seventeen veterans over seventy years old present. Aug. 28, 1891
- Germany removes restrictions on imports of American pork. Sept. 3, 1891
- New Chilean government, with Jorge Montt as president, officially recognized by the Department of State at Washington, D. C. Sept. 7, 1891
- Denmark revokes prohibition of import of American pork. Sept. 8, 1891
- Forest reservation in Wyoming, adjoining Yellowstone National Park, set apart by proclamation of President Harrison, March 30, and supplementary proclamation. Sept. 10, 1891
- William Ferrel, meteorologist, born 1817, dies at Maywood, Kan. Sept. 18, 1891
- President proclaims the ceded Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory open to settlement on Sept. 22. Sept. 18, 1891
- Opening of the St. Clair River tunnel celebrated at Port Huron and Sarnia
Sept. 19, 1891
- Russian man-of-war *Alenta* seizes an American sealer, the *Lewis*, at Bering Island and carries the crew to Vladivostok for trial. Oct. 2, 1891
- Human Freedom League organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia
Oct. 12, 1891
- Boatswain, mate, and six sailors of the United States cruiser *Baltimore* injured by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, resulting in death of two sailors
Oct. 16, 1891
- Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, formerly of the United States navy (Koszta affair), afterwards in the Confederate service, dies at Charleston, S. C. Oct. 16, 1891
- James Parton, author, born 1822, dies at Newburyport, Mass. Oct. 17, 1891
- Italy withdraws her prohibition of American pork. Oct. 21, 1891
- Officers of the Louisiana State lottery indicted under United States law by the Grand Jury in Sioux Falls, N. D.
Oct. 21, 1891
- First Empire State express train runs from New York to Buffalo *via* N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. in 8 hours 42 minutes
Oct. 26, 1891
- Southern States Exposition opens at Augusta, Ga. Nov. 2, 1891
- Itata* case submitted by counsel in the United States court at Los Angeles, Cal.
Nov. 5, 1891
- Señor Pedro Montt, minister from Chile, officially presented to President Harrison
Nov. 14, 1891
- A lunatic enters the office of Russell Sage in New York City with a hand-bag, demands \$1,250,000, and on refusal drops the bag filled with explosives, killing himself and a bystander, injuring others, and wrecking the building. Dec. 4, 1891
- Secretary of War Redfield Proctor resigns. Dec. 5, 1891
- France removes restrictions on American pork. Dec. 6, 1891

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Fifty-second Congress, first session,
meets.....Dec. 7, 1891

Annual message of President Harrison
Dec. 9, 1891

United States Senate ratifies the general
act passed by the anti-slavery conference
in Brussels, July 2, 1890.. Jan. 11, 1892

Forest preserve in New Mexico set apart
by proclamation of President

Jan. 11, 1892

Randolph Rogers, sculptor, born 1825,
dies at Rome, N. Y.....Jan. 14, 1892

Congressman Bland introduces a free-
coinage bill in the House....Jan. 21, 1892

Ultimatum of the United States served
on the Chilean government by Secretary
Blaine, through Minister Montt, demand-
ing an apology for the assault upon the
sailors of the *Baltimore* in the streets of
Valparaiso, an indemnity, and the with-
drawal of the insulting circular of Min-
ister Matta.....Jan. 21, 1892

Satisfactory answer to the ultimatum
from Chile submitted to Congress with
a message from the President

Jan. 27, 1892

James G. Blaine writes to Chairman
Clarkson, of the Republican National
Committee, refusing to be a candidate
for President.....Feb. 6, 1892

Senate financial committee reports
against the free silver-coinage bills

Feb. 9, 1892

France, Italy, and Sweden chosen as
Bering Sea arbitrators....Feb. 10, 1892

Bland free-coinage silver bill reported
favorably by the House....Feb. 10, 1892

Resolution for investigation of the so-
called "sweating system" of tenement
labor upon manufacture of clothing, etc.

Feb. 13, 1892

First Continental Congress of the Na-
tional Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution, Mrs. Harrison presi-
dent-general, opens in Washington

Feb. 22, 1892

National Industrial Conference meets in
St. Louis, Mo., with delegates from Farm-
ers' Alliance, 246; Farmers' Mutual
Benefit Association, fifty-three; Knights
of Labor, eighty-two; National Farmers'
Alliance, ninety-seven; National Citizens'
Alliance, twenty-five; Colored Farmers'
Mutual Benefit Association, ninety-seven;
National Citizens' Independent Alliance,
twenty-seven; Patrons of Industry, twen-

ty-five; National Woman's Christian Tem-
perance Union, four. Delegates decide to
act with the People's party in the Presi-
dential canvass.....Feb. 22, 1892

Treaty signed at State Department,
Washington, by Sir Julian Pauncefote
and Secretary Blaine, referring the Ber-
ing Sea dispute to an international ar-
bitration commission of seven members

Feb. 29, 1892

Forest reserve, Pike's Peak, Col., set
apart by proclamation of President Har-
rison.....Feb. 11, March 18, 1892

Standard Oil Trust dissolved

March 21, 1892

Debate on the silver bill closes in House
of Representatives and fails of a vote

March 24, 1892

Walt Whitman, poet, born in 1819, dies
at Camden, N. J.....March 26, 1892

Treaty with foreign powers for repres-
sing the slave-trade in Africa and the im-
portation of fire-arms, ammunition, and
spirituuous liquors, signed at Washing-
ton.....April 2, 1892

Steamer *Missouri*, which sailed from
New York, March 15, carrying food sup-
plies to starving Russians, arrives at Li-
bau.....April 3, 1892

President proclaims open to settlement
the greater part of Lake Traverse Indian
reservation in North Dakota April 15

April 11, 1892

President proclaims open to settlement
Cheyenne and Araphoe Indian lands in
Oklahoma, April 19, about 3,000,000 acres

April 12, 1892

Under instruction from President Har-
rison, Secretary Blaine tenders the Italian
government, as a voluntary offering for
distribution among the relatives of Ital-
ians lynched in New Orleans, March 14,
1891, \$25,000, which is accepted and paid

April 14, 1892

Baron Fava ordered to resume his po-
sition as minister to the United States
by the Italian government. April 16, 1892

Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Paunee-
fote conclude a new *modus vivendi* for
the Bering Sea.....April 18, 1892

Bill introduced in the House by Mr.
Geary, of California, Jan. 6, to prohibit
absolutely the coming of Chinese into
the United States, whether subjects of
the Chinese empire or otherwise; referred
to the committee on foreign affairs. On

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Feb. 19 he reports a substitute from the committee, which, taken up and debated, April 4, passes the House, 179 to 43, 107 not voting. Senate and House not able to agree, a conference is held and a bill presented, which passes the House, May 3, and the Senate, May 4, and approved

May 5, 1892

Bering Sea arbitration treaty ratified

May 9, 1892

Act to encourage American shipping approved.....

May 10, 1892

Steamer *Conemaugh* sent from New York and Philadelphia with provisions for the starving Russians, arrives at Riga

May 12, 1892

Spain removes restrictions on American pork.....

May 22, 1892

Senator Stewart's bill for free coinage of silver taken up by the Senate

May 26, 1892

Provision for closing the World's Fair government exhibit on Sundays adopted by the House of Representatives

May 26, 1892

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, resigns.....

June 4, 1892

Dam at Spartansburg, Pa., bursts, causing a flood and the breaking of tanks of gasoline, which ignites on Oil Creek between Titusville and Oil City; flood and fire result in the loss of over 100 lives

June 5, 1892

Republican National Convention assembles at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7; Governor McKinley, of Ohio, permanent chairman, June 8; on first ballot Benjamin Harrison receives 535 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes; Blaine, 182 $\frac{1}{4}$; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; Robert T. Lincoln, 1. On motion of Charles McKinley the nomination of Harrison is made unanimous. At the evening session White-law Reid, of New York, is nominated for Vice-President by acclamation

June 10, 1892

President Harrison, by message to Congress, recommends retaliation against Canada for discrimination against American vessels.....

June 20, 1892

Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago, Ill., June 21; W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, chosen permanent chairman, June 22; first ballot for President cast June 23: Cleveland, 617 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hill, 115; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Carlisle, 14; Cleveland declared nominated; and for

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, chosen unanimously on first ballot

June 23, 1892

National Prohibition Convention meets at Cincinnati, O.....

June 29, 1892

Congress authorizes the President to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.....

June 29, 1892

John W. Foster, of Indiana, confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of State

June 29, 1892

Gen. John Bidwell, of California, nominated for President, and J. B. Cranfell, of Texas, for Vice-President, by the Prohibition Convention.....

June 30, 1892

Lock-out of strikers at the Carnegie Steel Company's mills at Homestead, Pa., begins.....

July 1, 1892

Catholic Sioux Congress opens at the Cheyenne agency, South Dakota; 6,000 Sioux Indians present.....

July 3, 1892

First National Convention of the People's party meets at Omaha, Neb., July 2; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, permanent chairman. Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, nominated for President, July 4; Gen. James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President.....

July 5, 1892

Congress appropriates \$50,000 for site and pedestal for a statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman.....

July 5, 1892

Pinkerton detectives, attempting to land from a barge at the Carnegie mills, Homestead, Pa., are attacked by strikers; several detectives and strikers killed or wounded.....

July 6, 1892

Entire National Guard of Pennsylvania is ordered to Homestead by Governor Pattison.....

July 10, 1892

Lock-out involving 3,000 striking miners begins in the Cœur d'Alene mining district, in Shoshone county, Id., April 1; an attack is made by union men on new hands employed in the Gem mine, in which several are killed.....

July 11, 1892

Cyrus W. Field, born 1819, dies at Ardsley, N. Y.....

July 12, 1892

River and harbor bill, appropriating \$21,153,618 and authorizing in contracts \$31,555,401, approved....

July 13, 1892

Bland-Stewart free-silver bill, passed by the Senate, 29 to 25, July 1, is refused consideration in the House by 154 to 136

July 13, 1892

Proclamation of President commanding

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- all persons in insurrection in Idaho to disperse.....July 16, 1892
- Indemnity of \$75,000 in the matter of the Chilean affair of Oct. 16, 1891, accepted from Chile by United States minister Egan.....July 17, 1892
- Proviso for closing the World's Fair on Sunday confirmed by Senate, July 14, and concurred in by House
July 19, 1892
- President authorized to contract for one armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons and one coast-line battle-ship of 9,000 tons, by act approved.....July 19, 1892
- Two thousand United States troops, sent by President Harrison to the Cœur d'Alene mining district, Id., occupy Wardner, July 14; order restored among the strikers, and soldiers ordered home
July 23, 1892
- H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, shot and twice wounded by a Russian-Hebrew anarchist named Berkman.....July 23, 1892
- Private Iams, of Company K, 10th Regiment, calling for three cheers for the assassin, is hanged up by his thumbs for thirty minutes by order of Colonel Street-er.....July 23, 1892
- Act authorizing the President in retaliation to demand tolls for, or prohibit the passage of, St. Mary's Falls Canal by foreign vessels, in his discretion
July 26, 1892
- Act granting pensions of \$8 per month to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832-42 (Black Hawk War, Creek War, Cherokee disturbance, and Seminole War) approved.....July 27, 1892
- Act changing date of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21.....Aug. 4, 1892
- Act granting pensions of \$12 per month to all nurses during the Civil War now dependent.....Aug. 5, 1892
- Bill for coinage of 5,000,000 half-dollar silver pieces as souvenirs for the benefit of the Columbian Exposition, on condition that the exposition shall not be opened on Sunday.....Aug. 5, 1892
- Train in charge of the United States government, carrying \$20,000,000 in gold, leaves San Francisco for New York
Aug. 5, 1892
- Resolution of Congress inviting the King and Queen of Spain and the descendants of Columbus to the World's Columbian Exposition.....Aug. 5, 1892
- First session adjourns....Aug. 5, 1892
- Violence by miners in Tennessee opposed to convict labor, quelled by National Guard.....Aug. 13-16, 1892
- Switchmen's strike on Erie Railroad begins at Buffalo, N. Y., where the strikers burn freight trains, destroying about a million dollars' worth of railroad property.....Aug. 14, 1892
- General Doyle orders out the 65th and 74th regiments of National Guard in Buffalo.....Aug. 15, 1892
- In response to appeal from sheriff and mayor of Buffalo, Governor Flower, of New York, orders out about 8,000 of the National Guard from New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, to protect property at Buffalo, N. Y.....Aug. 17, 1892
- President Harrison, in retaliation against Canadian measures, proclaims that a toll of 20 cents per ton be collected from Sept. 1 until further notice, on all freight passing through St. Mary's Falls Canal to any port of the Dominion of Canada.....Aug. 20, 1892
- Switchmen's strike at Buffalo declared off by Grandmaster Sweeney
Aug. 24, 1892
- John Bidwell's letter of acceptance
Aug. 25, 1892
- Eight delegates of Socialistic Labor party in New York City nominate Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, for President of United States, and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President
Aug. 28, 1892
- Hamburg-American steamship *Moraria* brings to New York the first cases of cholera (out of 385 steerage passengers, twenty-two die during the voyage)
Aug. 30, 1892
- George William Curtis, born 1824, dies at West Brighton, Staten Island
Aug. 31, 1892
- President Harrison orders twenty days' quarantine of all immigrant vessels from cholera-infected ports.....Sept. 1, 1892
- President Harrison's letter of acceptance published.....Sept. 5, 1892
- John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, born 1807, dies at Hampton Falls, N. H.
Sept. 7, 1892
- Ex-Senator Francis Kernan, born 1816, dies at Utica, N. Y.....Sept. 7, 1892

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Lieutenant Peary and party arrive at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the steamer *Kite*, sent to the Arctic regions in search of them.....Sept. 11, 1892

Cabin passengers of the *Normannia* prevented from landing at Fire Island, by injunction restraining the health authorities from using the island for quarantine purposes, Sept. 12, injunction dissolved, and two regiments of National Guard and Naval Reserves ordered out by Governor Flower; passengers are finally suffered to land.....Sept. 13, 1892

Generals Weaver and Field accept the nomination of the People's party

Sept. 17, 1892

Gen. John Pope, born 1823, dies at Sandusky, O.....Sept. 23, 1892

Patrick S. Gilmore, leader of Gilmore's band, born 1829, dies at St. Louis

Sept. 24, 1892

Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance

Sept. 26, 1892

Encounter at Coffeyville, Kan.; the famous Dalton gang, attempting to rob the banks, are annihilated by a marshal's posse, in which affray four citizens are killed by the desperadoes....Oct. 5, 1892

Columbus-day celebration in New York City and elsewhere.....Oct. 12, 1892

Opening exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago

Oct. 21, 1892

Presidential election held..Nov. 8, 1892

Strike at the Carnegie Mills, Homestead, Pa., declared off....Nov. 20, 1892

Continental Congress of the Salvation Army opens in New York..Nov. 21, 1892

Jay Gould, born 1836, dies at New York City, leaving a fortune estimated at \$72,000,000.....Dec. 2, 1892

United States, England, and Germany agree to common action in restoring order in Samoa.....Dec. 5, 1892

Second session opens.....Dec. 5, 1892

Joint resolution, introduced in House by Mr. Durborow, of Illinois, to open the Exposition on Sunday, referred to committee on Columbian Exposition

Dec. 5, 1892

President's message read in House and Senate.....Dec. 6, 1892

Proclamations of the President setting apart the South Platte forest reserve in Colorado, Dec. 9; San Gabriel timber reservation, California, Dec. 20; Battle-

ment forest reserve, Colorado, Dec. 24; and Afognak forest and fish-culture reserve in Alaska.....Dec. 24, 1892

President issues a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy on condition of future obedience to law.....Jan. 4, 1893

Pensioners of Mexican War now drawing \$8 to receive \$12 per month, by act

Jan. 5, 1893

Great Northern Railroad completed to Pacific.....Jan. 6, 1893

Presidential electors meet at State capitals and vote.....Jan. 9, 1893

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818, dies suddenly at Washington, D. C.....Jan. 11, 1893

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, born at Delaware, O., 1822, dies at his home at Fremont, O.....Jan. 17, 1893

L. Q. C. Lamar, ex-Confederate general, ex-Senator, Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's first cabinet, and associate justice of the Supreme Court, dies near Macon, Ga.....Jan. 23, 1893

Phillips Brooks, Protestant-Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, born at Boston, Dec. 13, 1835, dies there

Jan. 23, 1893

James G. Blaine, born 1830, dies at his home in Washington, D. C...Jan. 27, 1893

Bill to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act called up by Senator Hill.....Feb. 6, 1893

Electoral votes counted....Feb. 8, 1893

Hawaiian commission reaches Washington, Feb. 3; treaty of annexation signed, Feb. 14, and laid before the Senate

Feb. 15, 1893

Act for a national quarantine against cholera approved.....Feb. 15, 1893

Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard, born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818, dies at New Orleans, La.....Feb. 20, 1893

President suspends part of the proclamation of Aug. 18, 1892, imposing tolls on freight for Canada through the St. Mary's Falls Canal.....Feb. 21, 1893

Inman line steamers *City of New York* and *City of Paris* transferred from British to American registry; the stars and stripes raised on the *City of New York* by President Harrison.....Feb. 22, 1893

Secretary of State Foster resigns to sit on the Bering Sea tribunal at Paris

Feb. 23, 1893

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Proclamations of President setting apart the Sierra Forest reserve, California, Feb. 14; Pacific coast reserve, Washington, Feb. 20; Grand Cañon forest reserve, Arizona, Feb. 20; Trabuco Cañon forest reserve and another timber reserve in California.....Feb. 25, 1893

Diplomatic appropriation act, authorizing the President at his discretion to confer on the envoys to any government the same rank as its representative in the United States, approved

March 1, 1893

Act requiring inter-State railroads after Jan. 1, 1898, to use only cars with automatic couplers and engines with air-brakes approved.....March 2, 1893

Fifty-second Congress appropriates \$1,026,822,049.72, more by \$38,400,000 than the Fifty-first, the so-called "Billion Dollar" Congress.....March 3, 1893

Fifty-second Congress adjourns

March 4, 1893

TWENTY-SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION — DEMOCRATIC, March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.

Grover Cleveland, New York, President.
Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, Vice-President.

Senate assembles in extra session

March 4, 1893

President withdraws the Hawaiian treaty from the Senate....March 9, 1893

Hawaiian princess Kaiulani and suite reach Washington, March 8, and are received at the White House

March 13, 1893

Extradition treaty with Sweden ratified and proclaimed.....March 18, 1893

Ex-Representative Blount sails from San Francisco for Honolulu on the revenue-cutter *Rush* on his special mission to Hawaii.....March 20, 1893

Bering Sea arbitration opened in Paris

March 23, 1893

President informed that Great Britain and France have raised their representatives to the United States to the rank of ambassadors.....March 24, 1893

A threatening outbreak on the Choctaw reservation, Indian Territory, between rival Indian factions, results in a battle; several are wounded.....March 28, 1893

Edmund Kirby Smith, Confederate gen-

eral, born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824, dies in Sewanee, Tenn.

March 28, 1893

Gen. Hiram Berdan, inventor of a long-range rifle, dies at Washington, D. C.

March 31, 1893

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, nominated ambassador to the Court of St. James (the first ambassador of the United States), March 30; he takes the oath of office.....April 3, 1893

Arguments of English and American representatives begun before the court of arbitration in the Bering Sea dispute

April 4, 1893

Minister Hicks telegraphing that the consular agency at Mollendo, Peru, was attacked, March 25, and the agent shot. Secretary Gresham directs a protest and a demand for reparation....April 6, 1893

Chief of the diplomatic service to France, James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, raised to the rank of ambassador

April 8, 1893

Caravel *Santa Maria*, a reproduction of the flag-ship of Columbus, given to the United States by Spain, March 26, reaches Havana.....April 9, 1893

Sir Julian Pauncefote received by the President as ambassador from Great Britain.....April 11, 1893

American Railway union organized at Chicago.....April 12, 1893

M. Patenotre received by the President as ambassador from France

April 12, 1893

United States forces withdrawn from Hawaii by order of Commissioner Blount

April 13, 1893

Duke of Veragua and party arrive at New York and are publicly received

April 15, 1893

Senate special session adjourns

April 15, 1893

Spanish caravels reach Hampton Roads, April 21; New York Harbor

April 24, 1893

Original Paul Jones flag raised and saluted at the Highlands of Navesink, N. J.,

April 25, 1893

Gen. John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, Ga., dies at the "Hemlocks," Mass.

April 27, 1893

International Columbian naval review in New York Harbor and Hudson River; President Cleveland reviews the fleet on

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the *Dolphin*, passing between lines of ships three miles in length; ten nations represented by thirty-six war-ships and over 10,000 officers and men....April 27, 1893

Liberty bell received at Chicago with honors.....April 29, 1893

World's Columbian Exposition formally opened at Chicago by President Cleveland May 1, 1893

Secretary of the Treasury issues an order, supplemented by a circular from the Attorney-General, suspending arrests under the Chinese exclusion act until further orders.....May 4, 1893

James H. Blount, of Georgia, appointed minister to Hawaii to succeed John L. Stevens, resigned.....May 9, 1893

Joseph Francis, inventor of the life-saving car, for which a special gold medal was awarded Aug. 27, 1888, and presented by Congress April 12, 1890, dies at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged ninety-two May 10, 1893

Locomotive engine No. 999 of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad runs a mile in thirty-two seconds between Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. May 11, 1893

Geary Chinese exclusion act upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court in special session; arguments begun, May 10; decision reached.....May 15, 1893

Secretary of State defers deportation of Chinese under the Geary act until Congress shall appropriate sufficient funds May 17, 1893

Infanta Eulalia arrives in New York with her husband, Prince Antoine, to represent the Queen Regent of Spain at the World's Fair.....May 18, 1893

Cherokee strip between Kansas and Oklahoma, containing 6,072,754 acres, purchased by the government for \$8,596,736, to be added to Oklahoma....May 18, 1893

Jefferson Davis's remains removed from New Orleans, May 28, and reinterred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. May 31, 1893

Official notice that the Italian and German legations at Washington are made embassies.....June 2 and 3, 1893

President promulgates the extradition treaty with Russia, ratified at St. Petersburg April 21, to go into effect June 24 June 5, 1893

Edwin T. Booth, actor, born near Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1833, dies in New York City.....June 7, 1893

Gold reserve in the United States treasury falls below \$89,600,000...June 8, 1893

Floor of Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., used by the pension record division of the War Office, falls while nearly 400 government clerks are at work in the building; twenty-one killed, sixty-eight injured.....June 9, 1893

Battle-ship *Massachusetts* launched at Messrs. Cramp & Sons' ship-yards in Philadelphia.....June 10, 1893

Viking ship, representing Lief Ericson's *Cockstab Find*, which left Bergen, Norway, April 30, for the World's Fair at Chicago, reaches New York...June 17, 1893

United States Senator Leland Stanford, ex-governor of California, born 1824, dies at Palo Alto, Cal.....June 20, 1893

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, pardons Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, anarchists engaged in the Haymarket riot.June 26, 1893

President Cleveland calls an extra session of Congress to meet Aug. 7 June 30, 1893

Frequent failures among national, State, and private banks...July-September, 1893

Lieutenant Peary leaves New York on his second Greenland expedition July 2, 1893

First summer meeting for university extension students called in Philadelphia by the Society for the Extension of University Teaching.....July 5, 1893

Justice Blatchford, of the Supreme Court, born March 9, 1820, dies at Newport, R. I.....July 7, 1893

Colorado Silver Convention opens in Denver, and issues an appeal to the people of the United States.....July 11, 1893

First convention of the National Bimetallic League in Chicago...Aug. 1, 1893

Fifty-third Congress, first session (extra), assembles.....Aug. 7, 1893

Senate composed of forty-four Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans, four Populists, with three vacancies. House composed of 216 Democrats, 125 Republicans, eleven Populists, with four vacancies. C. F. Crisp, of Georgia, elected speaker Aug. 7, 1893

President's message, recommending the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman silver act.....Aug. 8, 1893

"Currency famine" early in August;

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- premiums for small bills reach \$25 per \$1,000.....Aug. 10, 1893
- Wilson bill to repeal the silver-purchase law introduced in the House
Aug. 11, 1893
- United States cruiser *Minneapolis* launched at Cramp & Sons' ship-yards, Philadelphia.....Aug. 12, 1893
- Decision of Bering Sea court of arbitration, denying the right of the United States to a close sea, but adopting regulations forbidding the killing of seals within 50 miles of Pribylov Islands or outside that limit from May 1 to July 31
Aug. 15, 1893
- Legislatures of Montana, Washington, and Wyoming adjourning without electing Senators for six years, beginning March 4, 1893, the Senate decides that when a State legislature has the opportunity to elect and fails, an appointment by the governor is void. This left three vacancies in the Senate.....Aug. 23, 1893
- Severe hurricane in Southern Atlantic States; more than 600 lives lost at Beaufort, Port Royal, and adjacent places
Aug. 28, 1893
- Wilson bill, repealing the purchasing clause of the "Sherman act," passes the House; yeas, 239; nays, 109; not voting, five.....Aug. 28, 1893
- Wilson bill reported in the Senate from the finance committee, with amendments, pledging the government to maintain bimetallism, by Senator Voorhees of Indiana
Aug. 29, 1893
- Official data show 560 State and private bank suspensions and seventy-two resumptions, and 155 national-bank suspensions and seventy resumptions
Jan. 1-Sept. 1, 1893
- Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, appointed minister to Hawaii, to succeed Mr. Blount
Sept. 3, 1893
- Pan-American medical congress opened at Washington, D. C., by President Cleveland; over 1,000 physicians in attendance
Sept. 5, 1893
- Hamilton Fish, LL.D., statesman, born Aug. 3, 1808, dies at Garrisons, N. Y.
Sept. 7, 1893
- Envoy to Germany made an ambassador.....Sept. 8, 1893
- World's parliament of religions begins its sessions in Chicago, Ill.....Sept. 11, 1893
- Twenty masked robbers hold up a train on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Kendallville, Ind., shoot the engineer, and, by dynamite, secure nearly \$20,000 from the express car.....Sept. 12, 1893
- Five thousand ounces of gold, worth \$134,000, missed from the United States mint at Philadelphia, in a vault not opened since 1887. The money was stolen by weigh-clerk H. S. Cochran, who restores \$107,000.....Sept. 14, 1893
- Cherokee outlet, Oklahoma, opened to settlement under proclamation of the President, Aug. 19, 1893; 100,000 persons make a rush for the 6,000,000 acres of land
Sept. 16, 1893
- Centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol celebrated at Washington; William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, chief orator.....Sept. 18, 1893
- Destructive storm on the Gulf of Mexico; over 2,000 lives lost along the coast, with a large loss of property on
Oct. 2, 1893
- Pan-American Bimetallic Convention meets at St. Louis.....Oct. 3, 1893
- Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws passes the House by 201 to 102; not voting, fifty.....Oct. 10, 1893
- Senate sits continuously to force a vote on the repeal bill, from 11 A.M. Wednesday, Oct. 11, to 1.45 A.M. Friday, when it adjourns for want of a quorum. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, holds the floor for fourteen hours, in the longest continuous speech ever made in the Senate
Oct. 13, 1893
- American yacht *Vigilant* wins the third of five races for the *America's* cup, off Sandy Hook, N. J., defeating the English *Valkyrie*.....Oct. 13, 1893
- Secretary Gresham issues confidential instructions to Minister Willis, outlining the plan of the President for reinstating the Queen at Hawaii by moral force, under certain conditions.....Oct. 18, 1893
- Lucy Stone (Blackwell), founder of the American Woman Suffrage Association, born Oct. 13, 1818, dies at Dorchester, Mass.....Oct. 18, 1893
- Rear-Admiral Stanton removed from command of the South Atlantic Squadron, on charge of saluting the flag-ship of Admiral Mello, leader of the Brazilian revolutionists.....Oct. 25, 1893
- Battle-ship *Oregon* launched at San Francisco.....Oct. 26, 1893

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- World's Columbian Exposition closed
Oct. 30, 1893
- Senate passes the Wilson bill to repeal the silver-purchase law, with the Voorhees amendment, by 43 to 32 (twenty-three Republicans, twenty Democrats for; nineteen Democrats, nine Republicans, four Populists against; ten not voting)
Oct. 30, 1893
- Wilson bill as amended passes the House by 193 to 94; not voting, sixty-six; and is approved.....Nov. 1, 1893
- McCreary Chinese exclusion bill, as amended by Mr. Geary, passes the House by 178 to 9, Oct. 16, and Senate, Nov. 2. The bill extends the time of registration six months from date; approved...Nov. 3, 1893
- First session (extra) adjourns
Nov. 3, 1893
- Francis Parkman, American historian, born 1823, dies at Jamaica Plains, near Boston.....Nov. 8, 1893
- Extradition treaty with Norway ratified Nov. 8, and proclaimed.....Nov. 9, 1893
- The cruiser *Columbia* makes a record of 25 knots.....Nov. 16, 1893
- Supreme Court decides that the Great Lakes of this country and their connecting waters are included in the term "high seas".....Nov. 20, 1893
- Jeremiah M. Rusk, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, dies at his home in Viroqua, Wis., aged fifty-three.....Nov. 21, 1893
- Pauline Cushman (Fryer), actress, scout, and spy in the Federal army during the Civil War, dies at San Francisco, Cal., aged sixty.....Dec. 2, 1893
- Supreme Court declares the alien contract labor law constitutional
Dec. 4, 1893
- Second session assembles. President's message received and read....Dec. 4, 1893
- President's message to Congress defining his position in the Hawaiian controversy
Dec. 18, 1893
- Wilson tariff bill reported in the House from the ways and means committee
Dec. 19, 1893
- Rear-Admiral Stanton restored to rank, and assigned to command of the North Atlantic Squadron.....Dec. 21, 1893
- Senate committee begins the investigation of President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy.....Dec. 27, 1893
- Debate on the Wilson tariff bill begins in the House.....Jan. 8, 1894
- William B. Hornblower, of New York, nominated associate justice of the Supreme Court in place of Blatchford, deceased, Sept. 19, 1893; rejected by the Senate, through the influence of Senator Hill, of New York, by 30 to 24
Jan. 15, 1894
- John H. Gear, of Iowa, elected United States Senator.....Jan. 16, 1894
- Secretary Carlisle announces an issue of \$50,000,000 ten-year 5-per-cent. bonds, payable in coin.....Jan. 17, 1894
- United States Senator Edward C. Wallhall from Mississippi resigns
Jan. 18, 1894
- United States flag fired on in Rio de Janeiro by the insurgents. Admiral Benham returned the fire and exacted prompt satisfaction.....Jan. 30, 1894
- Income-tax clause attached to the tariff bill in the House by 175 to 56, Jan. 31, and the bill amended passed by 204 to 140; not voting, eight.....Feb. 1, 1894
- Old corvette *Kearsarge*, which fought and sank the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, France, during the Civil War, is wrecked on Roncardo Reef, about 200 miles northeast from Bluefields, Nicaragua; no lives lost.....Feb. 2, 1894
- Bland silver bill, providing for the coinage of seigniorage to the amount of \$55,000,000, introduced in the House
Feb. 7, 1894
- McCreary resolutions on Hawaii, upholding the administration policy, pass the House by 177 to 76; not voting, ninety-eight.....Feb. 7, 1894
- Federal election laws repeal bill passes the Senate by 39 to 28, Feb. 7; approved
Feb. 8, 1894
- Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, nominated associate justice of the Supreme Court, Jan. 22; nomination rejected by the Senate, through the influence of Senator Hill, of New York, by 41 to 32
Feb. 16, 1894
- Senator E. D. White, of Louisiana, nominated as associate justice and confirmed
Feb. 19, 1894
- Bland silver bill passes the House by 168 to 129; not voting, fifty-six
March 1, 1894
- N. C. Blanchard, representative in Congress, appointed by the governor of Louisiana, qualifies as successor to Senator White.....March 12, 1894

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Bland bill passes the Senate by 44 to 31; not voting, ten.....March 15, 1894

Tariff bill, with amendments, reported in the Senate from the committee on finance by Senator Voorhees

March 20, 1894

J. S. Cox's Army of the Commonwealth starts from Massillon, O., for Washington with about 100 men.....March 25, 1894

Alfred Holt Colquitt, United States Senator from Georgia, dies at Washington, D. C., in his seventieth year

March 26, 1894

President Cleveland vetoes the Bland bill for coinage of seigniorage

March 29, 1894

Senator Voorhees opens the tariff debate in the Senate.....April 2, 1894

Kelly's industrial army, 350 strong, leaves San Francisco for Oakland on its way to Washington.....April 3, 1894

Bill to carry out the terms of the Bering Sea tribunal passes the Senate April 3, and is approved.....April 6, 1894

President proclaims the award of the Bering Sea tribunal.....April 9, 1894

Kelly's army, augmented to 1,200 men, seizes a Union Pacific Railroad train of twenty coal-cars, and proceeds eastward

April 12, 1894

Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, dies at Washington, D. C., aged sixty-four.....April 14, 1894

Gen. Henry W. Slocum dies at his home in Brooklyn, aged sixty-six...April 14, 1894

Henry S. Ives, nicknamed the "Napoleon of Finance," dies of consumption near Asheville, N. C.....April 17, 1894

Ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis, appointed April 19 to succeed the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, qualifies

April 26, 1894

General Coxey's army of commonwealers arrives at Brightwood Park, near Washington, D. C.....April 29, 1894

Francis B. Stockbridge, United States Senator from Michigan, dies at Chicago, aged sixty-eight.....April 30, 1894

Leaders of Coxey's army arrested for trespassing on the grounds of the Capitol, and imprisoned.....May 1, 1894

Canadian revenue-cutter *Petrel* seizes two American steamboats on Lake Erie, and arrests forty-eight residents of Ohio on charge of illegal fishing in Canadian waters.....May 9, 1894

Richard Croker resigns as a member of the executive, and as chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade succeeds him.....May 10, 1894

General assembly of the Presbyterian Church convicts Prof. Henry P. Smith of heresy by a vote of 396 to 101

May 26, 1894

Kelly's industrial army, 1,100 strong, reaches St. Louis May 28; divides, and proceeds down the Mississippi and up the Ohio towards Washington..May 31, 1894

Frye's California army arrives in detachments at Washington early part of

June, 1894

Rhode Island legislature elects ex-Gov. George P. Wetmore as successor to United States Senator Dixon.....June 12, 1894

American Railway Union boycott of the Pullman Palace Car Company grows into a general Western railroad strike

June 27, 1894

Bill making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, "Labor Day," in the United States, approved..June 28, 1894

Rear-Adm. William Grenville Temple, U. S. N., dies at Washington, aged seventy.....June 28, 1894

Kelly's army reaches the vicinity of Washington about.....July 1, 1894

United States Judges Groscup and Woods of the northern district of Illinois enjoin President Debs of the American Railway Union and others from interfering with trains carrying United States mails.....July 2, 1894

Secretary of War announces that the United States troops at Fort Sheridan—eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and a battery of light artillery—have been ordered to Chicago to enforce the laws of the United States

July 3, 1894

Gorman compromise tariff bill passes the Senate: yeas. 39 (thirty-seven Democrats, two Populists); nays. 34 (thirty-one Republicans, two Populists, one Democrat [Mr. Hill, of New York]); with 634 amendments to the original Wilson bill of the House.....July 3, 1894

The Hawaiian Republic proclaimed

July 4, 1894

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, protests against ordering Federal troops into the State.....July 5, 1894

Proclamation of President warning un-

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lawful assemblages in the State of Illinois to disperse, July 8, and a second proclamation referring to States in the Northwest.....July 9, 1894

President Debs, Vice-President Howard, and other leaders in the American Railway Union strike, indicted by the federal grand jury for conspiracy to obstruct the mails and hinder the execution of laws

July 10, 1894

Joint committee of the Senate and House on naval affairs agrees on a scheme of promotion in the navy.....July 13, 1894

President Cleveland signs the enabling act to admit Utah into the Union

July 17, 1894

Representative Wilson from West Virginia reads in the House a personal letter from the President condemning the Senate tariff bill.....July 19, 1894

Gen. Coxey, after a short term in the district jail, disbands his army, stating that his plan had failed and that they would have to look out for themselves

July 26, 1894

Ex-Judge Advocate-Gen. Joseph Holt, U. S. A., retired, born January, 1807, dies at Washington, D. C.....Aug. 1, 1894

American Railway Union strike, virtually ended July 14, when the strikers returned to work in large numbers, is formally declared off.....Aug. 3, 1894

United States Treasury gold reserve reaches the lowest point since the resumption of specie payments, namely, \$52,189,500.....Aug. 7, 1894

President Cleveland recognizes the new Republic of Hawaii.....Aug. 8, 1894

A detachment of militia drives the remnant of the Kelly and Frye industrial armies across the Potomac

Aug. 11, 1894

[They were finally furnished transportation to their Western homes by the government.]

United States Senate ratifies the new Chinese treaty regulating immigration, signed March, by 47 to 20..Aug. 13, 1894

[Formally proclaimed by the President, Dec. 8.]

House passes the Senate tariff bill by 182 yeas (175 Democrats, seven Populists) to 106 nays (ninety-three Republicans, thirteen Democrats), and passes bills for free coal, iron, barbed wire, and sugar

Aug. 13, 1894

Tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature.....Aug. 27, 1894
Second session (268 days) adjourns

Aug. 28, 1894

Ten towns in Minnesota, six in Wisconsin, and three in Michigan totally destroyed by forest fires.....August, 1894

Gen. N. P. Banks, born Jan. 30, 1816, dies at Waltham, Mass.....Sept. 1, 1894

Samuel J. Kirkwood, United States ex-Senator, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and war governor of Iowa, dies at Des Moines, aged eighty-one.....Sept. 1, 1894

Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, ex-governor of California, born Aug. 8, 1822, dies at Buffalo, N. Y.....Sept. 5, 1894

President Cleveland proclaims amnesty to persons convicted of polygamy under the Edmunds act.....Sept. 27, 1894

Proclamation of President setting apart the Ashland forest reserve in Oregon

Sept. 28, 1894

Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, commissary-general of subsistence, United States army, retired.....Sept. 29, 1894

Oliver Wendell Holmes, born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809, dies at his residence in Boston.....Oct. 7, 1894

Andrew G. Curtin, war governor of Pennsylvania, dies at Bellefonte, Pa., aged seventy-seven.....Oct. 7, 1894

Train on the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad held up 41 miles south of Washington, D. C., and robbed of \$150,000

Oct. 12, 1894

Memorial tablet to memory of Robert C. Morris, the financier of the Revolution, unveiled at Batavia, N. Y.; oration by Secretary of Treasury Carlisle....Oct. 13, 1894

Secretary Carlisle offers for sale \$50,000,000 of United States 5-per-cent. ten-year bonds.....Nov. 13, 1894

[Awarded to the Stewart syndicate of New York City, Nov. 26.]

Dr. James McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College, dies in Princeton, N. J., aged eighty-three.....Nov. 16, 1894

New treaty with Japan signed at Washington.....Nov. 23, 1894

President remits the unexpired portion of Brigadier-General Swaim's sentence (see February, 1885).....Dec. 1, 1894

John Burns, the English labor leader and member of Parliament, arrives at New York.....Dec. 1, 1894

[Returned to England, Jan. 3, 1895.]

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- Third session convenes.....Dec. 3, 1894
- Emigrant convention with China ratified.....Dec. 7, 1894
- Treaty between the United States and Japan proclaimed.....Dec. 9, 1894
- President Cleveland issues an order placing in the classified civil service the internal-revenue force.....Dec. 12, 1894
- Eugene V. Debs sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and his associates to three months' imprisonment for contempt of court (sentence to begin Jan. 8, 1895)
Dec. 14, 1894
- Mosquito reservation formally incorporated with Nicaragua.....Dec. 17, 1894
- Brigadier-General Swaim, judge advocate-general retired.....Dec. 24, 1894
- Philological congress in the United States opens at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....Dec. 27, 1894
- Act to establish a national military park at the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, approved.....Dec. 28, 1894
- James G. Fair, United States ex-Senator from California, dies at San Francisco, aged sixty-three.....Dec. 29, 1894
[Estate estimated at \$40,000,000.]
- President nominates Col. G. N. Lieber to be judge advocate-general in place of Brig.-Gen. D. G. Swaim, retired....Jan. 3, 1895
- Royalist uprising at Waikiki Beach, about 5 miles from Honolulu, for the purpose of overthrowing the government (easily suppressed).....Jan. 6, 1895
- Brooklyn street-car strike, attended with great loss of property and several lives, without beneficial results to the strikers
Jan. 10, 1895
- Senate passes the urgency deficiency bill, including appropriations for collecting the income tax.....Jan. 15, 1895
- M. Casimir-Périer resigns the presidency of France.....Jan. 15, 1895
- M. Felix Faure elected to the presidency of France.....Jan. 17, 1895
- Nicaragua Canal bill passes the Senate
Jan. 25, 1895
- James G. Blaine dies at Washington, D. C.....Jan. 27, 1895
- Loss of the North German Lloyd steamship *Elbe* off the coast of Holland
Jan. 30, 1895
- Springer (administration) finance bill, authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds, etc., defeated in the House (135 to 162).....Feb. 5, 1895
- Joint resolution passed to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the army for the benefit of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield; signed by the President, and confirmed
Feb. 6, 1895
- President Cleveland decides the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic in favor of Brazil
Feb. 6, 1895
- Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., nominated by the President to be major-general.....Feb. 8, 1895
- President sends a message to Congress advising it of a loan of \$62,400,000 at 4 per cent. for thirty years, under provision of the act of Jan 14, 1875.....Feb. 8, 1895
- Frederick Douglass, colored, celebrated in the history of the country, dies at Anacostia, D. C., aged about seventy-eight years.....Feb. 20, 1895
- Postmaster-Gen. Wilson S. Bissell resigns.....Feb. 27, 1895
- Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, appointed Postmaster-General, and confirmed
March 1, 1895
- Reparation demanded from Spain for firing on the steamer *Alliança*
March 3, 1895
- Fifty-third Congress adjourns
March 4, 1895
- [Appropriations allowed for the year \$498,952,524, of which \$141,381,570 was for pensions.]
- An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue, etc. (the tariff bill).....1895
[It became a law without the President's approval.]
- Steamship *Alliança* fired upon by Spanish cruiser *Conde de Vendaito*
March 5, 1895
- Riot and massacre on the levee, New Orleans.....March 12, 1895
- Spain gives satisfaction in the *Alliança* affair.....April 26, 1895
- Income tax declared null and void by the Supreme Court.....May 20, 1895
[The vote was 5 to 4.]
- Hugh McCullough, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, dies at Washington
May 24, 1895
- Secretary of State Gresham dies at Washington.....May 28, 1895
- Richard Olney appointed Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, Attorney-General.....June 7, 1895

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The President issues a proclamation against the Cuban filibusters

June 12, 1895

Justice Howell, of the United States Supreme Court, dies.....Aug. 8, 1895

Major-General Miles assumes command of the army.....Oct. 5, 1895
[Lieutenant-General Schofield retired for age.]

Members of the Venezuela boundary commission named by the President

Jan. 1, 1896

The Secretary of the Treasury calls for bids for \$100,000,000 in bonds as a popular loan.....Jan. 6, 1896

The American ship *St. Paul* goes ashore off Long Branch, N. J.....Jan. 24, 1896
[She was released Feb. 4.]

The United States consulate at Barcelona, Spain, mobbed.....March 2, 1896

American college athletes win many victories in the Olympian games in Greece

April 6, 1896

International Arbitration Congress meets at Washington.....April 22, 1896

John Hays Hammond and other Americans convicted of high treason in the Transvaal Republic, sentenced to death

April 28, 1896

[They were subsequently banished.]

Republican National Convention meets at St. Louis, Mo. Platform adopted

June 18, 1896

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, arrives in England on a visit.....July 8, 1896

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago, Ill. Platform adopted

July 9, 1896

The Venezuelan arbitration correspondence made public.....July 17, 1896

The People's Party National Convention meets at St. Louis, Mo.....July 24, 1896

President Cleveland issues a proclamation warning Cuban filibusters

July 30, 1896

The Rev. Sebastian Martinelli appointed papal delegate in the United States

July 30, 1896

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, resigns; David R. Francis appointed his successor.....Aug. 22, 1896

Li Hung Chang arrives in New York

Aug. 28, 1896

[Received by President Cleveland, Aug. 29.]

National Democratic party meets at Indianapolis, Ind. (Declares for the gold standard).....Sept. 3, 1896

Appropriation for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition granted..Dec. 22, 1896

Arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, D. C.....Jan. 11, 1897

National Monetary Association meets at Indianapolis, Ind.,.....Jan. 12, 1897

Intoxicating drinks to Indians prohibited.....Jan. 30, 1897

Transportation for contributions to the famishing poor of India authorized

Feb. 19, 1897

Postal laws amended providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter.....Feb. 27, 1897

Rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories regulated

March 2, 1897

An act to provide for the representation of the United States at any international monetary conference hereafter, and the President authorized to promote an international agreement.....March 3, 1897

Congress at Venezuela ratifies arbitration treaty.....March 30, 1897

Universal Postal Union Congress opens at Washington, D. C.....May 2, 1897

Arbitration treaty with Great Britain rejected by the Senate.....May 5, 1897

Berliner telephone case decided by United States Supreme Court in favor of Bell Company.....May 10, 1897

Belligerency of Cuba recognized

May 20, 1897

Fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the relief of United States destitute citizens in Cuba.....May 24, 1897

Severe earthquake in Central States

May 31, 1897

Venezuela boundary treaty ratified at Washington.....June 14, 1897

Immigrant buildings on Ellis Island burned.....June 15, 1897

Trans-Mississippi International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., authorized

June 30, 1897

An act to provide revenue for the government, and to encourage the industries of the United States (the tariff bill)

July 24, 1897

Authority given to the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce..July 24, 1897

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- Hawaii ratifies annexation treaty Sept. 14, 1897
- Bering Sea treaty signed at Washington Nov. 8, 1897
- Postal Union treaty signed at Washington Nov. 16, 1897
- Yellow-fever returns from the Mississippi coast show 4,286 cases, of which 446 were fatal Nov. 21, 1897
- The killing of seals in the waters of the North Pacific prohibited Dec. 29, 1897
- The monetary convention meets at Indianapolis Jan. 25, 1898
- Free silver beaten in the House of Representatives by a vote of 182 to 132 Jan. 31, 1898
- The letter written by the Spanish minister at Washington (De Lome) reflecting on the President published Feb. 8, 1898
- The battle-ship *Maine* blown up in the harbor of Havana Feb. 15, 1898
- Joint resolution providing for a survey and report upon the practicability of securing a channel of adequate width and of 35 feet depth at mean low water through the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River approved Feb. 17, 1898
- Joint resolution providing for the recovery of the remains of the officers and men on the United States ship *Maine* approved Feb. 23, 1898
- A law prohibiting the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, and limiting territorial indebtedness, amended March 4, 1898
- Gen. William S. Rosecrans dies at Rosecrans, Cal. March 11, 1898
- Relief for the sufferers by the destruction of the United States ship *Maine* authorized March 26, 1898
- Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect April 20, 1898
- War with Spain declared . April 20, 1898
[For chronological record, see SPAIN, WAR WITH.]
- Charles Emory Smith appointed Postmaster-General April 21, 1898
- Congress thanks Commodore Dewey and the officers and men under his command April 22, 1898
- Appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, for the armament thereof, approved May 7, 1898
- Volunteer brigade of engineers, and an additional force of 10,000 men, authorized May 11, 1898
- Volunteer signal corps authorized May 18, 1898
- Battle-ship *Alabama* launched at Chester, Penn. May 18, 1898
- An act to provide assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba, and arms, munition, and military stores to the people of Cuba, authorized May 18, 1898
- United States auxiliary naval force authorized May 26, 1898
- Commercial treaty with France signed May 30, 1898
- The Trans-Mississippi International Exposition in Omaha, Neb., opens . June 1, 1898
- Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause bronze medals to be struck commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron . June 3, 1898
- House document No. 396, relating to the beet-sugar industry in the United States, authorized by joint resolution to be printed June 4, 1898
- Disabilities imposed by section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution removed June 6, 1898
- Appropriation to pay the Bering Sea awards June 15, 1898
- Commission appointed to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital, authorized June 18, 1898
- The bankruptcy law approved July 1, 1898
- Joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States approved July 7, 1898
- First pensioner of the war with Spain, Jesse T. Gates, 2d United States Artillery, badly wounded 1898
- Anglo-American League organized in London July 13, 1898
- United States and Canadian joint high commission meet in Quebec . . Aug. 23, 1898

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John Hay appointed Secretary of State
Sept. 30, 1898
Battle-ship *Illinois* launched at New-
port News.....Oct. 4, 1898

United States Supreme Court decides
Joint Traffic Association case against the
railroads.....Oct. 24, 1898

The captured Spanish cruiser *Infanta
Maria Theresa* abandoned in a gale

Nov. 1, 1898

David A. Wells dies at Norwich, Conn.

Nov. 5, 1898

General elections result in a small Re-
publican majority in the next House of
Representatives.....Nov. 8, 1898

Gen. Don Carlos Buell dies at Louisville,
Ky.....Nov. 19, 1898

Provision made for a national exposition
of American products in the city of Phila-
delphia.....Dec. 21, 1898

General Woods succeeds General Brooke
in Cuba.....1899

John Russell Young, librarian of Con-
gress, dies at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 17, 1899

The American flag raised at Guam,
Commander Taussig, of the *Bennington*,
first governor.....Feb. 1, 1899

James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief
Grand Army of the Republic, dies at
Washington, D. C.....Feb. 5, 1899

Commissary-General Egan suspended
for six years from the army. Feb. 7, 1899

[The court-martial had recommended his
dismissal from the army.]

Fire in Brooklyn navy-yard, loss \$1-
000,000.....Feb. 15, 1899

The Vicksburg National Military Park
authorized.....Feb. 21, 1899

An act providing for the erection of a
new custom-house in the city of New York,
approved March 3, 1901, amended

March 2, 1899

[The Secretary of the Treasury author-
ized to acquire the Bowling Green site at
a cost not to exceed \$3,000,000, and the
custom-house property on Wall Street to
be sold for not less than \$3,000,000.]

An act making an appropriation to carry
out the obligations of the treaty of Dec.
10, 1898, between the United States and
Spain.....March 2, 1899

The Mount Rainier National Park au-
thorized.....March 2, 1899

The office of admiral of the navy cre-
ated.....March 2, 1899

[The President was authorized to ap-
point an admiral of the navy who shall
not be placed on the retired list except
upon his own application, and when the
admiral dies the office ceases to exist.]

The navy and marine corps reorganized
(the navy personnel act).....March 3, 1899

Pan-American Exposition of 1901 au-
thorized.....March 3, 1899

The Ohio Centennial and Northwest Ter-
ritory Exposition at Toledo, O., authorized

March 3, 1899

Attack on British and American sailors
at Samoa, by Mataafa's followers

April 1, 1899

Stephen J. Field, associate justice
United States Supreme Court, dies at
Washington, D. C.....April 9, 1899

Bronze bust of Thomas Paine unveiled
at New Rochelle, N. Y.....May 30, 1899

Statue of President Arthur unveiled in
Madison Square, New York.....June 14, 1899

First formal meeting of the Venezuela
arbitration commission.....June 15, 1899

The President calls for ten regiments to
quell Philippine insurrection.....July 7, 1899

[For an account of the insurrection,
and chronology of the main events, see

AGUINALDO; PHILIPPINES, etc.]

Elihu Root succeeds Russell A. Alger as
Secretary of War.....July 22, 1899

Reciprocity treaty with France signed

July 24, 1899

Hurricane at Porto Rico, many hun-
dreds of lives lost.....Aug. 8, 1899

National export exposition opened at
Philadelphia.....Sept. 14, 1899

Admiral Dewey arrived in New York

Sept. 26, 1899

Great naval parade in honor of Admiral
Dewey.....Sept. 29, 1899

Venezuela commission announced its
award.....Oct. 2, 1899

Temporary boundary-line of Alaska
agreed upon with England.....Oct. 12, 1899

Shamrock defeated in the races for the
America's Cup.....Oct. 20, 1899

United States cruiser *Charleston* wreck-
ed off the Philippines.....Nov. 7, 1899

England relinquishes her territorial
claims in Samoa.....Nov. 8, 1899

Memorial to Winnie Davis, the "Daugh-
ter of the Confederacy," unveiled at Rich-
mond, Va.....Nov. 8, 1899

Vice-President Hobart died at Pater-
son, N. J.....Nov. 21, 1899

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Samoan partition treaty signed at Washington.....Dec. 2, 1899
 Samoan treaty signed at Washington, D. C.....Dec. 2, 1899
Fifty-sixth Congress meets

Dec. 4, 1899

Secretary Hay announced the success of the "open-door" policy in China

Jan. 2, 1900

The British government notified that the seizures of American flour at Delagoa Bay are illegal and indemnity demanded

Jan. 2, 1900

[The British government reply that food-stuffs are not contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.]

Ex-Surg.-Gen. William A. Hammond dies at Washington.....Jan. 5, 1900
 Samoan treaty ratified....Jan. 16, 1900

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty signed at Washington.....Feb. 5, 1900

William H. Taft appointed chairman of commission to establish civil government in the Philippines.....Feb. 6, 1900

Congress orders the frigate *Constitution* preserved.....Feb. 14, 1900

The gold standard currency bill signed
 March 14, 1900

General MacArthur succeeded General Otis in the Philippines.....April 7, 1900

Charles N. Allen appointed governor of Porto Rico.....April 12, 1900

The Senate refuses seat to Matthew Quay, who had been appointed United States Senator by the governor of Pennsylvania.....April 24, 1900

Act creating the senior major-general of the army lieutenant-general

June 6, 1900

Civil government act for the "District" of Alaska enacted.....June 6, 1900

"Belle Boyd," the woman spy of the Civil War, dies at Kilbourne, Wis.

June 12, 1900

General MacArthur proclaims amnesty to the Filipino insurgents..June 15, 1900

Republican Convention at Philadelphia nominates McKinley and Roosevelt

June 21, 1900

United States battle-ship *Oregon* grounded at Chefoo, China.....June 29, 1900

[Subsequently taken off without any serious damage.]

Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominates Bryan and Stevenson

July 5, 1900

Six thousand two hundred troops ordered to China.....July 8, 1900

Ex-Secretary of State Jacob D. Cox dies at Oberlin, O.....Aug. 4, 1900

Relief for the destitute miners at Cape Nome authorized.....Aug. 31, 1900

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman dies at Washington.....Oct. 22, 1900

United States cruiser *Yosemite* wrecked at Guam.....Nov. 13, 1900

Senator Cushman K. Davis dies
 Nov. 27, 1900

The Philippine commission orders all laws printed in English....Dec. 21, 1900

Reapportionment Act, 386 members of the House of Representatives

Jan. 16, 1901

The army reorganization bill approved

Feb. 2, 1901

The centenary of John Marshall's inauguration as chief-justice of the United States Supreme Court celebrated

Feb. 4, 1901

War Department closes canteens

Feb. 4, 1901

Russia adds 30 per cent. to customs duties on certain American goods in retaliation for United States duty on sugar

Feb. 16, 1901

The Cuban constitution signed in duplicate by the delegates in the convention

Feb. 21, 1901

Articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation filed in New Jersey.....Feb. 25, 1901

Decision against the Bell Telephone Company in the Berliner patent case decided.....Feb. 27, 1901

Extra session of the Senate called
 March 4, 1901

The river and harbor appropriation bill, amounting to \$28,565,696, fails to become a law.....March 4, 1901

[The total appropriations by Congress during the session amounted to \$1,440,062,545.]

Andrew Carnegie gives \$4,000,000 as a fund for disabled and superannuated workmen of the Carnegie Company, and \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of the Carnegie libraries near Pittsburg, Pa. March 13, 1901

Benjamin Harrison, ex-President, dies
 March 13, 1901

General Funston captured Aguinaldo
 March 23, 1901

The United States government pur-

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chased from Spain the islands of Cagayan and Cibutu.....March 23, 1901

Attorney-General Griggs resigns
March 31, 1901

[Succeeded by Philander C. Knox.]

The Cuban commissioners appointed by the constitutional convention meet President McKinley and Secretary Root

April 25, 1901

The Leyland Steamship Company in England purchased by J. P. Morgan & Company.....April 29, 1901

Porto Rico tariff law declared constitutional.....May 27, 1901

Andrew Carnegie gives the Scotch universities \$10,000,000.....June 7, 1901

The Cuban convention adopts the Platt amendment.....June 12, 1901

Civil government in the Philippines established, and William H. Taft appointed first governor.....June 21, 1901

General Chaffee appointed military governor in place of General MacArthur

June 22, 1901

Turkey settles the United States indemnity claims.....July 2, 1901

Monument of Commodore Perry unveiled in Japan.....July 14, 1901

William H. Hunt chosen successor to Governor Allen of Porto Rico.....July 23, 1901

Porto Rico adopts resolution providing for free-trade with the United States on the anniversary of the American occupation of the island.....July 25, 1901

Inquiry into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley ordered.....July 26, 1901

General strike of United States Steel Corporation employes.....Aug. 10, 1901

William H. Hunt appointed governor of Porto Rico.....Aug. 30, 1901

President McKinley visits the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo

Sept. 4, 1901

The President makes an address at the exposition.....Sept. 5, 1901

The President is shot twice by an anarchist named Czolgosz while holding a reception in the Temple of Music

Sept. 6, 1901

The court of inquiry asked for by Admiral Schley meets at Washington

Sept. 12, 1901

President McKinley dies.....Sept. 14, 1901

President Roosevelt takes the oath of office as President before Judge John R. Hazel in Buffalo.....Sept. 14, 1901

President McKinley's body lies in state in the Buffalo city hall on Sept. 15; is taken to Washington, where it lies in state in the rotunda of the Capitol building on Sept. 17; is taken to Canton, O., where the last ceremonies are held.....Sept. 19, 1901

In accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation the day is observed as a day of mourning throughout the country.....Sept. 19, 1901

Czolgosz placed on trial in Buffalo

Sept. 23, 1901

[He is found guilty Sept. 24th, and is electrocuted at Auburn, Oct. 29th.]

The body of President Lincoln is entombed.....Sept. 26, 1901

Captain Connell and 45 officers and men massacred by bolomen at Balangiga

Sept. 28, 1901

The Cuban Constitutional Convention dissolved by General Wood....Oct. 3, 1901

Pan-American Congress opened in the City of Mexico.....Oct. 22, 1901

Andrew Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 to the United States for advanced study and original research.....December, 1901

President Roosevelt's first message to Congress.....Dec. 3, 1901

Nicaragua leases a 6-mile wide strip of territory along the proposed canal

Dec. 9, 1901

Decision of the Schley court of inquiry published.....Dec. 13, 1901

Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified

Dec. 16, 1901

Cuba elects Presidential electors

Dec. 31, 1901

[Electoral college meets Feb. 24, 1902.]

Panama Canal offered to the United States for \$40,000,000.....Jan. 4, 1902

Postmaster-General Smith resigns, to take effect.....Jan. 10, 1902

[Succeeded by Henry C. Payne.]

Secretary of the Treasury Gage resigns, to take effect.....Jan. 25, 1902

[Leslie M. Shaw successor.]

Insurgents in Batangas, 22 officers, 245 men, with 223 rifles, surrendered

Jan. 14, 1902

The United States Isthmian Canal Commission recommend acceptance of the Panama Canal offer.....Jan. 18, 1902

Denmark agrees to transfer the Danish West Indies to the United States for \$4,000,000.....Jan. 23, 1902

ALABAMA

Alabama (an Indian word, meaning "Here we rest"), a Southern State of the Union, the twenty-second in order of admission. It lies between lat. 30° 15' and 35° N., and between long. 84° 56' and 88° 48' W. from Greenwich. Its length north to south is 336 miles; its greatest breadth, 200 miles; area, 52,230 square miles. Population, 1890, 1,513,017; 1900, 1,828,697. Number of counties, sixty-six. Capital, Montgomery.

De Soto leads about 1,000 men from Florida to the Mississippi.....1540

France claims all the Mississippi Valley.....1697

De Bienville builds Fort St. Louis on the west side of Mobile Bay.....1702

Colony removed to present site of Mobile.....1711

Fort Toulouse built by French at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.....1714

All the territory now Alabama north of 31° and west to the Mississippi ceded to England by France.....1763

[West Florida from 1764 to 1781 included much of the present territory of Alabama and Mississippi. The British province of west Florida was bounded by 32° 28' N., while all Alabama north of 32° 28' was in the British province of Illinois.]

Spain declares war against Great Britain.....May 8, 1779

Don Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish governor of Louisiana, captures Mobile

March 14, 1780

Great Britain cedes to the United States all territory east of the Mississippi except Florida, the boundary of west Florida being again fixed at 31° N.; and cedes Florida back to Spain by treaties of..1783

A treaty between the federal government and the Choctaw Indians confirming the cession of the territory obtained by the British from that tribe.....Jan. 3, 1786

Georgia claims to include by royal charter what is now Alabama and Mississippi, and creates Houstoun county out of part of Alabama north of the Tennessee River

1785

Spain claims west Florida, 32° 28' N.,

and occupies the territory, but relinquishes her claims north of 31° after tedious negotiations.....March, 1798

This region from 31° to 32° 28' N. lat. between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee, is formed by Congress into the Mississippi Territory.....1798

Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, appointed by President Adams first governor 1798

[Seat of government, Natchez on the Mississippi.]

Spanish garrison at Fort St. Stephen relieved by Federal troops....May, 1799

Washington county, comprising all east of the Pearl River to the Chattahoochee, formed by Governor Sargent....June, 1800

First census of Washington county, showing 733 whites, 494 negro slaves, and twenty-three free negroes.....1800

[Mobile not included, being under Spanish rule.]

Congress provides a legislature for the Territory.....1800

President Jefferson appoints William C. Claiborne, of Tennessee, governor..1801

Georgia cedes to the United States all between the 31st and the 35th parallels for \$1,250,000.....April 24, 1802

Congress extends the Mississippi Territory to 35° N.....1804

Robert Williams, of North Carolina, governor.....1805

Madison county created.....1808

David Holmes, of Virginia, governor

1809

Baldwin county created.....1809

The three counties in what is now Alabama have 6,422 whites and 2,624 negroes 1810

Madison Gazette started at Huntsville 1812

United States forces occupy Spanish west Florida, and the district east of Pearl River and south of 31° N. is added to the Mississippi Territory.....1812-13

Spanish garrison at Fort Charlotte (Mobile) surrenders to the United States forces under General Wilkinson..April 13, 1813

First engagement in the war with the Creek or Muscogee Indians on Burnt Corn Creek.....July 27, 1813

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ALABAMA

[The whites, under Colonel Callier, repulsed.]

Fort Mimms, a stockade near the east bank of the Alabama River (now Baldwin county), is surprised at mid-day by 1,000 Creek warriors led by Weatherford and the prophet Francis. There were in the fort 245 men with arms, and 308 women and children. After a stubborn resistance till 5 P.M. they are overpowered—about fifty escape.....Aug. 30, 1813

Battle of Tallasahatchie (now in Calhoun county). The Indians defeated by General Coffee.....Nov. 3, 1813

Battle of Talladega. General Jackson defeats the Indians.....Nov. 9, 1813

Capt. Sam Dale's "canoe fight" with Indians.....Nov. 12, 1813

Hillabee Town. Massacre of Indians by General White. This attack was made without the knowledge of Jackson

Nov. 18, 1813

Auttose towns. Indians defeated by General Floyd and towns destroyed

Nov. 29, 1813

Econochoca or "Holy Ground" Indians defeated by General Claiborne

Dec. 23, 1813

Battles of Emuckfau and Enotochopco (now in Tallapoosa county). The Indians attack and are repulsed

Jan. 22-24, 1814

Calebee River. Indian attack repulsed by General Floyd.....Jan. 27, 1814

General Jackson, reinforced, attacks Indians fortified at Great Horse-shoe Bend (Tohopeka) of Tallapoosa River

March 27, 1814

[By this, the bloodiest battle of the war, the power of the Indians was destroyed.]

Indians by treaty cede to the United States nearly half the present State of Alabama.....Aug. 9, 1814

General Jackson captures Pensacola, Fla.

Nov. 7, 1814

Chickasaw Indians, by treaty, relinquish all claim to the country south of the Tennessee for \$65,000.....Sept. 14, 1816

Territory east of what is now Mississippi organized as the Territory of Alabama.....March 3, 1817

William Wyatt Bibb appointed governor by Monroe.....1817

Territorial legislature first meets at St. Stephens.....Jan. 19, 1818

Congress authorizes Alabama to form a State constitution.....March 2, 1819

Convention at Huntsville to frame a constitution conclude their labors

Aug. 2, 1819

First General Assembly at Huntsville, forty-five representatives and twenty-two senators.....Oct. 25, 1819

William W. Bibb chosen governor

Nov. 9, 1819

Joint resolution of Congress admitting Alabama into the Union approved by President Monroe.....Dec. 14, 1819

The seat of government removed to Cahaba1820

Act to establish a State university at Tuscaloosa passed.....Dec. 18, 1820

[It was not opened until April 18, 1831.]

State bank established and located at Cahaba1820

The principal towns in Alabama were Huntsville, Claiborne, Mobile, Cahaba, St. Stephens, Florence, and Montgomery in1820

General Lafayette received at the capital1824

Seat of government removed to Tuscaloosa1826

William Weatherford, the Indian warrior and chief at the Fort Mimms massacre, dies in Monroe county.....1826

University of Alabama (non-sectarian) at Tuscaloosa opened.....1831

First cotton factory erected in Madison1832

Creeks cede to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi for \$210,000 by treaty.....1832

First railroad completed from Tusculumbia to Decatur, 44 miles.....1834

Cherokees cede their lands to the State by treaty.....Dec. 29, 1835

[They receive \$5,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres beyond the Mississippi—to remove within two years.]

Great financial convulsion in.....1837

Seat of government removed to Montgomery1847

Population of the State about the time of its secession (whites, 526,431; negro slaves, 435,080; free negroes, 2,690)—964,2011860

The General Assembly by resolution requires the governor, if a Black Republican be elected President of the United

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ALABAMA

States in November, to order elections of delegates to a constitutional convention

Feb. 24, 1860

Alabama passes an ordinance of secession by 61 to 39; the fourth State to secede.....Jan. 11, 1861

Alabama seizes United States arsenal and arms at Mobile, and occupies Forts Morgan and Gaines at entrance of Mobile Bay.....January, 1861

Provisional Congress of delegates from six seceded States meet at Montgomery

Feb. 4, 1861

Adopt a provisional constitution

Feb. 8, 1861

Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederacy at Montgomery

Feb. 18, 1861

Seat of Confederate government removed from Montgomery to Richmond, Va.....July, 1861

There were liberated by the emancipation proclamation 435,132 slaves in Alabama.....Jan. 1, 1863

Confederate fleet defeated in Mobile Bay by Admiral Farragut.....Aug. 5, 1864

[State furnishes to the Confederate service sixty-five regiments of infantry, twelve regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two batteries of artillery. *Brewer's History of Alabama.*]

Mobile evacuated by Confederate forces

April 12, 1865

State convention meets and annuls ordinance of secession.....Sept. 25, 1865

New constitution adopted..Nov. 5, 1865

[This constitution was not ratified until November, 1875.]

State admitted to a representation in Congress by act passed over President's veto.....June 25, 1868

Under proclamation of Gov.-elect W. H. Smith, June 26, the legislature assembles and ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.....July 13, 1868

State turned over to civil authorities by General Meade.....July 14, 1868

Immigration convention meets at Montgomery.....June 2, 1869

Governor Smith, claiming majority in State election of Nov. 8, files injunction restraining president of Senate from counting votes for governor

Nov. 25, 1870

Votes for lieutenant-governor being

counted, E. H. Moren is declared elected and is inaugurated; as ex-officio president of the Senate he then counts the votes for governor—R. B. Lindsay, 77,721; W. H. Smith, 76,292..Nov. 26, 1870

An amicable settlement of dispute after suit to recover books, papers, etc., of the governor's office begun by Governor Lindsay.....Dec. 7, 1870

Birmingham founded (chief iron centre of Alabama).....1871

University of Alabama reorganized and opened.....Oct. 4, 1871

George Goldthwaite, Democrat, elected United States Senator, Dec. 7, 1870; qualifies.....Jan. 15, 1872

Legislature passes a new election law, provides for an agricultural college, and adjourns.....Feb. 26, 1872

State agricultural and mechanical college at Auburn chartered and opened

1872

Election returns of Nov. 5 disputed. Republican members of legislature organize at United States court-house in Montgomery; Democratic members at State capitol, each claiming a constitutional quorum. Governor Lindsay recognizes the latter.....Nov. 18, 1872

David P. Lewis, Republican, declared elected governor, Nov. 23, and assumes the office, recognizing the court-house legislature.....Nov. 25, 1872

Legislative dispute referred to Attorney-General of the United States, who proposes a compromise to take effect Dec. 18, when the Senate organizes at the capitol, the court-house Assembly continuing its sessions.....Dec. 18, 1872

Pursuant to adjournment, Dec. 21, both Houses meet Jan. 13, 1873, to examine contested seats and transact business independently until a joint resolution passed by the lower House is agreed to, informing the governor of the organization of the General Assembly.....Feb. 1, 1873

Colored labor State convention meets at Montgomery.....Nov. 18, 1873

Constitutional convention meets at Montgomery.....Sept. 6, 1875

New State constitution ratified by 95,672 to 30,004.....Nov. 16, 1875

Act to fund State debt in new bonds at reduced interest and surrender certain securities held by the State, approved

Feb. 23, 1876





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ALASKA

First biennial session of legislature under new constitution, begins

Nov. 15, 1876

Act to establish a public-school system; a superintendent of education to be elected every two years, etc.....1876-77

John T. Morgan, Democratic Senator, presents credentials in the United States Senate.....Feb. 27, 1877

Act granting \$75 to any resident of the State who lost an arm or leg in the Confederate army.....1879

George S. Houston qualifies as United States Senator.....March 18, 1879

United States Senator George S. Houston dies.....Dec. 31, 1879

Luke Pryor, Democrat, qualifies as United States Senator under executive appointment to fill vacancy....Jan. 15, 1880

James L. Pugh, United States Senator-elect qualifies.....Dec. 6, 1880

State treasurer I. H. Vincent absconds, leaving a deficit of about \$212,000

January, 1883

State agricultural department goes into operation, with E. C. Betts, of Madison county, as commissioner....Sept. 1, 1883

Congress grants the State 46,080 acres of land for the benefit of the university

April 23, 1884

Foundation of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of the State laid on the grounds of the capitol in Montgomery by Jefferson Davis.....April 29, 1886

State agricultural and mechanical college burned; loss, \$100,000

June 24, 1887

Lease of convicts in State penitentiary awarded to the East Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, the convicts to be employed in the Pratt coal-mines near Birmingham.....1888

Southern inter-State immigration convention, nearly 600 delegates from all the Southern States, meets at Montgomery

Dec. 12, 1888

Mardi Gras, Good Friday, and April 26 added to the legal holidays, and \$50,000

appropriated for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers or their widows by the legislature of.....1888-89

Southern Inter-State Farmers' Association meets at Montgomery..Aug. 21, 1889

Rube Burrows, a notorious criminal and murderer, breaks jail and is shot and killed at Birmingham.....Oct. 8, 1890

Ex-Gov. E. A. O'Neil dies at Florence.....Nov. 7, 1890

Eleventh annual convention of American Federation of Labor at Birmingham meets
Dec. 14, 1891

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-five disabled Confederate soldiers apply for pensions, each receiving \$26.50 from a fund of \$131,362.02 raised by special tax...1892

Conference of colored people at Tuskegee, in the "black belt," to consider the condition of the race; regretting the poverty of the South, and lack of means for education, inability to build school-houses or furnish teachers, etc.; it admitted the friendliness and fairness of the whites, etc.
1892

Two State tickets in the field—Gov. Thomas G. Jones heading Conservatives, and ex-Commissioner of Agriculture R. F. Kolb, the "Jeffersonian Democrats." Two platforms issued; Kolb defeated, charges frauds at the polls.....August, 1892

The State resumes the care of convicts under contract.....1893

Australian ballot authorized.....1893

Governor Jones recommends the suppression of lynching by giving the sheriffs greater authority.....Feb. 6, 1893

Many negro miners killed by strikers
July 16, 1894

Dispensary law in effect....Jan. 1, 1900

Ex-Senator Luke Pryor dies at Athens
Aug. 5, 1900

Tornado at Birmingham, eighteen lives lost, \$250,000 property destroyed

March 25, 1901

Constitutional convention meets
May 22, 1901

New constitution ratified..Nov. 11, 1901

ALASKA

Alaska, formerly Russian America, is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the British possessions, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Bering Sea and Straits. From the main portion of the Territory a narrow strip with a breadth of about 50 miles extends southeast along the Pacific

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ARIZONA

coast, and terminates at the confines of British Columbia in 54° 40' N. lat. From north to south the extreme length is 1,100 miles, and greatest breadth, 800 miles. It contains about 577,390 square miles. The distance between Portland Channel, 52° N. lat. 130° W long., separating the lower part of Alaska from British America and Atooi, the westernmost island of the Aleutian chain, is 2,100 miles. If Atooi be accepted as the western extremity of the United States, San Francisco is nearly its geographical centre of longitude. Population, 1900, 63,592. Capital, Sitka.

This Territory was first discovered by a Russian expedition under command of Bering 1741

Territory granted to a Russian-American fur company by Emperor Paul. . . 1799

This charter renewed. 1839

[New Archangel, now Sitka, on the island of Sitka, was and is the principal settlement and capital.]

Privileges of the fur company expired 1863

Ceded by Russia to the United States for \$7,200,000, by treaty signed March 30 and ratified. June 20, 1867

Formal possession taken by the United States. Oct. 9, 1867

Alaska made by Congress a military and collection district. 1870

Congress provides a civil government

May 17, 1884

Rev. Sheldon Jackson appointed general agent of education for the Territory

April, 1885

A. P. Swineford arrives at Sitka as governor. Sept. 15, 1885

Gold first discovered at Silver Bay, near Sitka, in. 1887

Expedition sent by the United States coast and geodetic survey, under J. E. McGrath, to determine the exact boundary between Alaska and the British possessions. June, 1889

The North American Commercial Company secures the Alaskan fur-seal rights for twenty years. Feb. 28, 1890

Population reported by the census agent, 31,000, consisting of 900 Aleuts, 5,000 Indians, 18,000 Eskimos, 2,300 Chinese, and 4,800 whites. Aug. 29, 1891

Great excitement created by the Klondike gold discoveries in the summer of 1897

Avalanche in the Chilkoot Pass, nearly 200 persons killed. April 3, 1898

Temporary boundary-line of Alaska agreed upon with England. . . . Oct. 12, 1899

Civil government for the "District" of Alaska enacted. June 6, 1900

Relief for destitute miners at Cape Nome authorized by Congress

Aug. 31, 1900

ARIZONA

Arizona, a territory of the United States between lat. 31° and 37° N., and between long. 109° and 114° 40' W. Utah and Nevada lie on the north, on the east is New Mexico, Mexico on the south, California and Nevada on the west. It contains about 113,916 square miles. It has eleven counties—Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma. Population, 1880, 40,440; 1890, 59,620; 1900, 122,931. Capital, Phenix.

First explorations made by Vasquez Coronado, sent from Mexico by Viceroy Mendoza 1540

Spaniards again enter and establish a military post where Tucson now stands 1580

Jesuit missionaries on Santa Cruz River, about 1600

Spaniards from Mexico form settlements from Tucson to the Mexican line, and partly occupy the country for nearly 150 years. They are finally driven out by the Indians before. 1821

First hunters and trappers from the United States probably visited Arizona in 1824

All Arizona north of the river Gila is included in cession by Mexico to United States by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

Feb. 2, 1848

First American settlers were persons on their way to California, who stopped on the Gila to engage in stock-raising. . . 1849

Gadsden purchase brought to the United States all of Arizona south of the Gila

Dec. 30, 1853

Act of Congress organizing the Territory. Feb. 24, 1863

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ARKANSAS

Gov. John N. Goodwin, in camp at Navajo Springs, formally organizes the territorial government and fixes its temporary seat near Fort Whipple

Dec. 29, 1863

First territorial legislature adopts a mining law and the so-called Howell code of general laws; sits

Sept. 26–Nov. 10, 1864

Tucson made the capital by a majority of one vote.....1867

Arizona a military district by order of General Halleck.....October, 1867

Act to establish public schools in the Territory and a board of education and levying a tax of 10 cents on each \$100

1868

Major J. W. Powell, for the Smithsonian Institution with a party of ten, in four boats, descends the cañon of the Colorado from Green River to Rio Virgin

May–August, 1869

Arizona and southern California made a military department, headquarters at Fort Whipple.....1869

Forty citizens and 100 Pápagos from Tucson and vicinity massacre eighty-five Indian prisoners of war (seventy-seven of them women and children) at Camp Grant, and capture thirty, who are sold to the Pápagos as slaves. (One hundred and eight persons were afterwards tried for murder and acquitted)....April, 1871

"Arizona diamond swindle." Excitement over supposed diamond fields in Arizona; the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, formed; Clarence King, United States geologist, finds the field "salted" with rough diamonds from Africa, Brazil, etc.....1872

A long war waged by General Crook with hostile Apaches in Arizona ends by surrender of the Tontos, Hualapais and Yavapais in 1873, and other bands in. 1874

Mormon colonists from Utah settle in Apache county.....March, 1876

Prescott chosen as capital.....1877

New public-school law enacted.....1883

Raid of Loco's band of Chiricahua Indians in the valley of the Gila begins

April 19, 1883

Acts to establish an insane asylum at Phoenix, a normal school at Tempe, and the University of Arizona at Tucson

January–March, 1885

Act providing that no polygamist or bigamist shall vote or hold office

January–March, 1885

Congress appropriates \$2,000 to repair the ruin of Casa Grande, reserving from settlement the entire site of the ancient city.....March 2, 1889

State capital removed from Prescott to Phoenix.....Feb. 4, 1890

Forty lives lost by broken mining-dam on the Hassayampa River..Feb. 23, 1890

Friday after Feb. 1 each year made a legal holiday as Labor Day

Jan. 19–March 19, 1891

Yuma devastated by flood..Feb. 27, 1891

Eleven bills submitted to Governor Zulick for approval, March 21, 1889; unsigned, as sixty consecutive days had passed since the organization of the legislature. The territorial Supreme Court declared the session legal for sixty days of actual legislative work, and the bills became laws without the governor's approval.....1891

Discovery of a lake forming in Salton Sink from the overflow of the Colorado River.....June 29, 1891

Constitutional convention meets at Phoenix, Sept. 7, and adopts a complete constitution.....Oct. 2, 1891

Ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford dies at Tarp Springs, Fla.....Dec. 16, 1891

Land reclaimed by irrigation, 343,000 acres up to.....1892

[Capable of being reclaimed under the present water development, 1,730,000 acres. Supposed amount that can be reclaimed with the water available in the Territory, 24,000,000 acres.]

Indians attack Nogales Aug. 12, are pursued by United States cavalry, three killed, thirty captured.....Aug. 17, 1896

New capitol finished.....August, 1900

ARKANSAS

Arkansas (formerly *Arkansaw*), a Southwestern State between lat. 33° and 36° 30' N., and long. 89° 40' and 94° 42' W. from Greenwich. The State of Missouri bounds it on the north, and the Mississippi River and a small part of the southeast corner of the State of Missouri on the east, Louisiana on the south, and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ARKANSAS

the Indian Territory mostly on the west. It contains seventy-five counties; area, 53,045 square miles. Population, 1890, 1,128,179; 1900, 1,311,564. Capital, Little Rock.

This State probably visited by De Soto
1541

La Salle passes down the Mississippi to its mouth.....1682

Louis XV. of France grants to John Law, originator of the "Mississippi scheme," a tract of land in the Arkansas River (Law, however, neglects it)
1720

Transfer by France to Spain of Louisiana includes the present State of Arkansas.....Nov. 3, 1762

First settlement at Arkansas Post 1785

Spain cedes Louisiana to France by treaty of Ildefonso.....1800

Province of Louisiana ceded by France to the United States, who pay \$11,250,000 and assume the "French spoliation claims"1803

Missouri Territory established, including Arkansas and all north of the State of Louisiana and west of the Mississippi
1812

Arkansas Territory, including all north of the State of Louisiana, and south of 36° 30', and west from the Mississippi River to the 100° meridian, formed
March 2, 1819

Arkansas Gazette, first newspaper in the Territory, published at Little Rock, William E. Woodruff, editor....Nov. 20, 1819

Western boundary fixed, reducing its area to the present limits of the State
1828

Admitted into the Union, the twenty-fifth State. Population, 52,240
June 15, 1836

United States arsenal at Little Rock seized by the State authorities
Feb. 8, 1861

Arkansas convention meets about
March 1, 1861

Was visited by William S. Oldham, of the Confederate Congress, and a commissioner from Jefferson Davis; but voted against secession (vote, 39 to 35)
March 16, 1861

Arsenals seized at Napoleon and Fort Smith.....April 23-24, 1861

Act of secession adopted by the legislature—years, 69; nay, 1.....May 6, 1861

[The negative vote was cast by Dr. Isaac Murphy, afterwards (1864-68) governor.]

Battle of Pea Ridge between Union and Confederate forces.....March 6-7, 1862

Union troops under General Washburne occupy Helena.....July 11, 1862

Battle of Prairie Grove. United States Gens. Francis J. Herron and James G. Blunt; Confederate Gen. Thomas C. Hindman. Confederates retire during the night with a loss of 1,317. Federal loss, 1,148.....Dec. 7, 1862

Arkansas Post captured with 5,000 men by the United States forces under McClernand, Sherman, and Admiral Porter
Jan. 11, 1863

Confederate Gens. T. H. Holmes and Sterling Price, with about 8,000 men, attempt to retake Helena. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, with about 4,000 men, repulses them with heavy loss.....July 4, 1863

Union forces occupy Little Rock
Sept. 10, 1863

Union State convention assembles to form a new constitution....Jan. 8, 1864

Dr. Isaac Murphy provisional governor: inaugurated.....Jan. 22, 1864

Constitution ratified by vote of the people.....March 14, 1864

[The legislature under this constitution is not recognized by Congress.]

Arkansas and Mississippi formed into the 4th Military District under Gen. Edward O. C. Ord.....1867

New constitution reported..Feb. 4, 1868

New constitution adopted and ratified
March 13, 1868

State readmitted to the Union over Johnson's veto.....June 22, 1868

Military commander, Gen. A. C. Gillem. turns over the State to the civil authorities.....June 22, 1868

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman assassinated at Helena by an old soldier.....1868

Powell Clayton elected governor..1868

Governor Clayton places ten counties under martial law.....Nov. 9, 1868

Elisha Baxter nominated for governor by the Republican party. and Joseph Brooks by the Liberal Republican party.....1872

Disturbance occasioned by frauds charged against both parties in the election continues throughout.....1873-74

Convention called to revise the constitution meets.....July 14, 1874

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

[The fifth convened in the State, the other years being 1836, 1861, 1864, 1868.]

New constitution ratified by a majority of 53,890.....Oct. 13, 1874

New constitution proclaimed

Oct. 30, 1874

[Governor's term reduced from four to two years. Office of lieutenant-governor abolished, president of the Senate substituted.]

Election frauds and outrages occur..1888

C. R. Breckinridge, Democrat, and John M. Clayton, Republican, contest the 2d Congressional District.....1888

John M. Clayton assassinated at Plummersville.....Jan. 29, 1889

[He claimed to have been elected, and was collecting evidence to contest the election at this time.]

State Treasurer Woodruff short in his accounts about \$138,800....Jan. 13, 1891

Legislature passes Australian ballot law 1891

Law in relation to convicts radically amended1893

Cotton-growers convention at Little Rock March 10, 1893

Ex-State Treasurer Woodruff indicted Dec. 17, 1892; judgment in favor of State for \$50,000.....Feb. 8, 1894

[First trial, October, 1891, of ex-State Treasurer William E. Woodruff, the jury disagree; the second trial, April, 1892, verdict, not guilty, the accused released.]

United States Senate confirms the President's appointment of Congressman C. R. Breckinridge to be minister to Russia July 20, 1894

Ex-Governor Elisha Baxter dies at Batesville, Ark.....June 2, 1899

The anti-trust law declared unconstitutional1900

CALIFORNIA

California (Spanish, *calida formax*, meaning a hot furnace), a Pacific coast State, lies between lat. 32° 28' and 42° N., and long. 114° 30' and 124° 45' W., having a coast line of over 700 miles. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, east by Nevada and Arizona, south by Mexico, and west by the Pacific Ocean. Population in 1890, 1,208,130; 1900, 1,485,053; area, 158,360 square miles, in fifty-four counties. Capital, Sacramento.

Hernando d'Alarcon sails to the head of the Gulf of California, and sends boats up the Colorado River.....May, 1540

Juan Cabrillo, sailing north, discovers a harbor, supposed to be San Diego Bay, Sept. 28, 1542, and reaches Monterey Nov. 14, 1542

After Cabrillo's death at San Miguel, Jan. 3, 1543, Farallo, his pilot, reaches a point recorded as 44° N., but now believed to have been Cape Mendocino, 40° 30' N.....March 10, 1543

English explorer Sir Francis Drake touches the coast at lat. 43° N., June, 1579; sailing south, he lands in a bay at "Cape of the Kings" about 30 miles northwest of San Francisco, June 17; received kindly by the natives, and calls the country New Albion. Drake leaves..July, 1579

Spanish voyageur Sebastian Vizcaino (Biscayer) sails from Acapulco, and is said to have visited the bays of San Diego and Monterey during the latter part of 1602

After 150 years, with little further exploration, the Spaniards, aroused by priests and by reports of Russian advances southward from Alaska, send to the Pacific coast José de Galves, who leaves Mexico.....April 9, 1768

Galvez, in Lower California, fits out an expedition for Fransiscan fathers, by sea and land; two vessels reach San Diego April 11 and May 1, 1769

Portola, with land expedition, reaches San Diego, July 9; leaves five days later, arrives at San Pedro, Oct. 30., and thence proceeds nearly to San Francisco Bay, but, provisions being exhausted, returns to San Diego.....Nov. 11, 1769

Portola's second expedition from San Diego reaches Monterey Bay May 24, 1770

Mission and presidio of San Carlos at Monterey founded.....June 3, 1770

Missions of San Antonio de Padua and San Gabriel founded.....1771

Don Pedro Fages, successor to Portola, sent by viceroy of Mexico, from Monterey,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

March 27, 1772, with an exploring party, to secure the harbor of San Francisco from foreign aggression; they advance along the shore to San Joaquin River, and unable to cross, return to Monterey

April 4, 1772

First interior expedition from Sonora, under Juan Bautista de Anza, reaches San Gabriel.....March 22, 1774

Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada appointed lieutenant-governor of California.....May 25, 1774

Juan Perez, in the *Santiago*, explores coast north to lat. 45°.....July 9, 1774

Lieut. Juan Bautista de Ayala anchors off San Francisco, sends a boat in, Aug. 1, 1775; he explores the bay for forty days, returning to Monterey, then the capital.....Sept. 22, 1775

Settlement on the Colorado, opposite mouth of the Gila.....Dec. 17, 1775

Presidio of San Francisco founded
Sept. 17, 1776

Mission established at San Francisco
Oct. 9, 1776

Pueblo of San José established
Nov. 29, 1777

Pueblo of Concepcion established..1780
Indian massacre at San Pablo and Concepcion; Rivera slain.....July 17, 1781
Pueblo of Los Angeles founded

Aug. 26, 1781

A fleet fitted out by the French government for scientific exploration, under Jean François Galaup de la Pérouse, sailing south from lat. 58° 37' enters Monterey Bay, Sept. 14, 1786; entertained ten days by Governor Fages and the padres of San Carlos mission.....September, 1786

Mission of Santa Barbara founded
Dec. 4, 1786

A Spanish scientific expedition from Cadiz, under Alejandro Malaspina, explores the coast, anchoring at Monterey

Sept. 13, 1791

Capt. George Vancouver with an exploring party, sent by Great Britain around the world, commissioned also to settle the boundary question on the north of California, anchors his vessel, the *Discovery*, in San Francisco Harbor

Nov. 14, 1792

With seven officers, Vancouver, on horseback, visits Santa Clara, under Spanish escort; the first foreigners to penetrate so far into the interior.....Nov. 20, 1792

Vancouver anchors at Monterey, Nov. 27, 1792; visits San Carlos, Dec. 2; puts to sea.....Jan. 15, 1793

Returns from the Hawaiian Islands in 1793 and again in 1794; is suspected by the Spanish governor, and coldly received; anchoring at Monterey, he visits the Salinas Valley; sails away....Dec. 2, 1794

First vessel from the United States in a Californian port, the *Otter*, from Boston, arrives at Monterey, Oct. 29, 1796. The captain, Ebenezer Dorr, after obtaining supplies, secretly lands ten Englishmen and one woman, stowaways from Port Saxon, and sails away.....Nov. 6, 1796

By royal orders, the Californias are divided into two provinces, Antigua (the peninsula, then under the control of the Dominican missions) and Nueva California.....March 26, 1804

Russian chamberlain, Nikolai Petrovich Rezanof, royal inspector for Sitka, finding that colony in great need of food, sails to San Francisco with a cargo of goods, which he exchanges for provisions, despite the Spanish restrictions on trade; he wins also the affections of Doña Concepcion, daughter of the commandant, Don José Arguëllo.....May 21, 1806

Indians across the bay from San Francisco troubling Spanish; Alfírez Moraga marches against them and defeats and scatters the tribe.....May 22, 1810

Russians establish a fort at Ross, 18 miles north of Bodega, having settled the vicinity in 1807-10.....Sept. 30, 1812

Gov. José Joaquín de Arrillaga dies at Soledad mission; Capt. José Arquello succeeds.....July 24, 1814

Rumors of revolutions in South America; proclamation from Gov. Pablo Vincente de Sola, and preparations for defence
June 23, 1816

Mission of San Rafael founded
Dec. 14, 1817

French Capt. Hippolyte Bouchard ("the pirate Buchar") appears with two vessels of thirty-eight and twenty-six guns under the flag of Buenos Ayres; his real purpose is unknown, but, after summoning Monterey and other places on the coast to surrender, and pillaging the towns, he sails away.....December, 1818

From 1767 up to 1821, California being under Spanish rule, ten governors were appointed by that power. From

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

1822 until 1845, being under Mexican domination, her governors (twelve) were appointed from Mexico.

California becomes a province of Mexico under the regency of Don Augustin Iturbide, 1821, and Governor Sola is elected deputy to the new Cortes; Iturbide proclaimed emperor..... May 18, 1822

Russians warned to abandon California within six months..... Oct. 21, 1822

Iturbide surrenders his crown, March, 1823, and is banished from America, May, 1823; California is substantially independent until the new constitution of the Mexican Republic is ratified by the Junta of California..... May 26, 1825

Electors, summoned by Gov. José Maria Escheandia, choose Capt. José de la Guerra y Noriega delegate to Mexican Congress

Feb. 18, 1826

Jedediah S. Smith, a trapper from the United States, the first to make the trip from Salt Lake, reaches San Gabriel

Dec. 26, 1826

Territorial committee, seven members and three substitutes chosen by the junta of electors at San Diego in February, meets at Monterey..... June 14, 1827

Joaquin Solis, a convict ranchero, instigates the troops to revolt against the governor, with a view to give all offices to Californians; soldiers at Monterey seize the presidio, Nov. 12-13, and later meet no opposition at San Francisco..... 1829

Governor Escheandia by proclamation calls on the Monterey insurgents to surrender, Jan. 7, 1830; recaptures Monterey, Jan. 20; apprehends Solis and other leaders, and sends fifteen of them, on the bark *Volunteer*, for San Blas..... May 9, 1830

Decree for secularization of missions; San Carlos and San Gabriel to be organized as towns, surplus property, after distribution to neophytes, passing to secular administrators; other missions the same as far as possible..... Jan. 6, 1831

Secularization accomplished..... 1834

Los Angeles made a city—capital of California..... May 23, 1835

After various attempts at negotiation with the authorities, the warnings of 1822 not being heeded, Russians at Ross, Bodega, and other points on the coast, sell their rights to Col. John A. Sutter for \$30,000, and leave the country..... January, 1842

Placer gold discovered on the San Fran-

cisco rancho, formerly belonging to the San Fernando mission..... March, 1842

Com. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, with the United States Pacific Squadron of five vessels, believing war to exist with Mexico, enters Monterey Harbor, seizes the fort, and declares California a territory of the United States, Oct. 20, 1842; learning next day that there is no war, he restores the territory..... Oct. 21, 1842

Col. J. C. Frémont, with exploring expedition, reaches Sutter's Fort

March 8, 1844

About fifty Californians, under Manuel Castro, Jesus Pico, and others, seize arms and munitions stored at San Juan Bautista, and instigate revolt against Gov. Manuel Micheltorena and his army of convicts from Mexico.... Nov. 14-15, 1844

Micheltorena is supported by Sutter and other foreigners, but concludes a treaty, agreeing to send away his battalion and return to the capital..... Dec. 1, 1844

First immigrants to California in wagons, the "Murphy company," under Elisha Stevens, reach Sutter's Fort

Dec. 13, 1844

Micheltorena having broken the treaty of 1844, the revolution is renewed; on the field of Cahuenga he capitulates, and Pio Pico becomes governor in his stead

Feb. 21, 1845

Colonel Frémont on a third expedition obtains permission from Mexico, through United States consul Thomas O. Larkin, at Monterey, to continue his explorations of the coast..... Jan. 27, 1846

Colonel Frémont, in Oregon, receives orders to watch the Mexican and British relations in California, May 9, 1846. Returning to California, he finds General De Castro prepared to resist American invasion. American settlers begin the so-called "bear-flag revolt" by occupying Sonoma, with a flag bearing a star and bear and the words, "California Republic"

June 14, 1846

Frémont assumes command of insurgents at Sonoma..... July 5, 1846

Stars and stripes raised at Monterey, July 7, by order of John D. Sloat, commanding United States Pacific Squadron; at Sonoma they replace the bear flag, July 9, and over Sutter's Fort

July 11, 1846

Frémont embarks in the schooner

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

Cyane, commodore Dupont, and occupies San Diego.....July 29, 1846

Two hundred Mormon emigrants, recruited in the United States, arrive at San Francisco in the ship *Brooklyn*, under Elder Brannan.....July 31, 1846

Americans, under Com. Robert F. Stockton and Colonel Frémont, capture Los Angeles.....Aug. 13, 1846

First number of an American newspaper, the *Californian*, issued at Monterey by Robert Semple and Walter Colton

Aug. 15, 1846

Commodore Stockton proclaimed governor.....Aug. 17, 1846

Mexicans recapture Los Angeles

Sept. 29-30, 1846

Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, under orders from Washington to proceed from New Mexico to California and establish a provisional government, arrives at Santa Maria.....Dec. 5, 1846

Indecisive battle at San Pascual between Mexican Gen. Don Andrés Pico, and General Kearny, who is twice wounded.....Dec. 6, 1846

Battle of San Gabriel; decisive defeat of the Mexicans.....Jan. 8-9, 1847

Los Angeles regained by the Americans

Jan. 10, 1847

Colonel Frémont assumes the civil government under commission from Commodore Stockton.....Jan. 19, 1847

General Kearny, under instructions from the President, issues a proclamation from Monterey as governor, and directs Colonel Frémont to deliver in person, at Monterey, all public documents in his charge, which he does with hesitation

March 1, 1847

Col. Richard B. Mason appointed governor.....May 31, 1847

First steamboat in California waters leaves San Francisco, reaching Sacramento in six days and seven hours

Nov. 28, 1847

Gold discovered near Coloma on Col. John Sutter's land, by James Wilson Marshall.....Jan. 19, 1848

California and New Mexico ceded to the United States by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848; proclaimed in California.....August, 1848

First emigrants from China, two men and one woman, arrive in the bark *Eagle*

1848

First gold from California, 1,804.59 ounces, deposited in the United States mint by David Carter.....Dec. 8, 1848

Brig.-Gen. Bennett Riley, instructed by the Secretary of War to assume the civil administration, arrives by sea at Monterey, April 12, 1849. He issues a proclamation for a temporary government to replace the local provisional governments

June 3, 1849

A convention to form a State constitution sits at Monterey, Sept. 1, 1849, until Oct. 13. The constitution adopted and State officers chosen by the people

Nov. 13, 1849

New Almaden quicksilver mines opened

1850

California admitted to the Union (the thirty-first State; population, 92,597) by act approved.....Sept. 9, 1850

Assay office established at San Francisco

1850

Of five extensive fires in San Francisco since Dec. 24, 1849, the greatest destroys a large part of the city (twenty-two blocks).....May 4, 1851

Act of legislature establishing public schools.....1851

Democratic and Whig parties organized in California.....May, 1851

Prevalence and immunity of crime, and corruption of officials, prompts the formation of a vigilance committee of leading citizens in San Francisco. Five criminals hanged by them, and nearly twenty banished from the State. Governor McDougall issues a proclamation against the committee, July 21. A convicted murderer, reprieved by the governor, is hanged by the people at Sacramento.....Aug. 21, 1851

University of the Pacific at St. José chartered and opened.....1852

California Academy of Sciences founded at San Francisco.....1853

State lunatic asylum established at Stockton.....1853

Filibusters under Colonel Walker sail from San Francisco for Lower California

Oct. 17, 1853

United States branch mint opened at San Francisco.....April, 1854

Panama Railroad opened, facilitating immigration to California..Jan. 23, 1855

Law excluding from the courts negro and Indian evidence amended by adding

Chinese.....1855

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

James King, of William, editor of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, a champion of reform, is shot in the street by James Casey, editor of the *Sunday Times*, a noted politician, May 14, 1856; dies May 20. The vigilance committee is revived May 15, and some 8,000 members are enrolled. Casey is taken from jail, May 18; tried and hanged with another man named Cora, convicted of murder

May 22, 1856

Discovery of gold mines on the Frazer River..... May 1, 1858

First overland mail west leaves St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1858; arrives at San Francisco..... Oct. 10, 1858

Forty-two prisoners escape from State prison in open day, and 100 others following are fired upon and driven back

June 27, 1859

David C. Broderick wounded by David S. Terry in a duel Sept 12; dies

Sept. 16, 1859

First pony express leaves Sacramento for St. Joseph, Mo..... April 4, 1860

A Japanese embassy of seventy-two men are the guests of San Francisco

March 29, 1860

California regiment, Col. E. D. Baker, organized..... April 21, 1861

Citizens' meeting in San Francisco declares for Union..... May 11, 1861

Daily overland mail established from the Missouri River to San Francisco over the central route to replace that through northern Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, established in 1858..... July 1, 1861

Telegraph line from Denver, Col., to Sacramento, Cal., completed... September, 1861

Ex-Senator Gwin and Attorney-General Benham arrested by General Sumner, charged with complicity in Rebellion

Nov. 14, 1861

One hundred and fifty convicts escape from the State prison. In their recapture three are killed and twenty-two wounded

July 22, 1862

Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa opened, 1861; chartered..... 1862

Ground broken for the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento by Governor Stanford..... Feb. 22, 1863

At San Francisco, United States officers seize the schooner *Chapman*, about to sail, as a Confederate privateer.. March 15, 1863

Congress grants the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big-tree grove to California for public use, resort, and recreation; to be inalienable.... June 30, 1864

California ratifies the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery

Dec. 18, 1865

University opened at Berkeley, near San Francisco..... Sept. 23, 1869

Riot in Los Angeles; fifteen Chinamen hanged and six shot by a mob

Oct. 24, 1871

Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, while negotiating under a flag of truce for the removal of the Modoc Indians to a reservation, are massacred by Captain Jack and his warriors in the lava beds near Fort Klamath

April 11, 1873

University of California permanently located at Berkeley..... July 16, 1873

Assassins are captured June 1, tried, and Captain Jack and two associates are hanged..... Oct. 3, 1873

Central Pacific Railroad attempts to obtain from Congress a grant of Goat Island, the property of the United States, on San Francisco Bay, opposite Oakland; an independent party in opposition is formed, and Newton Booth, its candidate, elected for the long term to Congress, with Judge Johnson S. Hayes, anti-railroad Democrat, for the short term

Dec. 20, 1873

Law empowering juries to determine between death and imprisonment for life in convicting of a capital crime..... 1874

Compulsory education law passed and school laws revised; a State superintendent of instruction to be elected..... 1874

State temperance convention at San Francisco..... Nov. 19, 1874

State capitol at Sacramento completed

1875

"O'Connor bill" becomes a law, authorizing three commissioners of transportation to inspect railroads and require them to be kept in safe condition.. April 3, 1876

Permanent organization of the workingmen's party of California, Dennis Kearney, "the sand-lot orator," president, headquarters at San Francisco

Oct. 5, 1877

Dennis Kearney arrested and imprisoned two weeks for incendiary speeches and threats..... Nov. 3, 1877

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CALIFORNIA

- Act amending the code of civil procedure concerning attorneys, by striking out the words "white male"; Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, of San José, is admitted to the bar 1878
- Act providing for a State labor bureau 1878
- Convention to revise the constitution meets, Sept. 28, 1878; adjourns, March 3, 1879; new constitution takes effect July 4, 1879
- Yacht *Jeannette* sails from San Francisco for the Arctic regions. July 8, 1879
- Popular vote for governor; for George C. Perkins, Republican, 67,970; Hugh J. Glenn, Democrat and new constitution, 47,562; William F. White, workingmen's party, 44,620 Sept. 3, 1879
- Normal school at San José destroyed by fire Feb. 10, 1880
- Work begun on the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, 4,250 feet above the sea 1880
- Dennis Kearney arrested for sedition; sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 March 15, 1880
- State viticultural commission founded 1880
- University of Southern California chartered and opened at Los Angeles 1880
- "Young debris relief bill" passed, imposing, with a general tax, a special tax on miners, to repair damage done to agriculture by debris washed into the valleys by hydraulic mining; such debris, it is estimated, has destroyed 43,500 acres of good farming land. 1880
- Convention of miners in Nevada City, July 22, 1882, to consider the debris question; anti-debris convention of 110 delegates, residents, and property-holders in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, at Sacramento Sept. 28, 1882
- Acts passed creating a horticultural, sericultural, and forestry commission, and a bureau of labor statistics 1885
- California home for the care and training of feeble-minded children opened at Santa Clara 1885
- Thirty-six-inch lenses for the great refractor of the Lick Observatory safely brought by rail from Cambridgeport, Mass., and deposited in the observatory vaults Dec. 27, 1886
- Legislature appropriates \$5,000 for a monument to James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, at his grave in Coloma, Eldorado county 1887
- Tax enacted of 1 cent on each \$100 of property for the University of California 1887
- Corner-stone of Stanford University laid at Palo Alto May 20, 1887
- Lick Observatory transferred by the trustees to the regents of the University of California June 1, 1888
- Monument erected in Golden Gate Park to Francis S. Key, for which James Lick, who died Oct. 1, 1876, bequeathed \$60,000 1888
- Acts passed establishing the South California State Hospital for the Insane, the Mendocino Insane Asylum at Ukiah, and a State reform school for juvenile offenders at Los Angeles 1889
- Act passed recognizing the veterans' home at Yountville as a State home for disabled veterans and as a beneficiary under the act of Congress providing aid 1889
- David S. Terry, assaulting Judge Stephen Field at Lathrop, is shot dead by United States Marshal Nagle Aug. 14, 1889
- Pioneer woollen mills close; the last of the large woollen manufactories in the State 1889
- Gabriel, the famous mission Indian, dies at Salinas, Monterey county, aged 151 years March 16, 1890
- Twenty-nine persons drowned in a train which falls through a drawbridge at Oakland May 30, 1890
- Fortieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, celebrated Sept. 6, 8, and 9, the latter day being a legal holiday in the State by governor's proclamation Sept. 6-9, 1890
- Act of Congress to reserve as a public park the Big-tree groves in townships 18 and 17 south Sept. 25, 1890
- King David Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands lands at San Francisco from the United States man-of-war *Charleston* Dec. 4, 1890
- King David Kalakaua, born 1836; dies at San Francisco Jan. 20, 1891
- Hon. George Hearst, United States Senator, dies in Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1891
- Charles N. Felton, elected United States Senator March 19, 1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COLORADO

Dr. David S. Jordan, president of Indiana State University, accepts the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., University
March 23, 1891

Chilian insurgent transport, the *Itata*, seized at San Diego.....May 6, 1891

First shipment of block-tin (seven tons) from the Temescal mines, in San Bernardino county, received in San Francisco
June 15, 1891

Australian ballot law takes effect
July 1, 1891

Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto opened.....Oct. 1, 1891

Earthquake; slight elsewhere; damage at Woodland, \$50,000....April 19-21, 1892

Train guarded by United States soldiers, with \$20,000,000 of government gold, leaves San Francisco for New York; has the right of way.....Aug. 5, 1892

Three-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of San Diego Bay
Sept. 28, 1892

Hydraulic mining permitted under restrictions.....March, 1893

Leland Stanford, governor, 1862, United States Senator, 1893, and founder of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, dies
June 20, 1893

Midwinter exposition at San Francisco inaugurated Aug. 24, 1893; opened January, 1894; closed.....July 31, 1894

The first Chinamen deported from San Francisco for non-registration
Aug. 10, 1893

Irrigation Congress meets at Los Angeles.....Oct. 10, 1893

Serious earthquake in California
March 31, 1898

Adolph Sutro dies at San Francisco
Aug. 8, 1898

Contract made for the San Pedro break-water1900

The first through passenger train on the Santa Fé Railroad from Chicago to San Francisco.....June 30, 1900

Collis P. Huntington dies at Pine Knot Lodge, N. Y.....Aug. 13, 1900

Semi-centennial of California's admission as a State.....Sept. 9-12, 1900

Steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro* sunk off the Golden Gate in a fog, 128 lives lost
Feb. 22, 1901

International convention of the Epworth League meets at San Francisco
July 18, 1901

Great strike of longshoremen at San Francisco begins.....July 30, 1901

COLORADO

Colorado, one of the United States, lying between lat. 37° and 41° N. and between long. 102° and 109° W. The name is derived from the Spanish verb *colorar*, and was first given to the river and later to the State. Wyoming and Nebraska lie on the north, Nebraska and Kansas on the east, New Mexico and the Indian Territory on the south, and Utah on the west. It extends east and west about 380 miles; north and south, 280 miles. Area, 103,925 square miles, in fifty-five counties. Population, 1890, 412,198; 1900, 539,700. Capital, Denver.

Expedition of Vasquez Coronado from Mexico, supposed to have entered this region1541

Padre Francisco Escalante, of New Mexico, makes an expedition into this territory1776

Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, with twenty-three soldiers, explores it and discovers Pike's Peak.....Nov. 15, 1806

He was born in New Jersey, Jan. 5, 1779; killed at the taking of York, now Toronto, Canada.....1812

Maj. Stephen H. Long visits this region, and he reports to Congress that all the country drained by the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte rivers is unsuitable for cultivation and uninhabitable
1819

[This impression aided to delay settlement of Colorado until Oregon and California had both been settled. Bancroft's *Colorado*, p. 349.]

Bent brothers erect a stockade called Fort William on the north branch of the Arkansas River.....1832

John C. Frémont's expedition touches Colorado1842-44

Fort Massachusetts erected on Ute Creek1850

Discovery of gold in what is now Colorado, reported.....1852-57

W. Green Russell, a miner of Daho-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—COLORADO

mega, Ga., organizes an expedition to search for gold in Colorado.....1858
 Denver founded1858
 [Named after the governor of Kansas.]
 Gold discovered at Boulder Creek

Jan. 15, 1859
 First saw-mill erected on Plum Creek by D. C. Oakes, and lumber furnished for building the town.....April 21, 1859
 Great influx of gold-seekers.....1859
 John H. Gregory discovers gold on the north fork of Clear Creek, the richest mine in Colorado, and one of the richest in the worldMay 10, 1859

[Gregory, a lazy fellow from Gordon county, Ga., drives a government team from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie in 1858. He sells his claim for \$22,000, expecting easily to find another; disappears in 1862, and is never seen again.—*Bancroft.*]

Discovery of silver in Colorado....1859
 Pueblo laid off on the site of the old town of Pueblo.....1859-60
 Increased immigration into Colorado

1860
 First school-house erected in Boulder 1860
 Act erecting a new territory to be called Colorado.....Feb. 28, 1861
 [Name suggested by William Gilpin, first governor.]

William Gilpin commissioned governor 1861
 Hiram P. Bennett first delegate to Congress1861
 First legislature meets at Denver..1861
 Great suffering from cold during the winter and drought during the summer of 1863

Great flood at Denver.....April, 1864
 Colonel Chivington, with 900 men, attacks an Indian camp at Sand Creek, Larimer county, and kills 131 persons, men, women, and children.....Nov. 27, 1864

First national bank at Denver established1865
 Alexander Cummings, governor

October, 1865
 Nathaniel P. Hill organizes the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, and erects a furnace at Black Hawk, near Central City.....1866

[This furnace (removed to Denver, 1879) reduces refractory ores and makes abandoned mines of value.]

The State adopts for the courts the "Illinois practice code." The capital was Colorado City, but was changed to Golden City in 1862, and back to Denver....1868
 Greeley, Weld county, located and settled.....1870

First street railroad at Denver completed1872
 State school of mines established at Golden1874
 Act admitting Colorado as a State

March 3, 1875
 State university established at Boulder 1876
 Admission of Colorado proclaimed by President Grant.....Aug. 1, 1876

[Thirty-eighth in order.]
 Leadville settled.....August, 1877
 University of Colorado incorporated 1860, and opened at Boulder.....1877
 State agricultural college established at Fort Collins.....1878
 Massacre at White River agency of N. C. Meeker and twelve others by Indians

Sept. 29, 1879
 On the same day the Ute Indians ambush and attack 160 troops at Mill Creek, in Rio Blanca county. Captain Thornbury, the commander, killed; Captain Payne, of the 5th Cavalry, takes command. After being invested five days, they are relieved by Colonel Merritt.....Oct. 5, 1879
 [The troops lost fourteen killed and forty-three wounded.]

First important discovery of silver in Gunnison county, the Forest Queen lode, made near Crested Butte.....1879
 Denver selected as permanent capital of the State.....Nov. 4, 1881
 Henry M. Teller appointed Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's cabinet

April 6, 1882
 Act passed providing for the establishment of a State home and industrial school for girls at Denver, and the first Monday in September of each year designated as Labor Day, a public holiday, by legislature in session

Jan. 5-April 4, 1887
 A soldiers' and sailors' home at Monte Vista, a State normal school at Greeley, and a State reformatory in Chaffee county provided for by legislature in session

Jan. 2-April 1, 1889
 Last spike of the Pike's Peak Mountain Railroad driven.....Oct. 20, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

Australian ballot law passed in session Jan. 7-April 7, 1891	Bull Hill war inaugurated at Cripple Creek.....March, 1894
Troops called out to suppress disorder in the legislature owing to collision of rival factions in the lower house Jan. 14, 1891	Militia ordered out and United States government called to assist in settling city hall troubles.....June, 1894
Discovery of gold in Cripple Creek February, 1891	Adjutant-General Tarsney assaulted and maltreated at Colorado Springs June 23, 1894
Verdict of "Not guilty" in the Milling- ton murder trial at Denver April 29, 1891	Great fire destroying Cripple Creek April, 1896
Trans-Mississippi commercial congress, 1,200 delegates, opens at Denver May 19, 1891	Strike of Leadville miners inaugurated June 19, 1896
First passenger train ascends Pike's Peak.....June 30, 1891	Strike of coal-miners at Walsenburg, resulting in international complications December, 1896
National mining congress, 10,000 dele- gates, opens at Denver.....Nov. 18, 1891	Leadville strike settled and militia re- turned.....Feb. 22, 1897
Discovery of silver and founding of Creede.....January, 1892	Governor Adams furnishes United States government with regiment of vol- unteers for service in the Philippines May 9, 1898
Forest preserve, Pike's Peak, set apart by proclamations of President Harrison, Feb. 11, and supplementary March 18, 1892	Colorado and Northwestern Railway completed.....October, 1898
Conclave of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States formally opens at Denver....Aug. 9, 1892	Italian riots at Lake City.March, 1899
Death, at Wilmington, O., of Gen. James W. Denver, in whose honor Denver was named.....Aug. 9, 1892	Return of 1st Colorado Volunteers from Philippines.....September, 1900
Panic of '93 and closing of silver-mines June, 1893	State capitol completed.December, 1900
	James B. Orman inaugurated governor Jan. 8, 1901
	Serious strike of foreign miners at Tel- luride, July 2 (amicably adjusted by Governor Orman, July 6).....1901

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut, United States (Indian *Quonecktacut*—i. e., Long River, or River of Pines), one of the six New England and of the thirteen original States, lies between lat. 41° and 42° 3' N. and long. 71° 55' and 73° 50' W. Massachusetts lies on the north, Rhode Island on the east, Long Island Sound on the south, and New York on the west. The southwest corner projects along the sound, south of the State of New York, for about 13 miles. Area, 4,990 square miles, in eight counties; population, 1890, 746,258; 1900, 908,420. Capital, Hartford.

Adrian Block, a Dutch navigator, first explores the Connecticut River as far as Hartford1614

Robert, Earl of Warwick, president of the council of Plymouth, grants to Lord Say and Seal and eleven others, among

them John Hampden and John Pym, all that part of New England which lies west from the Narraganset River, 120 miles on the coast, and thence in latitude and breadth aforesaid to the Pacific Ocean

March 19, 1631

[The council of Plymouth the previous year had granted the whole tract to the Earl of Warwick, and the grant had been confirmed to him by a patent from King Charles I.]

Wahquimacut, a sachem from the Connecticut River, visits Plymouth and Boston, asking colonial governors to send settlers to that river.....1631

[Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, does not favor the movement.]

John Oldham, from Dorchester, Mass., and three others visit the Connecticut

September, 1633

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

William Holmes, of Plymouth, prepares the frame of a house with a board covering, places it on a vessel, and sails for the Connecticut River; passes a small Dutch fort, "The House of Good Hope," at Hartford, and, landing on the west bank, erects the first English house in Connecticut (now Windsor). October, 1633

Dutch at New Netherlands, with seventy men, make a feeble attempt to drive the settlers away.....1634

Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., advocates new settlements on the Connecticut River....1634

About sixty men, women, and children, with horses, cattle, and swine, start through the wilderness from near Boston to the Connecticut River

Oct. 15, 1635

They reach the river about the middle of.....November, 1635

Colonists from Massachusetts, led by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, fortify the mouth of the Connecticut, and call the fort Say-Brook, in honor of Lords Say and Brook.....Nov. 9, 1635

A Dutch vessel appears off the mouth, but is not suffered to land

November, 1635

Great suffering at Windsor, on the Connecticut, during the winter of....1635-36

First court in Connecticut held at Newtown (Hartford).....April 26, 1636

Rev. Thomas Hooker, "the light of the Western churches," and Rev. Mr. Stone, with 100 men, women, and children, and 160 head of cattle, leave Cambridge, Mass., for the Connecticut River through the wilderness.....June, 1636

They reach the river early in July, 1636

John Oldham murdered by the Indians near Block Island.....July, 1636

War with the Pequods.....July, 1636

[The Pequods, with at least 700 warriors, then occupied eastern Connecticut, and ruled part of Long Island.]

An expedition against the Pequods and Indians on Block Island is sent from Massachusetts under John Endicott

Aug. 25-Sept. 14, 1630

[It exasperated, but did not subdue, the Indians.]

Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, prevents a league between the Pequods and Narragansets1636

Fort at Saybrook, at the mouth of the

Connecticut, beleaguered by the Pequods all the winter of.....1636-37

About thirty colonists of Connecticut killed by the Pequods during the winter of.....1636-37

Court at Newtown (Hartford) applies to Massachusetts for aid against the Pequods.....Feb. 21, 1637

[The name Newtown is changed to Hartford, Watertown to Wethersfield, and Dorchester to Windsor by this court. Hartford was so named in honor of the Rev. Mr. Stone, who was born at Hartford, England.]

Wethersfield attacked by the Pequods, several killed.....April, 1637

The court at Hartford, bent on offensive war against the Pequods, call for eighty-eight men—forty-two from Hartford, thirty from Windsor, sixteen from Wethersfield.....May 1, 1637

These are joined by Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, with seventy warriors, at Say-Brook fort.....May 15, 1637

Capt. John Mason, of Windsor, commanding the expedition, sails from Fort Say-Brook for Narraganset Bay, to surprise the Pequod fort.....May 19, 1637

At Narraganset Bay about 200 Narraganset warriors join him. He approaches the Pequod fort on the evening of May 25, and next morning, at early light, he attacks and completely destroys it, together with about 600 Indians, men, women, and children, losing two killed and about twenty wounded

May 26, 1637
Court of Connecticut calls for forty more men for the war against the Pequods.....June 26, 1637

Pequods attempt to escape into the wilderness westward. Captain Stoughton, with a Massachusetts company, pursues along Long Island Sound. With Sassacus, their sachem, the Pequods take shelter in a swamp near Fairfield, and after another severe fight surrender, but their sachem and a few followers escape

July 13, 1637
[These fled to the Mohawks, who treacherously murdered them. The prisoners were sold into slavery or incorporated with other tribes. "There remained not a sannup nor a squaw, not a warrior nor a child."]

The *Hector* lands at Boston Rev. John

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

- Davenport, Theophilus Eaton, and Edward Hopkins.....July 26, 1637
- Mr. Eaton and others explore the lands and harbors of Connecticut on the seacoast, and select Quiniapiack (now New Haven) for a settlement in the autumn of1637
- Rev. John Davenport, Mr. Eaton, and others sail from Boston and arrive at Quiniapiack about the middle of April, 1638
- Gloomy prospects of the colonists. Great earthquake.....June 1, 1638
- Colonists purchase land in and about New Haven of the Indians..Nov. 24, 1638
- All free planters convene at Hartford and frame a constitution for civil government.....Jan. 14, 1639
- First constitution of Connecticut adopted at Hartford.....April, 1639
- General election held at Hartford April, 1639
- [John Haynes chosen governor.]
- General election held at Quiniapiack (New Haven).....Oct. 25, 1639
- [Theophilus Eaton chosen governor.]
- Milford and Guilford purchased of the Indians and settled.....1639
- [Laws founded upon and administered according to the Scriptures.]
- Settlement made at Saybrook by George Fenwick1639
- Fourteen capital laws of Connecticut enacted, founded on passages of Scripture.....April 2, 1642
- Boundary-line between Connecticut and Massachusetts first run by Woodward and Saffrey1642
- Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven confederate under the name of the United Colonies of New England..May 19, 1643
- Connecticut purchases of Col. George Fenwick the old Connecticut patent for £1,600, and assumes jurisdiction over the whole territory.....1644
- New London settled.....1648
- Governors and magistrates receive no salaries in Connecticut up to.....1648
- [Then the governor's salary was fixed at £30.]
- Governor Stuyvesant, of the New Netherlands, visits Hartford to settle certain boundary questions with the New England United Colonies.....Sept. 11, 1650
- Norwalk settled.....1651
- Middletown settled.....1651
- French agents from Quebec visit the Connecticut colonists, asking aid against the five nations of New York (the Iroquois)1651
- Alarm and distress of the colonists owing to trouble with the Dutch.....1653
- Commissioners are for war, but Massachusetts refuses assistance.....1653
- They address Parliament and Cromwell for aid.....1653
- Colony, ordered by Parliament to treat the Dutch as enemies, seize the Dutch house and lands at Hartford.....1654
- Death of Governor Haynes.....1654
- Law against Quakers: to be fined and sent out of jurisdiction...October, 1656
- Gov. John Winthrop obtains for Connecticut a charter, with ample privileges, from Charles II.....April 20, 1662
- Charles II. grants a patent to his brother, the Duke of York, of extensive tracts, including the west side of Connecticut River.....March 12, 1664
- Col. Richard Nichols, governor of New York, and commissioners from Connecticut, fix the western boundary of Connecticut, beginning on the east side of Mamaroneck Creek and thence north-northwest to the Massachusetts line. The southern line was determined to be the Sound, Connecticut losing her possessions on Long Island...Nov. 30, 1664
- United colony elects John Winthrop governor1665
- Lyme made a town.....May, 1667
- Haddam made a town...October, 1668
- Major Andros, the new governor of New York, claims under the Duke of York all land west of the Connecticut River 1675
- Major Andros appears before the fort at Saybrook with an armed force and demands its surrender....July 11, 1675
- [It is refused by Captain Bull, and the patent and commission forbidden to be read.]
- War with Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags1675
- Connecticut furnishes 315 men in the fight at Narraganset fort...Dec. 19, 1675
- Death of Gov. John Winthrop April 5, 1676
- Boundary between Connecticut and New York of 1664 superseded by that of 1683

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor, comes to Hartford and demands the charter in the name of King James II.Oct. 31, 1687

[After a long discussion in the assembly, early in the evening the lights are extinguished, and the charter is taken from the table and secreted by Capt. William Wadsworth, of Hartford, in a hollow oak-tree, known since as the "charter oak," on the estate of the Wyllyses, across the river.]

Sir Edmund Andros assumes the governments, selects councillors, seizes the records of the colony, and rules arbitrarily.Oct. 31, 1687

Overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros's government at Boston on hearing of the revolution in England and flight of James II.April 18, 1689

Charter recovered and free government restored in Connecticut.May 9, 1689

William and Mary proclaimed at Hartford with great ceremony and joy

June 13, 1689

Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, comes to Hartford while the Assembly is in session and demands command of the militia under commission from the King.Oct. 26, 1693

[The Assembly refusing, he orders the militia under arms, and attempts to read his commission to them and assume command. Captain Wadsworth prevents this by ordering the drums to beat, threatening death to the governor if he persists.]

Charter ratified by William III.

April, 1694

Boundary of 1683 between New York and Connecticut confirmed by William III.

1700

Charter for a college at New Haven (Yale) granted by the General Court

Oct. 9, 1701

First issue of bills of credit by Connecticut, £8,000 for an anticipated expedition against Canada.1709

First printer in the colony, Thomas Short, from Boston, at New London

1709

He publishes the *Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline*.1710

Settlement of the boundary with Massachusetts1713

[Massachusetts grants to Connecticut 107,793 acres, the amount that Massa-

chusetts had encroached upon Connecticut. The tract was sold by Connecticut in 1716 for about \$2,274; given to Yale College. Boundary run as it now is, 1826, leaving indentation to Massachusetts about 2 miles square, as compensation for towns previously lost.]

First State-house built at Hartford

1720

Gurdon Saltonstall, governor for sixteen years, dies.Sept. 20, 1724

Final boundary established with Rhode Island1728

Joint survey made between New York and Connecticut.1731

Connecticut furnishes 1,000 men for land and marine service against Louisburg1745

First silk coat and stockings of New England production were worn by Governor Law, of Connecticut.1747

Phineas Lyman, major-general of the Connecticut forces, second in command at the battle of Lake George

Sept. 6, 1755

[Sir William Johnson being disabled, General Lyman conducted the engagement successfully to Dieskau's defeat.]

Citizens of Connecticut known as the Susquehanna Company purchase from the Six Nations land 70 miles in length on the Susquehanna River, and extending from 10 miles east of that river west 140 miles, for about \$10,000, July 11, 1754. It includes the Wyoming Valley, where they make a settlement.1763

[This leads to a long controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania.]

Connecticut *Courant*, published by Thomas Green, at Hartford, first issued

Oct. 26, 1764

Jared Ingersoll sent by Connecticut to England to oppose the Stamp Act.1764

He accepts the position of stamp-master, and is compelled by the citizens to resign.Sept. 19, 1765

Gov. Thomas Fitch consents to take the oath for the support of the Stamp Act

1766

[He is dismissed at the next election.]

Connecticut *Journal* first published at New Haven.1767

Jonathan Trumbull elected governor

1769

[The only colonial governor who favored independence in 1776. He was elected gov-

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ernor annually until 1784. The name "Brother Jonathan," humorously bestowed upon him by General Washington, has been applied to the United States.]

Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane elected at Norwich to the first Continental Congress... June 8, 1774

Israel Putnam, of Pomfret, Conn., hastens to Boston on hearing of the battle of Lexington; arrives..... April 21, 1775

[Riding on one horse 100 miles in eighteen hours.]

Col. Samuel H. Parsons and Benedict Arnold, at Hartford, plan the capture of Ticonderoga..... April 27, 1775

Benedict Arnold marches from New Haven with his company and reaches Boston..... April 29, 1775

Surrender of Ticonderoga to Col. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold

May 10, 1775

General Assembly authorize bills of credit to \$500,000 to equip eight regiments

May 11, 1775

Ex-Governor Tryon, with 2,000 men, destroys Danbury..... April 26, 1777

[Gen. David Wooster, of Connecticut, is mortally wounded.]

General Tryon lands at New Haven with about 3,000 men and plunders it

July 5, 1778

Fairfield, Green's Farm, and Norwalk burned 1778

General Tryon, from Kingsbridge, N. Y., with 1,500 troops, destroys the salt-works at Horseneck, Conn. Here General Putnam is said to have ridden down a declivity in escaping..... March 26, 1779

Benedict Arnold plunders and burns New London..... Sept. 6, 1781

[Fort Griswold across the river is captured the same day, and out of a garrison of 150 men seventy-three are killed, including their commander, Colonel Ledyard, and thirty wounded, mostly after the surrender. Connecticut furnished during the Revolution 31,959 troops, only Massachusetts furnishing more.]

Samuel Seabury, D.D., seeks in England consecration as bishop of Connecticut; being refused, he is consecrated by three bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland..... Nov. 14, 1784

Connecticut frees her slaves..... 1784

Connecticut makes a qualified cession to the United States of all territory south

of lat. 41° N. and west of a line 120 miles west of Pennsylvania..... Sept. 14, 1786

[The space left to Connecticut in Ohio is known as the Western Reserve, and is claimed as a compensation for the territory relinquished in Pennsylvania.]

Constitution of the United States ratified by Connecticut; vote 128 to 40

Jan. 9, 1788

Wooden clocks first made at Waterbury 1790

Gen. Israel Putnam dies at Brookline, Conn..... May 19, 1790

Connecticut bestows upon citizens, especially those of Danbury, Fairfield, Groton, New London, and Norwalk, who had suffered during the Revolution, half a million acres at the west end of the Western Reserve in Ohio, hence known as "Fire lands" 1792

Connecticut sells to the Connecticut Land Company, of 320 citizens, 3,200,000 acres, the remainder of the tract between Lake Erie and lat. 41° N..... 1795

[The price, \$1,200,000, was made a State school fund.]

Connecticut through Governor Trumbull, executes surrender to the United States of jurisdiction over the Western Reserve, Ohio..... May 30, 1800

Connecticut opposed to war of.... 1812
New London blockaded by Sir Thomas Hardy with British ships for twenty months..... June, 1813

Stonington bombarded by Sir Thomas Hardy's fleet..... Aug. 9-12, 1814

Delegates from the several New England legislatures meet in convention at Hartford to consider the grievances caused by the war, and to devise measures for its termination..... Dec. 15, 1814

Connecticut adopts a State constitution in place of the royal charter, by a vote of 13,918 to 12,361..... Oct. 5, 1818

Washington College (Episcopal) chartered at Hartford..... 1823

[Name changed to Trinity, 1845.]

Wesleyan University at Middletown (Methodist) chartered..... 1831

Prudence Crandall opens a school for colored children at Canterbury..... 1833

[She is arrested and sent to jail. On failure to convict her the school-house is sacked by a mob and the inmates expelled.]

Ship *Amistad*, Spanish, brought into

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

New London by Lieutenant Geding, of the United States brig *Washington*

Aug. 29, 1839

John W. Niles appointed postmaster-general in Van Buren's cabinet

May 25, 1840

Amendment to article viii. of the State constitution abolishing freehold qualification for electors, etc., ratified

October, 1845

State Teachers' Association organized

April 7, 1846

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University opened.....1847

Act passed for registering births, marriages, and deaths.....1848

Isaac Toucey appointed attorney-general

June 21, 1848

Samuel Colt begins the manufacture of revolvers at Hartford.....1852

Samuel D. Hubbard appointed postmaster-general.....Aug. 31, 1852

Legislature establishes the Supreme Court of Errors and the Superior Court, and abolishes the county courts

May, 1855

Amendment to State constitution ratified, making ability to read the constitution a qualification for electors

October, 1855

Act abolishing school societies and putting the support of schools upon towns, who are to elect a board of school visitors of three, six, or nine members

July 1, 1856

Charter Oak at Hartford blown down

Aug. 21, 1856

State constitution amended by vote of 7,290 to 6,062, so that judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Superior Court shall sit eight years, but may be removed by impeachment

October, 1856

Isaac Toucey appointed Secretary of the Navy.....March 6, 1857

Governor Buckingham issues a proclamation ordering the purchase of equipments for an army of 5,000 men, and urging militia companies to fill their ranks

Jan. 17, 1861

Gideon Welles appointed 'Secretary of the Navy'.....March 5, 1861

First infantry, 780 three-months' men, leaves New Haven for Washington, under Col. Daniel Tyler.....May 9, 1861

First regiment enlisted for three years,

the 4th Connecticut Infantry, leaves Hartford under Col. Levi Woodhouse

June 10, 1861

Brig-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, born in Ashford, July 14, 1819; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.....Aug. 10, 1861

Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, born in New Haven, Dec. 22, 1803; killed in battle of Antietam.....Sept. 17, 1862

Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, born in New Haven, Sept. 12, 1806; dies at New York City.....June 26, 1863

Maj-Gen. John Sedgwick, born in Cornwall, Sept. 13, 1813; killed in battle of Spottsylvania.....May 9, 1864

Fifty thousand six hundred and twenty-three three-years' troops furnished during the war1861-65

State board of fish commissioners created1865

State board of education organized, with Daniel C. Gilman as secretary...1865

Lydia Sigourney, poet, dies at Hartford

June 10, 1865

Legislature which convened at Hartford, May 3, adjourns after the longest session on record up to date

July 21, 1865

An exciting election for governor; President Johnson's influence favoring James E. English; Joseph R. Hawley, Republican, elected by only 541 majority

April, 1866

Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution

June 30, 1866

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution

March 16, 1869

Election for governor being close, a joint committee of the General Assembly, appointed to examine returns May 3, report total vote 94,860; for Marshall Jewell, Republican, 47,473; for James E. English, Democrat, 47,373; scattering, 14; declare Jewell elected.....May 10, 1871

Governor Jewell assumes office

May 16, 1871

Noah Porter elected president of Yale University in place of Theodore D. Woolsey, resigned.....1871

Temperance party, represented by about 100 delegates, meets at New Haven and nominates a full State ticket

Dec. 13, 1871

Labor-reform party holds a State con-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CONNECTICUT

vention at Bridgeport and nominates a State ticket.....Jan. 3, 1872

Jesse Olney, geographer, born in 1798, dies at Stratford.....July 30, 1872

State constitution amended; all sessions of the General Assembly, from May, 1875, to be held at Hartford.....Oct. 7, 1873

Ex-Gov. and United States Senator W. A. Buckingham dies at Norwich

Feb. 4, 1875

State constitution amended: Tuesday after first Monday in November made general election day; Wednesday after first Monday in January the day of meeting of General Assembly.....Oct. 2, 1875

Orris S. Ferry, United States Senator from Connecticut, dies at Norwalk

Nov. 21, 1875

"Greenback men" meet in convention at New Haven.....Feb. 22, 1876

William H. Barnum, Democrat, elected to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Ferry, deceased.....May 17, 1876

Agricultural experiment station established by law.....1877

Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of Navy, dies at Hartford.....Feb. 11, 1878

Act passed for State Board of Health of six members.....March 13, 1878

Legislature occupies the new capitol for the first time.....March 26, 1878

There being no choice for State officers, November, 1878, the legislature elects Charles B. Andrews governor

Jan. 9, 1879

Boundary dispute between New York and Connecticut, begun in 1856, is settled, the southern boundary being fixed through the middle of Long Island Sound; the "oblong tract," 4.68 square miles in area, lying 20 miles east of the North River, goes to New York.....1880

Board of Pardons, consisting of the governor, a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and four persons appointed by the General Assembly, who must all concur in a pardon, is created by legislature

Jan. 3-May 3, 1883

Bronze memorial statue of William A. Buckingham, Connecticut's war governor, is unveiled in Hartford....June 18, 1884

State constitution amended; biennial legislative sessions to begin in 1887; ratified by 30,520 to 16,380.....Oct. 6, 1884

President Noah Porter, of Yale University, resigns.....1886

Republican candidates for State officers elected by the legislature, there being no choice in State election of Nov. 2, 1886

January, 1887

First text-book ever published by the State, a small treatise on the effect of alcohol on the human system, is issued and distributed to the schools

September, 1887

Equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam erected at Brooklyn, Windham county, and unveiled.....Jan. 14, 1888

First Monday in September designated a public holiday (Labor Day), a State normal school established at Willimantic, and an "anti-screen" saloon law and modified Australian ballot law passed by legislature in session.....Jan. 9-June 22, 1889

Alfred H. Terry, major-general, United States army, born 1827, dies at New Haven.....Dec. 16, 1890

Deadlock between the two houses of the legislature on the governorship

Jan. 7, 1891

Democratic candidates for State offices sworn in by the Senate, refused possession by Republican incumbents

Jan. 13, 1891

Governor Bulkeley by proclamation warns the citizens against recognizing the Democratic State officers...Jan. 19, 1891

P. T. Barnum, born 1810, dies at Bridgeport.....April 7, 1891

Superior Court decides in favor of Governor Bulkeley.....June 24, 1891

Both claimants to governorship agree to take the matter into the State Supreme Court.....Oct. 1, 1891

Ex-Gov. Hobart B. Bigelow dies at New Haven.....Oct. 12, 1891

In the suit of Morris, Democrat, *v.* Bulkeley, Republican, the Supreme Court holds Bulkeley to be governor

Jan. 5, 1892

Daniel Grant, one of the famous triplets of Torrington, dies, aged seventy-one years, his two brothers surviving....Oct. 5, 1892

Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Stamford....Oct. 16, 1892

Governor Morris recommends constitutional revision.....March, 1893

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, dies at Hartford

July 1, 1896

President Dwight, of Yale, resigns his office.....Nov. 17, 1898

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DELAWARE

Arthur T. Hadley elected president of Yale University.....May 25, 1899
 Sons of the Revolution of New York present the Nathan Hale school-house and grounds to East Haddam....June 6, 1900
 Camp Field and a soldiers' monument at Hartford dedicated.....Oct. 4, 1900

The following anniversaries were observed in 1900: East Haddam, bicentennial; Middletown, 250th year; Bridgeport, centennial; Trinity Parish, Fairfield, 175th year.
 Yale bicentennial at New Haven
 Oct. 20-23, 1901

DELAWARE

Delaware, one of the Middle Atlantic States, is, next to Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union. Its southern boundary is a line drawn due west from the Atlantic on lat. 38° 28' N., half-way to the Chesapeake Bay. Its western boundary is a line drawn north from this point, tangent to a circle having a radius of 12 miles and with New Castle as its centre. An arc of this circle forms the northern boundary of the State, and separates it from Pennsylvania in about lat. 39° 50'. Delaware River and Bay separate it from New Jersey on the east, and Maryland lies to the south and west. Area, 2,050 square miles, in three counties. Population, 1890, 168,493; 1900, 184,735. Capital, Dover.

Henry Hudson discovers the Delaware River.....Aug. 28, 1609

Lord de la Warr, governor of Virginia, enters the bay called by his name....1610

Samuel Godyn, a director in the Dutch West India Company, purchases 16 Dutch square miles from the natives, at the mouth of the Delaware.....July 25, 1630

David Petersen de Vries makes a small settlement at the Hoorn-kill, now Lewes, just within the entrance to Delaware Bay, and calls it Swanendael

March, 1631

De Vries having left the colony soon after, returns to find it destroyed by the Indians; all the settlers killed

Dec. 5, 1632

Owners of Swanendael transfer their interest in the property to the directors of the Dutch West India Company

Feb. 7, 1635

First permanent settlement of Europeans in Delaware by Swedes under Peter Minuit, a former director of the Dutch West India Company at Manhattan. They locate at Christiana, within the present limits of Wilmington, build a fort and

erect a church within its walls, and name the territory "New Sweden"....March, 1638

Minuit buys from five chiefs the Minniquas territory on west side of the Delaware, from Bombay Hook to the river Schuylkill, with no western boundary specified.....March 29, 1638

Protest against Swedish settlement by William Kieft, director-general of the New Netherlands, on claim of prior possession by the Dutch.....May 6, 1638

Peter Minuit having been drowned in a storm at sea off the West Indies, Lieut. Peter Hollender, commissioned governor of New Sweden, arrives with new immigrants at Christiana just as the colony had resolved to break up.....April 11, 1640

Dutch settlement made a few miles from Christiana under a hereditary fief grant from the crown of Sweden....Nov. 2, 1640

Johan Printz, a Swede, appointed governor of New Sweden, arrives at Christiana with two vessels of war.Feb. 15, 1643

Fifth Swedish expedition arrives at Christiana.....March 11, 1644

Dutch States-General and West India Company secure from the Indians a deed to all lands between Christiana Creek and Canarosse, the same which had been sold to the Swedes by the Indians, and erect Fort Casimir, now New Castle

July 19, 1651

Governor Printz, returning home, appoints his son-in-law, Johan Pappegoia, governor of the colony.....October, 1652

Johan Claudii Rising, arriving at Fort Casimir, in the ship *Eagle*, direct from Sweden, with reinforcements for the colony in New Sweden, demands its surrender, takes the fort without bloodshed, and renames it Fort Trinity.....May, 1654

Vice-Governor Pappegoia returning to Sweden soon, Rising assumes supreme authority as director-general of New Sweden1654

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DELAWARE

- Gov. Peter Stuyvesant of Manhattan captures forts Trinity and Christiana, sends to Europe all Swedes refusing allegiance to Holland, and brings the colony under Dutch rule.....Sept. 16-25, 1655
- Governor Rising and companions embark for Sweden on the *De Waag*, and bid farewell to Delaware.....Oct. 1, 1655
- Stuyvesant commissions Johan Paul Jaquet governor of the Dutch colony on the Delaware, who selects Fort Casimir as his residence.....Nov. 29, 1655
- Swedes arriving on the ship *Mercurius*, not knowing of the change in government, attempt to ascend the river and land, but are dismissed by the Dutch without bloodshed.....March 24, 1656
- Governor-general and council give seventy-five deeds for land, chiefly for lots in New Amstel, now New Castle. The first made.....April 12, 1656
- Dutch West India Company transfers to the city of Amsterdam Fort Casimir and the adjacent territory of New Amstel, which becomes known as the Colony of the City.....Aug. 16, 1656
- Jaquet is removed for mismanagement, and Jacob Alrich appointed in Holland as governor of New Amstel.....April, 1657
- William Beekman appointed vice-governor of the Colony of the Company, with headquarters at Altena, now Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1658
- Beekman secures a deed of land from the Indians, and erects a fort at the Hoorn-kill.....May 23, 1659
- Governor Alrich dies; Alexander Hinojosa succeeds.....Dec. 30, 1659
- Colony of the Company surrenders its rights to the Colony of the City Feb. 7, 1663
- Colony passes into British control under the Duke of York.....Oct. 1, 1664
- New Amstel surrenders to Sir Robert Carr, sent to subject the country by Charles II., and called New Castle Nov. 3, 1664
- Swedish church erected at Crane-hook 1½ miles from Fort Christiana.....1667
- Temporary council of Deputy-Governor Carr and six others, swearing allegiance to the Duke of York, established at New Castle.....1668
- Königsmarke, better known as the "Long Finn," instigating rebellion against the Duke of York in Delaware, is arrested and imprisoned in New York; afterwards transported to the Barbadoes Dec. 20, 1669
- George Fox, the Friend, holds a large meeting in New Castle.....1672
- New Castle incorporated and a constable's court erected.....May, 1672
- Anthony Clove appointed governor of Delaware under the Dutch, who retake New York.....Aug. 12, 1673
- By treaty of Westminster, Delaware reverts to the English, and Sir Edmund Andros reappoints magistrates who had been removed by the Dutch.....1674
- William Penn arrives at New Castle with deed from Duke of York for a circle of 12 miles around New Castle, and lands between this tract and the sea Oct. 28, 1682
- Act of union and naturalization passed at the first Assembly in Upland (now Chester, Pa.), annexing to Pennsylvania the three lower counties on the Delaware, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Dec. 7, 1682
- Lords of trade and plantations decide in favor of Penn against Lord Baltimore's claim to Delaware.....1685
- Delaware, under its charter from Penn, forms a legislative Assembly; first meeting at New Castle.....1703
- Wilmington, now Wilmington, laid out by Thomas Willing.....October, 1731
- After twenty years of litigation the boundaries of Delaware are defined.....1733
- James Adams introduces printing into Delaware, publishing at Wilmington, for six months, the *Wilmington Courant* 1761
- Thomas McKean and Cæsar Rodney sent as delegates to the first Colonial Congress at New York.....Oct. 7, 1765
- Cæsar Rodney chosen commissioner to erect State-house and public buildings in Dover.....1772
- Thomas McKean, George Read, and Cæsar Rodney elected delegates to the first Continental Congress.....1774
- Assembly unanimously approves resolution of Continental Congress of May 15, and overturns the proprietary government, substituting the name of the province on all occasions for that of the King, and directs the delegates to vote on independence according to their own judgment June 15, 1776
- Convention at New Castle frames a new

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DELAWARE

- constitution, assumes the name "The Delaware State," and designates Dover as capital.....Aug. 27, 1776
- Evening after battle of Brandywine, President McKinley captured by a party of British; George Read, speaker of Assembly, succeeds him.....Sept. 12, 1777
- Thomas McKean, of Delaware, elected President of Continental Congress
July 10, 1781
- Richard Basset, Gunning Bedford, Jr., Jacob Broom, John Dickinson, and George Read sign the Constitution of the United States as representatives from Delaware
Sept. 17, 1787
- Delaware first State to adopt the federal Constitution, and without amendments
Dec. 7, 1787
- New constitution, framed by a convention at New Castle, changes the name to "The State of Delaware," and goes into operation without submission to the people.....June, 1792
- Act appropriating receipts from marriage and tavern licenses for a school fund
1796
- James A. Bayard, of Delaware, appointed minister plenipotentiary to France
Feb. 19, 1801
- Du Pont powder-mills near Wilmington established by Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont de Nemours1802
- Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, appointed Attorney-General of United States
Jan. 20, 1807
- James A. Bayard, one of the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent, signed
Dec. 24, 1814
- Cæsar Rodney appointed minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres..Jan. 27, 1823
- Act passed establishing free schools. 1829
- Chesapeake and Delaware Canal completed at cost of \$2,250,000.....1829
- Locomotive introduced on New Castle Railroad1831
- Louis McLane, of Delaware, appointed United States Secretary of the Treasury
Aug. 8, 1831
- State constitution revised by a convention of thirty delegates at Dover
Nov. 8, 1831
- Wilmington made a city.....1832
- New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, 16½ miles long, completed.....1832
- Louis McLane appointed United States Secretary of State.....May 29, 1833
- Explosion of 5,000 lbs. of powder at Du Pont's powder-mills, Wilmington
April 18, 1847
- Title to Pea Patch Island, derived from Delaware by United States and from New Jersey by James Humphrey, many years in litigation, awarded to United States by Hon. John Sargeant, referee
Jan. 15, 1849
- John Middleton Clayton, of Delaware, negotiates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with the British government.....April, 1850
- A new constitution framed and submitted to the people, but rejected
Oct. 11, 1853
- Amendment to constitution changing day of State elections.....Jan. 30, 1855
- Henry Dickinson, commissioner from Mississippi, invites the State to join the Confederacy; proposition rejected unanimously by the House and by a majority of the Senate.....Jan. 3, 1861
- Delaware declares for the Union
April 15, 1861
- Delaware added to the Military Department of Washington.....April 19, 1861
- Governor Burton calls for volunteers for United States army, and obtains a regiment of about 775 three-months' men. (Subsequently two regiments of about 1,000 each were enlisted for the war)
April 23, 1861
- A peace convention at Dover resolves against the war and for a peaceable recognition of the Confederacy
June 27, 1861
- Delaware raises its quota for volunteer army, under calls of July and August. without drafting; in all about 5,000 men furnished by the State.....1862
- Governor Cannon undertakes military supervision for the United States of election for Congressman; opposition in public meeting at New Castle decide not to vote, as a protest against the interference
Nov. 17, 1863
- Delaware creates her first State debt by issuing bonds for the sum of \$1,000,000 for obtaining substitutes for the draft
1864
- Equal rights convention held at Wilmington.....Sept. 4, 1864
- General tax act passed, including corporation tax on railroad capital stock. net earnings, and rolling stock
April, 1869

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Woman's suffrage convention at WilmingtonNovember, 1869

Ratification of Fifteenth Amendment celebrated by colored people.April 14,1870

New Castle, with a population of 2,300, incorporated as a city.....1875

School bill passed; board of education to consist of the president of Delaware College, secretary of State, and State editor1875

Act passed imposing a fine on any person taking part in any political torch-light parade1881

High license bill passed by legislature1889

Pillory and whipping for female convicts abolished.....1889

Monument over grave of Cæsar Rodney, 1728-84, member of Continental Con-

gress, signer of Declaration of Independence, and president (governor) of the State, unveiled.....Oct. 30, 1889

A secret-ballot law passed, and the governor made president of the State board of education instead of the president of Delaware College at session of the legislature.....Jan. 6-May 16, 1891

Ex-Gov. John W. Hall dies at Fredericka.....Jan. 23, 1892

Inland waterway between Lewes and Chincoteague Bay, 75 miles long, begun1893

Two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Old Swedish Church celebrated.June, 1893

Thomas F. Bayard dies at Dedham, Mass.....Sept. 28, 1898

Deadlock in senatorial election not broken.....1901

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is the seat of government of the United States of America. Its citizens do not vote for President or Vice-President of the United States, nor in the affairs of the District. The centre of the dome of the Capitol is in lat. 38° 53' 20" N., and long. 77° 00' 29" W. Population, 1890, 230,392; 1900, 278,718.

It is situated on the left, or eastern, bank of the Potomac River, 108 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and about 185 miles, *via* said river and bay, from the Atlantic Ocean. The centre of the District, as originally established, was in long. 77° 2' 27.745" W. of Greenwich, and in lat. 38° 53' 34.915" N., and in the vicinity of Seventeenth and C streets northwest, in the city of Washington. In consequence of the retrocession to Virginia of the portion of the District derived from that State, that locality is now nearly on the southwestern border of the District, but it is still approximately midway between the eastern and western extremes.

The District consists topographically of an urban section named "the city of Washington" and of a suburban and agricultural section which contains a number of unincorporated villages. It embraces an area of 69.245 square miles, 60.01 square miles of which are land.

Its surface is generally irregular and undulating, rising from the level of mean low tide in the contiguous Potomac River to an elevation of 420 feet at the highest point, which is about a half-mile southeastwardly from its northwestern boundary.

The District of Columbia was established as the seat of government of the United States by proceedings taken under authority and direction of acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States" (1 *Statutes*, 130), and the act of March 3, 1791, entitled "An act to amend 'An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States'" (1 *Statutes*, 214), pursuant to the following provision contained in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, enumerating the powers of Congress—viz.:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Georgetown laid out under act of Assembly in eighty lots, comprising sixty acres.....June 8, 1751

Constitution of the United States gives Congress power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States".....Sept. 17, 1787

Act of Maryland to cede to Congress 10 miles square in the State for the seat of government of the United States

Dec. 23, 1788

Act of Virginia ceding 10 miles square or less upon the Potomac for the seat of government of the United States

Dec. 3, 1789

Georgetown incorporated...Dec. 25, 1789

Act of Congress locating the district for a seat of government

July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791

President Washington appoints Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and David Stuart, of Virginia, commissioners to survey the federal district

Jan. 22, 1791

Nineteen proprietors agree upon terms for sale of lands to the government. Lots for public buildings to be paid for at \$125 per acre, streets free; other lots to be the joint property of the owners and the public trustees

March 30, 1791

President Washington proclaims the lines and boundaries of the District. A square comprising 64 square miles in Maryland and 36 in Virginia

March 30, 1791

First stone marking boundary of the District set in Jones's Point, Hunting Creek, Va.....April 15, 1791

Commissioners agree to call the federal district the "Territory of Columbia," and the federal city the "City of Washington," and to name the streets of the latter alphabetically one way and numerically the other.....Sept. 9, 1791

Corner-stone of President's house in Washington laid.....Oct. 13, 1792

Corner-stone of north wing of the Capitol laid.....Sept. 18, 1793

First newspaper, the *National Intelligencer*, published in Washington....1800
Congress first meets in Washington

Nov. 21, 1800

Superintendence of Washington placed in the hands of three commissioners.1800

Congress assumes jurisdiction of the District, and continues in force the existing laws of Maryland and Virginia

Feb. 27, 1801

Washington incorporated by Congress; with a mayor appointed by the President and a council elected by the people

May 3, 1802

Navy-yard at Washington established

March 27, 1804

Public buildings in Washington burned and destroyed by the British after the battle of Bladensburg.....Aug. 24, 1814

Georgetown College, founded in 1789, chartered as a university....May 1, 1815

American Colonization Society, for colonizing free people of color in Liberia, founded at Washington.....1817

New charter granted Washington, and mayor elected by the people

May 15, 1820

Columbian College, Washington, incorporated.....1821

Corner-stone of first lock in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal laid near Georgetown in presence of President Jackson

May 29, 1829

Building of the government post-office, designed by Robert Mills, commenced

1839

United States Treasury building, designed by Robert Mills, completed..1841

United States Naval Observatory founded.....1842

Congress retrocedes the 36 square miles received from Virginia.....July 9, 1846

Corner-stone of the Smithsonian Institution laid.....May 1, 1847

Corner-stone of the Washington Monument laid.....July 4, 1848

National Soldiers' Home, 2 miles north of Washington, established by act of Congress.....March 3, 1851

Corner-stone of south extension of the Capitol laid.....July 4, 1851

Principal room of the library of Congress burned, 35,000 volumes destroyed

Dec. 24, 1851

Louis Kossuth visits Washington

Dec. 31, 1851

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

First national agricultural convention, 151 members from twenty-two States, Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, president, meets at Washington

June 24, 1852

Congress appropriates \$50,000 for an equestrian statue of Washington on public grounds near the Capitol

Jan. 25, 1853

Government hospital for the insane of the army and navy established near Uniontown, 1853; opened.....1855

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, founded by Amos Kendall, chartered by Congress.....1857

Peace conference of five commissioners from each State assembles at Washington.....Feb. 4, 1861

Balloon ascension for military purposes made at Washington, and first telegraph message from a balloon sent by Mr. Lowe to President Lincoln

June 18, 1861

Congress emancipates all slaves, to be valued by commissioners and paid for at a maximum of \$300.....April 16, 1862

Collegiate department of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, known as the National Deaf-Mute College, the only one in the world, publicly opened

June 28, 1864

Gen. Jubal Early, Confederate, attacks Fort Stevens, 6 miles north of Washington, and is repulsed.....July 12, 1864

President Lincoln assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington.....April 14, 1865

Suffrage granted to colored citizens in the District.....Jan. 8, 1867

The extensions of the Capitol finished

November, 1867

Howard University chartered.....1867

Corcoran Art Gallery deeded to trustees by W. W. Corcoran, the founder

May 10, 1869

Congress repeals the charters of Washington and Georgetown, and forms a territorial government for the District, with a governor and council of eleven members appointed by the President of United States for four years, and a House of Delegates elected by the people

Feb. 21, 1871

Henry D. Cooke, first governor

March 16, 1871

Alexander R. Shepherd appointed governor.....Sept. 13, 1873

Congress abolishes the territorial government, substituting a temporary board of three commissioners appointed by the President.....June 20, 1874

Permanent government of District constituted by Congress, in a board of three commissioners with no local legislative body.....June 11, 1878

President Garfield assassinated in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station at Washington.....July 2, 1881

Remains of John Howard Payne, who died in Tunis, Africa, in 1852, interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington

June 9, 1883

Capstone of the Washington Monument placed (monument 555 feet high)

Dec. 6, 1884

American College of the Roman Catholic Church opened at Washington

Nov. 13, 1889

The Ford Opera-house collapsed during business hours; twenty-one clerks killed and many wounded

June 9, 1893

President Cleveland opens the Pan-American medical congress in Washington.....Sept. 5, 1893

Coxey's army invades Washington

April 29, 1894

The new Corcoran Art Gallery opened

Feb. 22, 1897

General convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held at Washington

Oct. 5, 1898

Gas explosion in the Capitol wrecks the Supreme Court room....Nov. 7, 1898

General Garcia, the Cuban leader, dies at Washington.....Dec. 11, 1898

Congress appropriates \$10,000 for the celebration of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington

Feb. 28, 1899

President of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia are as follows:

Seth Ledyard Phelps, president

July 1, 1878, to Nov. 29, 1879

Josiah Dent, president

Nov. 29, 1879, to July 17, 1882

Josiah Rodman West, president

July 17, 1882, to March 29, 1883

James Barker Edmonds, president

March 29, 1883, to April 1, 1886

William Benning Webb, president

April 1, 1886, to May 21, 1889

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

<p>John Watkinson Douglass, president May 21, 1889, to March 1, 1893</p> <p>John Wesley Ross, president March 1, 1893, to June 1, 1898</p>	<p>John Brewer Wight, president June 1, 1898, to May 9, 1900</p> <p>Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, president.....May 9, 1900</p>
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FLORIDA

Florida, one of the United States; lies between lat. 31° and 24° 30' N., and long. 79° 48' and 87° 38' W. The Perdido River separates it from Alabama on the west. It is mostly a peninsula, 275 miles long and averaging 90 miles in width, extending south to the Strait of Bimini, and separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean. Georgia and Alabama bound it on the north. Area, 59,268 square miles in forty-five counties. Population, 1890, 391,422; 1900, 528,542. Capital, Tallahassee.

Juan Ponce de Leon, sailing from Porto Rico in search of new lands, discovers Florida, March 27; lands near St. Augustine, plants the cross, and takes possession in the name of the Spanish monarch.....April 2, 1512

Diego Miruelo, a pilot, sails from Cuba with one vessel, touches at Florida, and obtains pieces of gold from the natives

1516

Spaniards, under Francis Hernandez de Cordova, land in Florida, but are driven off by the natives and return to Cuba

1517

Ponce de Leon, having returned to Porto Rico and obtained title and privileges of Adelantado of Florida, fits out two vessels and revisits Florida. Driven off by the natives, he soon after dies in Cuba

1521

Panfilo de Narvaez, commissioned to conquer and govern the mainland from the river of Palms near Tampico to Cape Florida, lands at Tampa Bay with 400 men and eighty horses....April 15, 1528

Fernando de Soto, leaving Cuba, lands at Tampa Bay, which he calls Espiritu Santo, with about 1,000 men and 350 horses, and passing north through Florida, erects a cross of wood near the northern boundary. He lands

May 25, 1539

Don Tristan de Luna, with about 1,500 soldiers and many zealous friars, anchors in Santa Maria Bay (probably Pensaco-

la), establishes a camp, from which he makes excursions.....Aug. 14, 1559

Expedition fitted out by Admiral Coligni, under Capt. Jean Ribault, on the way north along the coast, places at the entrance of St. John's River a monument of stones bearing the arms of France, and builds Fort Charles.....1562

René de Laudonnière, with three vessels sent from France by Coligni, settles at point now known as St. John's Bluff
 June 22, 1564

Sir John Hawkins, with four vessels, anchored at Laudonnière's settlement, and, seeing the settlers in great need, offers to take them back to France. Laudonnière refuses, but buys a vessel of Hawkins, who sets sail.....Aug. 15, 1565

Seven vessels under Ribault, from Dieppe, May 23, with 500 men and families of artisans, land at river St. John

Aug. 29, 1565

Don Pedro Menendez de Avilla arrives from Spain with an expedition at St. Augustine, Aug. 28, 1565. Re-embarking, they discover four large vessels of the French anchored at the mouth of the St. John. Being fired upon by the Spanish, the French put to sea, and Menendez returns to St. Augustine, lands, and takes possession of the country in the name of the King of Spain.....Sept. 8, 1565

Menendez, with 500 men, attacks and massacres the settlers of Laudonnière at Fort Caroline, few of the French escaping. He calls the fort San Mateo

Sept. 19, 1565

Ribault sails to surprise the Spanish, Sept. 10, but by a tempest is driven ashore near Mosquito Inlet, and followed up by Menendez, and all who reject the Catholic faith are massacred.....September, 1565

Laudonnière, with eighteen or twenty fugitives, the survivors of the massacre at Fort Caroline, sails for France

Sept. 25, 1565

Menendez sails for Spain, having in eighteen months established forts and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

block-houses at St. Augustine, San Mateo, Avista, Guale, St. Helena, Tequesta, Carlos, Tocobayo, and Coava. spring, 1567

Father Sedeño and Brother Baez begin a mission among Indians on Guale (Amelia) Island; the latter compiles a catechism in Indian language.1568

Dominic de Gourgues lands near the mouth of St. Mary's River, at Fernandina, with 184 men. Befriended by Indians hostile to the Spanish, and seeking revenge for the French, he surprises the Spanish, destroys Fort San Mateo, and sets sail for France.May 3, 1568

Menendez, having returned, spends a few years in Florida, then leaves the government to his relative, Marquis de Menendez, and again goes to Spain.1572

Sir Francis Drake lands at St. Augustine and destroys the fort which the Spaniards abandoned, but rebuilt immediately after his departure

May 8, 1568

Twelve brothers of the Order of St. Francis sent to Florida to continue the mission on the island of Guale.1593

Son of the chief of Guale incites a general conspiracy, and the missionaries are massacred.1598

War between the Spanish and Apalachee Indians, who are conquered, and a large number set to work on the fortifications of St. Augustine.1638

Diego de Rebellado succeeds to the house of Menendez as captain-general of Florida.1655

St. Augustine pillaged by buccaneers under Capt. John Davis, an Englishman

1665

Don Juan Hita de Salacar, captain-general of Florida.1675

Don Juan Marquez de Cabrera, captain-general of Florida.1680

Marquez Cabrera attempts to remove tribes of Florida Indians from the interior to the islands on the coast; an insurrection follows, and some tribes removing to Carolina make incursions into Florida

about 1681

Three galleys of Spaniards from St. Augustine break up the colony of Scots on Port Royal Island, S. C.1686

Don Laureano de Torres, governor of east Florida.1693

Andres de Arriola appointed first governor of a Spanish colony at Pensacola,

with a fort, "Charles," and other public buildings.1696

Don Joseph Cuniga, governor of St. Augustine.1701

St. Augustine besieged by a land expedition from Carolina under Colonel Daniel and a naval force under Governor Moore; two Spanish vessels appearing off the harbor, Governor Moore raises the siege.1702

Carolina troops under Colonel Moore move against the Indians in north Florida and fight the Spaniards under Don Juan Mexia, at Fort San Luis, near Tallahassee.Jan. 15, 1703

Combined attack of French and Spaniards unsuccessfully made upon Charleston, S. C.August, 1706

Don Gregorio de Salinas, governor of Pensacola, succeeded by Don Juan Pedro Metamoras.1717

Don Antonio de Benavuedi y Malina appointed governor of east Florida to succeed Don Juan de Ayala.1718

Expedition against Pensacola fitted out by M. de Bienville, the French commander at Mobile, captures the fort and takes the garrison to Havana in two French vessels; Governor Metamoras immediately equips an expedition and recaptures the fort.1719

French, under Desnade de Champmeslin, besiege Pensacola, destroying the fortifications and public buildings and capturing the fort and Santa Rosa Island

Sept. 18, 1719

Pensacola restored to Spain by peace with France; Spaniards rebuild the town on Santa Rosa Island near where Fort Pickens now stands.1722

Colonel Palmer, of Carolina, with 300 men and a band of friendly Indians, makes a rapid, unexpected, and effectual descent upon Indian and Spanish settlements in Florida.1727

Don Francisco Moral Sanchez, governor of St. Augustine, for an unsatisfactory treaty with the English under General Oglethorpe, is recalled to Spain and executed.1736

Don Manuel Joseph de Justis, sent in place of Governor Moral, is succeeded by Don Manuel de Monteano.1737

General Oglethorpe, governor of Georgia, arrives at the mouth of St. John's River and captures Fort San Diego

May 24, 1740

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

General Oglethorpe destroys Fort Moosa, which he finds deserted, but afterwards places there a garrison of Highlanders under Colonel Palmer.....June, 1740

English, reinforced by a Carolina regiment, open the siege of St. Augustine

June 24, 1740

Three hundred Spaniards capture Fort Moosa; Colonel Palmer killed in action

June 25, 1740

General Oglethorpe hearing of the arrival of Spanish vessels with supplies for besieged, and many of his men being sick and discouraged, raises the siege

July 20, 1740

Spanish fleet of thirty-six sail, under Governor Monteano, enters harbor of St. Simons, Ga., and after four hours' engagement Oglethorpe abandons the works and retires to Frederica.....July 5, 1742

After an unsuccessful attack on Frederica, Governor Monteano, scared by a decoy letter sent by Oglethorpe, and by three vessels from Charleston, sails away from Florida.....July 14, 1742

Oglethorpe makes a sudden descent upon St. Augustine, but captures only a few Spaniards.....March 9, 1743

Noted Indian chief Secoffee, with his tribe, settles in Alachua, about the centre of Florida; founder of the Seminole nation1750

Don Alonzo Fernandez de Herrera appointed governor of Florida.....1755

Treaty ceding east and west Florida to Great Britain in exchange for Havana and the west part of Cuba ratified

Feb. 10, 1763

Temporary command of province given to Major Ogilvie.....1763

By proclamation, King of Great Britain divides Florida into two provinces, east and west, by the Apalachicola River; west Florida extending to the Mississippi and north from Gulf to lat. 31°

Oct. 7, 1763

Gen. James Grant appointed first English governor of east Florida.....1763

Pensacola laid out as a city, with streets at right angles, making squares 400 by 200 feet.....1763

Dennis Rolle, obtaining from the British government a grant of 40,000 acres, embarks from England with 100 families and settles on east side of the St. John's River at Rollstown.....1765

King's Road, from Fort Barrington to St. Augustine, constructed by subscription from public-spirited men in Florida...1765

Forty families from Bermuda emigrate to Mosquito to engage in ship-building

1766

Fifteen hundred Greeks, Italians, and Minorcans, indentured to work for a company organized in England by Sir William Duncan and Dr. Andrew Turnbull, form a settlement at Mosquito called New Smyrna1767

Gen. James Grant, returning to England, is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Moultrie1771

Col. Patrick Tonyn, sent from England to assume the governorship of east Florida, arrives.....March, 1774

British vessel, *The Betsy*, from London, with 111 barrels of powder, captured off St. Augustine by a privateer from Carolina.....August, 1775

Colonists at New Smyrna institute proceedings to annul their indentures, and, being successful, remove to St. Augustine

1776

Governor of east Florida calls out the militia to join the royal troops in resisting "the perfidious insinuations" of the neighboring colonies.....1776

Sixty of the most distinguished citizens of Carolina are seized by the British and transported as prisoners to St. Augustine

1780

Governor Tonyn, owing to the state of public affairs, is forced to call a General Assembly, which meets....March 17, 1781

Don Bernardo de Galvez, assisted by a naval force under Admiral Solana, invests Pensacola; Forts St. Michel and St. Bernard garrisoned by 1,000 English under General Campbell; the magazine of fort exploding, General Campbell capitulates.....March, 1781

Country west of Pensacola as far as the Mississippi River ceded to Great Britain by Spain.....1781

Expedition under Colonel Devereux sails from St. Augustine, and with fifty men captures the Bahama Islands from Spain

1783

By treaty, Great Britain cedes to Spain east and west Florida, evacuation to take place within three months..Sept. 3, 1783

Governor Zespedez, the new Spanish governor, arrives at St Augustine and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

- takes possession of Florida in the name of the King of Spain.....June, 1784
- Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, forms a treaty with the Spanish governor in behalf of the Creek and Seminole Indians, engaging to prevent white men from entering the country without a Spanish permit.....1784
- William Augustus Bowles, in British employ, who had won the favor of the Creeks at Pensacola, captures Fort St. Marks and holds it for several weeks until Governor O'Neil of Pensacola drives him out, arrests and sends him prisoner to Cuba1789
- General McIntosh, after imprisonment for a year in Cuba because of the jealousy of the Spanish governor, Quesada, returns to Florida, gathers followers, destroys a Spanish fort at Jacksonville and several Spanish galleys; returns to Georgia1794
- Spain recedes to France all of west Florida lying west of the Perdido River1795
- Band of Seminole Indians, or "run-aways," from the Creek nation, settle near the present site of Tallahassee1808
- Congress authorizes the President to seize west Florida if a foreign power attempts to capture it.....Jan. 15, 1811
- Settlers on the northern border of Florida organize a provisional government, with Gen. John H. McIntosh governor of the republic and Colonel Ashley military chief.....1812
- Fernandina, at this time a depot of neutral trade, garrisoned by Spanish troops under Don José Lopez, is besieged by General McIntosh and capitulatesMarch 17, 1812
- Governor Kindelan, sent from Spain to succeed Colonel Estrada, acting governor of Florida, demands withdrawal of United States troops.....1812
- Company of United States troops, mostly invalids, under command of Lieutenant Williams, is attacked by negroes under Prince, sent by the governor of St. Augustine; negroes are dispersed after mortally wounding Lieutenant WilliamsMay 12, 1812
- Monument erected in the public square at St. Augustine by order of the Spanish Cortes, to commemorate the liberal constitution granted to Spain and her colonies.....Oct. 17, 1812
- British fleet enters Pensacola Harbor and garrisons forts Michel and Barrancas with British troops, by consent of the Spanish governor.....August, 1814
- General Jackson, with 5,000 Tennessee volunteers, captures Pensacola and Fort Michel; Fort Barrancas is blown up by the British.....Nov. 7, 1814
- United States troops, under Col. Duncan L. Clinch, unexpectedly reinforced by Creek Indians on the same errand, and aided by two gunboats, attack a fort on the Apalachicola River established by the British as a refuge for runaway negroes, and commanded by a negro named Garcia; a hot shot from gunboat "154," entering the magazine, blows it up; out of 350 men, women, and children in the fort not over fifty escape.....Aug. 24, 1816
- By order of the President of the United States, Captain Henly invests and breaks up a depot for smugglers and buccaneering privateers on Amelia Island, under the Spanish flag, and led by Gregor McGregor and Louis Aury.....Dec. 23, 1817
- General Jackson, aided by Creeks under a treaty, attacks the Seminoles in Florida, destroying the Miccosukee and Fowl towns and Fort Marks.....1818
- General Jackson, the Spanish governor at Pensacola furnishing arms to the hostile Indians and blockading his supplies up the Escambia, marches to Pensacola and captures it.....1818
- General Jackson hangs Arbuthnot and Ambrister.....April 30, 1818
- East and west Florida ceded to United States by treaty and purchase, Spain receiving \$5,000,000.....Feb. 22, 1819
- Change of flags at St. Augustine under Governor Copping, on the part of Spain, and Col. Robert Butler, of the United States.....July 10, 1821
- Change of flags at Pensacola, Governor Callava representing Spain, and General Jackson the United StatesJuly 21, 1821
- General Jackson appointed governor of Florida on change of flags.....1821
- Juan P. Salas sells to John W. Simon-ton his title to Key West obtained from the Spanish government in 1815Dec. 20, 1821
- General Jackson in west, and Captain

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

Hanham in East Florida, wrest papers and archives from the Spanish governors

1821

Act for a territorial government in Florida of all territory ceded by Spain to United States, known as East and West Florida.....March 30, 1822

William P. Duval appointed territorial governor.....1822

First legislative council meets at Pensacola.....June, 1822

Key West made a naval depot and station of the United States, under command of Commodore Porter.....1822

By Congress East and West Florida are united, and legislative council meets at St. Augustine.....March 30, 1823

Treaty of Fort Moultrie; the Indians of Florida agree to remove within certain limits, the northern line being about 20 miles south of Micanopy..Sept. 18, 1823

Dr. William H. Simmons and John L. Williams, commissioners of legislative council, select Tallahassee as capital

October, 1823

First house in new capital erected..1824

Name of the castle of St. Marks at St. Augustine changed to Fort Marion

Jan. 7, 1825

Florida Institute of Agriculture, Antiquities, and Sciences organized at Tallahassee, and holds its first public meeting.....Jan. 4, 1827

Treaty of Payne's Landing between Col. James Gadsden, United States commissioner, and the Seminole Indians; who surrender their lands in Florida for an equal area in Indian Territory, agreeing to remove within three years..May 9, 1833

Additional treaty made at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, with representative chiefs of Seminoles, assigning them a tract in the Indian Territory...March 28, 1834

Proclamation of President Jackson announcing the ratification of the treaty of Payne's Landing and Fort Gibson

April 12, 1834

State-house in Tallahassee begun, 1826; finished.....1834

John H. Eaton appointed territorial governor.....1834

United States officer at Fort King notifies General Thompson, Indian agent for Florida, of the determination of influential chiefs of Florida Indians not to emigrate.....October, 1834

Severest cold ever known in Florida; the St. John's River frozen several rods from the shore, and thermometer marks 7° above zero, a northwest wind for three days.....about Feb. 8, 1835

A council at the Indian agency extends time for removal to Jan. 1, 1836; eight chiefs agree to emigrate, five refuse

April 24, 1835

Battle near Wahoo Swamp; United States troops attacked by Indians under Micanopy, Jumper, and Alligator, and Major Dade's command massacred

Dec. 28, 1835

Seminole chief Osceola, seeking revenge for recent imprisonment by the whites, with about twenty Indians surprises General Thompson and a friend while walking near the Indian agency, and kills and scalps them.....Dec. 28, 1835

Battle of General Clinch with Indians under Osceola and Alligator, near the Withlacoochee River.....Dec. 31, 1835

Battle at Dunlawtown of Major Putnam with Indians under King Philip

Jan. 18, 1836

General Gaines, with troops from New Orleans, attacked by Indians while seeking to ford the Withlacoochee...Feb. 29, 1836

Richard Keith Call appointed territorial governor.....March, 1836

Defence of Cooper's post west of the Withlacoochee by Georgia volunteers under Major Cooper against 250 Seminole warriors.....April 5-7, 1836

Railroad from St. Joseph to bayou Columbus opened.....1836

Battles between the United States troops and Indians in Florida, at Micanopy, June 9; Welika Pond, July 9; Ridgely's Mills, July 27; Fort Drane, Aug. 21; San Vemasco.....Sept. 18, 1836

General Call relieved; Gen. Thomas S. Jesup takes command....November, 1836

Battle of Wahoo Swamp ends the campaign of 1836; results of the year encourage the Seminoles.....Nov. 17-21, 1836

Attack on Camp Monroe by 400 Seminoles under King Philip repulsed

Feb. 8, 1837

Four hundred Seminoles attack Fort Mellon, on Lake Monroe, and retire

Feb. 9, 1837

Indians assembled in large numbers at Fort Dade, by articles of capitulation agree to withdraw south of the Hills-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

boro River, and prepare at once to emigrate to the West.....March 6, 1837

General Hernandez captures two camps of Indians and negroes....Sept. 10, 1837

General Hernandez, by order of General Jesup, captures Osceola and sends him to Fort Moultrie, S. C., as a prisoner

Oct. 21, 1837

General Taylor routs a large Indian force at Okeechobee Lake....Dec. 25, 1837

Battle at Wacassassa River

Dec. 26, 1837

Action with Seminoles at Jupiter Inlet; General Jesup wounded....Jan. 24, 1838

General Jesup offering peace, many Indians come into camp, agreeing to let the President decide whether they remain in the country or not.....February, 1838

President determining to enforce the treaties, General Jesup captures about 700 Indians and negroes..March 22, 1838

Over 1,000 Indians removed to the Western reservation.....1838

Gen. Zachary Taylor takes command in Florida, General Jesup retiring

May 15, 1838

Territory of Florida, in convention at St. Joseph, forms a State constitution

Dec. 3, 1838

Robert H. Reid appointed territorial governor1839

Indians attack Colonel Harney's post on the Carlosahatchee.....July 23, 1839

During this and four years previous Florida furnished 5,342 volunteers for the Indian war.....1839

General Taylor asking to be relieved, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. R. Armistead is assigned to command in Florida

May 6, 1840

Battles with Indians at Fort King, Marion county, April 28; Waccahoota, Sept. 6; Everglades, Dec. 3-24; Micanopy

Dec. 28, 1840

Battle at Fort Brooke...March 2, 1841

General Armistead relieved at his request, and Gen. William J. Worth takes command.....May 31, 1841

Richard K. Call reappointed territorial governor1841

Battle at Hawe Creek, Jan. 25; at Pila-kikaha.....April 19, 1842

General Worth, by general order, announces the cessation of hostilities with Indians in Florida.....Aug. 14, 1842

Officers and soldiers who died in the

Florida war buried at St. Augustine with military honors and a monument erected by their comrades.....Aug. 15, 1842

John Branch, territorial governor

1844

Congress grants eight sections of public lands in Florida for seat of government, one section in each township for public schools, two townships for two seminaries of learning, and five per cent. from sales of public lands for educational purposes; State admitted to the Union

March 3, 1845

William D. Moseley, governor of the new State.....1845

Destructive hurricane passes over Key West.....Oct. 11, 1846

Thomas Brown, governor.....1849

Public meeting in St. Augustine petitions the federal government for removal of all Indians from the State

Aug. 25, 1849

Chief and six sub-chiefs of the Seminoles and Micasukies and a delegate from the Tallahassee meet General Twiggs in council and agree to remove west of the Mississippi and try to persuade their people to do so.....Jan. 21, 1850

Two State seminaries of learning organized, one at Palatka, known as the seminary east of the Suwanee, and the other at Tallahassee, known as the seminary west of the Suwanee.....1857

Most of the Florida Indians emigrate to Indian Territory; United States troops mustered out.....1858

Fort Marion seized by Confederates of St. Augustine by order of the governor

Jan 7, 1861

Fort Clinch, in construction on Amelia Island, seized by Confederates

January, 1861

Apalachicola arsenal, established in 1833, captured by Confederates

January, 1861

State convention at Tallahassee passes an ordinance of secession—yeas 62, nays 7—amending the constitution by inserting the words "Confederate States" in place of "United States"...Jan. 10, 1861

Forts Barrancas and McRae and the navy-yards at Pensacola seized by Confederates.....Jan. 12, 1861

Forts McRae and Barrancas dismantled

April, 1861

Federals in Fort Pickens, near Pensa-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

cola, are reinforced by troops from New York and Illinois, on steamer *Atlantic*

April 16-23, 1861

Confederate "coast guard" seize the light-house and all United States government property at Key Biscayne, Fla.

Aug. 23, 1861

Confederates attack the Wilson Guards on Santa Rosa Island.....Oct. 9, 1861

Frigates *Niagara* and *Richmond* bombard forts McRae, Barrancas, and Pickens

Nov. 23, 1861

Federal fleet under Admiral Dupont, with slight resistance, takes St. Mary's, Fernandina, and Fort Clinch.....1862

Electoral vote cast for Jefferson Davis

Feb. 12, 1862

St. Augustine taken by Federals without resistance.....March 11, 1862

Jacksonville surrendered to Dupont

March 12, 1862

Jacksonville evacuated by Federals

April 9, 1862

Confederate fort on St. John's bluff, St. John's River, captured by Federals

Oct. 3, 1862

Federals again take Jacksonville

Oct. 5, 1862

St. Mary's shelled and burned by Federal gunboat *Mohawk*.....Nov. 9, 1862

Jacksonville taken by Federals under Colonel Higginson.....March 10, 1863

Federals badly defeated at Olustee

Feb. 20, 1864

Regarding Florida as still a State of the Union, a convention at Jacksonville appoints delegates to the Presidential convention, to meet June 7, at Baltimore

May 24, 1864

By proclamation, President Johnson appoints William Marvin provisional governor.....July 13, 1865

Delegates elected to State convention at Tallahassee.....Oct. 10, 1865

Convention at Tallahassee adopts a new constitution without submission to the people and repeals the ordinance of secession.....Oct. 28, 1865

President Johnson proclaims "that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Florida is at an end and is henceforth to be so regarded"

April 2, 1866

Meeting at Tallahassee forms a State educational association....May 20, 1867

Colónel Sprague, military commander of

District of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee (later at Jacksonville)

May 31, 1867

Republican Convention at Tallahassee; 129 delegates.....July 11, 1867

Convention organizing a Conservative party (Constitutional Union) at Tallahassee appoints a State committee

Sept. 25, 1867

Forty-one out of forty-six delegates elected to constitutional convention at Tallahassee; organize, but disagree as to the eligibility of four of their number

Jan. 20, 1868

Fifteen members of the constitutional convention decide not to attend the meetings.....Feb. 1, 1868

D. Richards, president of convention, announces for twenty or twenty-two delegates that they, a legal quorum, have framed and adopted a constitution ignoring the constitution of 1865

Feb. 6, 1868

Fifteen members meet at Tallahassee and elect Horatio Jenkins president

Feb. 8, 1868

General Meade calls the delegates together, and Colonel Sprague acting as chairman, Richards and Jenkins resign, and Jenkins is appointed president of the convention.....Feb. 18, 1868

State constitution adopted; eight delegates sign under protest, nine refuse

Feb. 25, 1868

New constitution ratified by the people

May, 1868

Legislature meets and adopts the Fourteenth Amendment.....June, 1868

Military and civil governments surrendered to Harrison Reed, who is inaugurated as governor.....July 4, 1868

Unsuccessful attempt to impeach Governor Reed of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.....1868

Legislature provides for a State board of education.....1869

Fifteenth Amendment ratified by House and Senate.....June 11 and 16, 1869

Harvey S. Harmon admitted to the bar at Alucha circuit court, by Judge J. H. Gross; first negro admitted in Florida

1869

People of Florida west of the Choctawhatchee River vote by a majority for annexation to Alabama, the conditions fixed by commissioners being "the consent of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FLORIDA

Congress and consideration of \$1,000,000 paid to Florida by Alabama". Nov. 2, 1869

Equalization act passed by legislature Jan. 27, 1871

Taxation felt to be unnecessarily heavy; delegates from nearly all the counties meet at Lake City and appoint a finance committee to "examine into the financial condition of the State" and to call on the governor to interfere.....Sept. 6, 1871

Proclamation of governor calling on the people not to bring the law into contempt by refusal to pay taxes, and promising enforcement of the equalization act till declared unconstitutional or repealed

Nov. 6, 1871

Attempt to remove Governor Reed by impeachment unsuccessfully renewed

February, 1872

Act reorganizing the State agricultural college, proposed by a former legislature, and making the superintendent of public instruction its president.....1872

Act at special session of the legislature refunding the State indebtedness (total bonded debt, \$1,430,223.48)

February, 1873

Marcellus L. Stearns succeeds Governor Hart, who died.....March 18, 1874

Florida Fruit Growers' Association opens a few days' session at Jacksonville

Jan. 20, 1875

At a special election, amendments to the constitution are ratified by the people

May 4, 1875

After the November Presidential election three sets of certificates of electoral votes were sent to Washington: (1) that of Republican electors, signed by Governor Stearns; (2) that of Democratic electors, signed by Attorney-General Cocke; (3) that of Democratic electors made under act of the legislature and signed by Governor Drew.....December, 1876-January, 1877

Act authorizing State adjutant-general to lease convicts,.....March 3, 1877

Convention of colored men at Tallahassee addresses the colored people of the State on education and acquiring homesteads and fostering habits of industry and sobriety.....July 4, 1877

Governor Drew procures conveyance to the State of nearly 1,800,000 acres of government land under act of Congress relating to swamp and overflowed lands

1880

State sells 4,000,000 acres of State land south of Ocala and east of the Kissimmee River to Hamilton Disston and associates of Philadelphia for \$1,000,000..1881

Active work begun on a contract with Philadelphia capitalists for draining Lake Okeechobee and reclaiming land; half of reclaimed land to go to the contractors

1882

Trustees remove the State university from Eau Gallie to Lake City and incorporate the Florida University.....1883

At the November election a new constitution, formed by the convention of 1885, ratified by the people..Nov. 2, 1886

Discovery of phosphate rock in abundance near Dunnellen, Marion county

June, 1889

Sub-tropical exposition opens at Jacksonville.....Jan. 9, 1890

Constitutional amendment adopted providing that the election of State officers shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in October every second year

November, 1890

Supreme council of the National Farmers' Alliance begins its session at Ocala

Dec. 2, 1890

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, born 1802, dies at Jacksonville..Dec. 31, 1890

Large deposit of Kaolin clay discovered in Putnam and Lake counties

February and March, 1891

United States Senator Wilkinson Call secures renomination on the eighty-sixth ballot in caucus, by vote of 52 to 42 for D. H. Mays and 2 for ex-Governor Bloxham

May 25, 1891

Senator Call declared re-elected by fifty-one votes in joint session, a majority of both Houses; but as only fifteen Senators and thirty-nine members of the House attended, his election is disputed, there being no quorum of the Senate

May 26, 1891

Monument to the Confederate dead unveiled at Pensacola.....June 17, 1891

Governor appoints R. H. M. Davidson United States Senator to fill the supposed vacancy.....Sept. 15, 1891

Ex-Gov. Marcellus L. Stearns dies at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., aged fifty-three

Dec. 8, 1891

Senator Wilkinson Call seated in United States Senate.....Dec. 8, 1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

Large beds of yellow and red ochre found in Levy and Dade counties....1893

Fuller's earth in large quantities found in a number of counties in the State

April and May, 1893

Disastrous freeze; temperature at Tallahassee fell to 18 degrees; fruit frozen on the trees as far south as Bartow; the vegetable crop a total loss

Dec. 28-29, 1894

Freezing weather all over the State, northwest blizzard causing mercury to fall to 10 degrees at Tallahassee. Orange and other tropical fruit trees killed to the ground as far south as lat. 27½ N. Loss estimated at \$200,000,000.....1895

Florida East Coast Railway completed from Jacksonville to Miami, on Biscayne Bay, 366 miles.....1896

Platform breaks at a Bryan meeting in St. Augustine, 200 injured...April 8, 1897

General Shafter embarked his army for the invasion of Cuba from Tampa

June 12-14, 1898

Monument to the Confederate dead of Florida erected by Charles C. Hemming, and presented to the city, unveiled in Jacksonville.....June 17, 1895

Mercury fell to 2 degrees below zero at Tallahassee; snow fell as far south as Tampa; freezing almost as far south as Dade county; cold of short duration and damage not material.....Feb. 13, 1899

A large deposit of natural cement discovered in Gadsden county....May, 1900

Ex-Gov. George F. Drew dies at Jacksonville.....Sept. 30, 1900

Constitutional amendments providing for representation of new counties when formed, and the election by the people of county commissioners, adopted

Nov. 6, 1900

Fire in Jacksonville destroyed almost all of the residence and business portion of the city; loss estimated at \$15,000,000

May 3, 1901

Legislature provided free scholarships at De Funiak Springs.....May 28, 1901

GEORGIA

Georgia, the southernmost and youngest of the thirteen original States of the United States, is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina, east by the Savannah River (which separates it from South Carolina), and by the Atlantic Ocean, which forms a coast-line of about 128 miles; Florida bounds it on the south, and Alabama and a small part of Florida on the west. It lies between lat. 30° 20' and 35° N., and long. 80° 40' and 85° 38' W. Area, 59,475 square miles, in 137 counties. Population, 1890, 1,837,353; 1900, 2,216,331; capital, Atlanta.

De Soto enters the State from Florida; travels northeast through the pine barrens, erects a cross of wood near the Ocmulgee; hears from Indians on the Etowah of gold to the north, and proceeds westward to the Mississippi, entering Alabama by the Coosa.....1540

Tristan de Luna, with 300 Spaniards, spends the summer in what is now Habersham county, searching for gold....1560

Jean Ribault, of Dieppe, with two ships fitted out by Gaspard de Coligni, high admiral of France and leader of Huguenots, anchors off mouth of Satilla, discovers

Altamaha River, Ossabaw Sound, and the Savannah River.....May, 1562

Second expedition, sent out by Coligni, three ships under René de Laudonniere, anchor in St. Andrew's Sound.. June, 1564

Land between lat. 31° and 36° N., and westward to the ocean, granted by first charter of Charles II. to the lords proprietors of Carolina.....March 24, 1663

A three years' grant of lands between Savannah and Altamaha rivers obtained from lords proprietors of Carolina by Sir Robert Montgomery, Bart., who issues proposals for settlement of his province, the "Margravate of Azilia".....1717

Montgomery fails to colonize and forfeits grant.....1720

Lords proprietors of Carolina sell seven-eighths of their grant to Parliament, and all south of Savannah River is reserved by British crown.....1729

Lord Carteret, owner of one-eighth, sells it to trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America.....Feb. 28, 1732

Trustees receive their charter granting "all those lands between Savannah and Altamaha, and westerly from heads of said rivers in a direct line to the South

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seas, including islands within 20 leagues of the coast." The trustees, serving without pay, offer to all "indigent persons who would be willing to seek a livelihood in the colony if provided with a passage thither and means of getting settled," free citizenship and free exercise of religion (Papists excluded). Charter granted

June 9, 1732

Ship *Ann*, Capt. John Thomas, with Gen. James Oglethorpe, Rev. Henry Herbert, D.D., and thirty-five families, anchors in Rebellion Roads, S. C.

Jan. 13, 1733

Obtaining consent of Creek Indians through Mary Musgrave, interpreter, Rev. Thomas Bosomworth, Oglethorpe, and colonists land at Yamacraw bluff, on south side of Savannah River, the present site of Savannah.....Feb. 12, 1733

First clapboard house in Georgia begun in Savannah.....Feb. 19, 1733

Two thousand religious books received by trustees from unknown persons in England for use in colony.....April 18, 1733

Ship *James*, Captain Yoakly, first ship to sail up the Savannah and unload at the town.....May, 1733

Treaty of Oglethorpe with lower Creek, Uchee, and Yamacraw Indians, who agree ever to protect the English and restore runaway negroes, receiving for each four blankets and two guns, or an equivalent

May 21, 1733

Ten families sent from Savannah to Fort Argyle on Ogeechee River, previously garrisoned by rangers.....June, 1733

Public designation of town and wards with religious exercises; town court of record established, first session of magistrates held, and first jury in Georgia impanelled.....July 7, 1733

Forty Jews arrive at Savannah, sent by the committee appointed by the trustees

July, 1733

Trustees prohibit rum in Georgia

Aug. 11, 1733

Forty-two families of Salzburgers, sent from Augsburg, Bavaria, by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, settle at Ebenezer.. March 17, 1734

Oglethorpe sails for England, leaving Thomas Causton in authority

April 7, 1734

Ten persons, under Rev. Gottlieb Spangenberg, sent over from Saxony to begin

a Moravian settlement in America, located on north side of the Ogeechee River, near Fort Argyle.....January, 1735

Fifty-nine Salzburgers under Mr. Vat, twenty-two British emigrants, and some Indian chiefs whom Oglethorpe had taken to England, arrive at Savannah early in

1735

Small quantity of Georgia silk taken to England and court dress made, worn by Queen Caroline at levee on King's birthday.....April 2, 1735

Augusta laid out and garrisoned at trustees' expense; Roger de Lacy, an Indian agent, one of its first settlers.... 1735

First issue of £4,000 of Sola bills, or bills of exchange of various denominations, made by trustees' agents in Georgia.....July 24, 1735

About 100 Highlanders, sent from Scotland by trustees, settle on north side of the Altamaha River, calling it New Inverness.....January, 1736

Two ships, convoyed by British sloop *Hawk*, bringing Oglethorpe, John and Charles Wesley, twenty-five Moravians, and a number of Salzburgers, anchor near Tybee Island.....Feb. 5, 1736

Fort on St. Simon's Island at Frederica, as marked out by Oglethorpe, begun

Feb. 19, 1736

John Wesley first preaches at Savannah.....March 7, 1736

Fort St. Andrews erected on Cumberland Island by Highlanders, and Fort William planned.....1736

Treaty ending hostilities between Spanish and English colonies, and referring all disputes as to boundaries between Georgia and Florida to the home governments.....Oct. 27, 1736

Oglethorpe appointed general of forces in South Carolina and Georgia. June, 1737

John Wesley sails for England

Dec. 24, 1737

Uprising of negroes, incited by the Spanish at Stono, quelled.....1738

Arrival of ship bringing Rev. George Whitefield and a regiment recruited by Oglethorpe in England; the regiment, under Colonel Cochran, locating at Frederica.....May 3, 1738

Many Moravian emigrants remove to Pennsylvania (the rest follow two years later)1738

Attempted assassination of General

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Oglethorpe while inspecting Fort St. Andrews on Cumberland Island

November, 1738

Articles of convention between the British and Spanish governments; disputed territories to be retained by present possessors.....Jan. 14, 1739

Treaty of peace at Coweta Town between chiefs of Creek Indians and Oglethorpe.....Aug. 21, 1739

George Whitefield lays first brick of central building of orphan house "Bethesda," 9 miles from Savannah

March 25, 1740

Spanish Fort St. Diego, near St. Augustine, defended by fifty-seven men, taken by Oglethorpe.....May 10, 1740

Being joined at St. John's by Carolina troops, Oglethorpe marches upon Fort Moosa, which Spaniards evacuate and retreat to St. Augustine....May 15, 1740

Fort Moosa recaptured by 300 Spaniards under Don Antonio Salgrado after a bloody conflict.....June 26, 1740

After an ineffectual siege of three weeks Oglethorpe retires from before St. Augustine and reaches Frederica about

July 20, 1740

Georgia divided into two counties: Savannah, comprising all territory north of Darien; and Frederica, covering the settlements on St. Simon's Island and the Altamaha; and Col. William Stephens chosen president of Savannah

April 15, 1741

Nine Spanish vessels, attempting to enter Amelia Sound, are repulsed by cannon of Fort William, on Cumberland Island, aided by armed schooner of fourteen guns and eighty men....June 21, 1742

Spanish squadron of thirty-six vessels enters St. Simon's harbor in spite of battery of fort and a few English ships, lands about 500 men within 4 miles of Frederica.....July 5, 1742

English having abandoned Fort St. Simon, the Spanish occupy it: march against Frederica, and are driven back to an open marsh bordering on a forest, where they stack arms and are surprised and completely routed by a platoon and company of rangers under Lieutenants Sutherland and Mackay in a battle known as "Bloody Marsh".....July 7, 1742

Rum act repealed in Georgia by order of House of Commons.....July 14, 1742

Gen. Don Manuel de Montiano, alarmed by a decoy letter sent by Oglethorpe, with his fleet, fearful of being hemmed in by sea and land, hastens to sea

about July 20, 1742

Oglethorpe returns with detachment of Highlanders from a fruitless incursion into Florida.....March 9, 1743

Magazine at Frederica blown up

March 22, 1743

Trustees abrogate part of constitution appointing board for Frederica, and counties are consolidated; Col. William Stephens elected first president of colony of Georgia, under government established at solicitation of people, by the King

April 18, 1743

Charles Harris and James Habersham in partnership establish first commercial house in Georgia.....1744

Thomas Bosomworth obtains deed from Indian chief and emperor, Malatchee, to islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catharine.....Dec. 14, 1747

Small ship (the first) chartered in England by Harris and Habersham to bring Georgia products.....May, 1749

In response to petitions the act of 1735, prohibiting importation and use of negro slaves, was repealed by trustees

Oct. 26, 1749

Trustees abolish tail-male tenure of grants and make them absolute

May 25, 1750

Henry Parker commissioned vice-president of Georgia.....June 26, 1750

Christ Church (Anglican), Savannah, dedicated.....July 7, 1750

Provincial assembly of delegates to propose, debate, and refer matters to the trustees, first meets at Savannah

Jan. 15, 1751

Henry Parker chosen president of colony.....April 8, 1751

First general muster of militia in lower districts at Savannah....June 13, 1751

Trustees hold last meeting, surrender charters, and the government passes to the board of trade and plantations

June 23, 1752

Community of Anglican Church people, after preliminary examination of lands in 1752-53 and procuring grant of about 32,000 acres of land between Ogeechee and Altamaha, settle at Midway, Ga.

March, 1754

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

- Patrick Graham elected president of colony1754
- Silver seal made for colony under King's direction.....June 21, 1754
- Capt. John Reynolds, of the British navy, appointed governor of Georgia in August, arrives at Savannah
Oct. 29, 1754
- Reynolds dissolves board and forms a royal council under letters patent from the crown.....Oct. 30, 1754
- First General Assembly of freeholders of estates of not less than 500 acres, meets at Savannah.....Jan. 7, 1755
- Governor assents to twelve acts of Assembly; the second was for issuing £3,000 in paper bills of credit....March 7, 1755
- Two transports arrive at Savannah with about 400 Acadians, banished from Nova Scotia. As Papists could not remain in Georgia under charter, they were sent to South Carolina the next spring
December, 1755
- By machinations of his secretary, William Little, Governor Reynolds is charged with maladministration and resigns office to Henry Ellis, elected lieutenant-governor.....Feb. 16, 1757
- Treaty of peace with council of upper and lower Creeks by Lieutenant-Governor Ellis.....Nov. 3, 1757
- Georgia divided into eight parishes, and Church of England worship established
March 17, 1758
- Islands of Ossabaw, St. Catharine, and Sapelo formally ceded to England by Creek nation.....April 22, 1758
- Ellis appointed governor-in-chief by lords of trade.....May 17, 1758
- Grant of 300 acres for site of Sunbury by Mark Carr, part of his 500-acre grant from the King in 1757
June 20, 1758
- Claims of Thomas and Mary Bosomworth settled by order of the King
Feb. 9, 1759
- First wharf built in Savannah....1759
- Act for issuing £7,410 in paper bills of credit.....May 1, 1760
- Lieut.-Gov. James Wright succeeds Governor Ellis.....Nov. 2, 1760
- George III. proclaimed King with civil and military pomp; the only event of the kind ever witnessed in Georgia
Feb. 10, 1761
- Commission creating James Wright captain-general and governor-in-chief of Georgia reaches Savannah...Jan. 28, 1762
- William Grover, first chief-justice of Georgia, removed from office for maladministration.....March, 1763
- Protest and caveat issued by Governor Wright against grants of land south of the Altamaha by South Carolina
March 30, 1763
- First newspaper in Georgia, the *Georgia Gazette*, issued at Savannah by James Johnson.....April 17, 1763
- By royal proclamation, southern boundary of Georgia is made the St. Mary's River, including lands between this and the Altamaha claimed by South Carolina
Oct. 7, 1763
- Congress of Creeks, Cherokees, Catawbas, Chickasaws, and Chocktaws, meet governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia at Augusta, and conclude treaty and cede additional land to Georgia.....Nov. 5, 1763
- New commission granted Governor Wright for the new Mississippi territory of Georgia.....Jan. 20, 1764
- Four additional parishes laid off between Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers
1765
- Sixteen members of Assembly at Savannah consider a circular from Massachusetts Assembly, proposing a General Congress at New York on the Stamp Act
Sept. 2, 1765
- Letter sent General Congress in New York announces hearty co-operation of Georgia Assembly, but opposition of Governor Wright prevents attendance of delegates.....October, 1765
- British ship *Speedwell* arrives in Savannah River with stamps, which are secretly transferred to Fort Halifax to avoid destruction threatened by Liberty Boys
Dec. 5, 1765
- South Carolina aroused because Georgia accepts stamps to clear sixty or seventy vessels waiting in Savannah
December, 1765
- Two hundred Liberty Boys threatening to break open fort and destroy stamps, the governor removes them under military escort to the guard-house
Jan. 2, 1766
- Mr. Agnus, stamp distributor, arrives at Tybee, is secretly conveyed to the governor's house, takes the oath, but in a few

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days leaves town convinced of his insecurity.....Jan. 3, 1766

A body of 600 men threatening Fort George and the governor's house, the stamps are placed on the *Speedwell*

Feb. 3, 1766

Effigy of Governor Wright, with offensive circular of Secretary Conway in his hand, burned on the commons in Savannah.....Feb. 4, 1766

Official announcement of repeal of Stamp Act received by governor

July 6, 1766

Assembly refuses governor's call for supplies for British troops in Georgia, and General Gage withdraws all troops from province soon after...Jan. 20, 1767

One hundred and seven Irish Protestants settle at forks of Lambert Creek and Great Ogeechee.....March, 1768

Benjamin Franklin appointed agent for Georgia in Great Britain...April 11, 1768

King rejects, as irregular and disrespectful, a petition of the Assembly presented by Franklin, protesting against acts of Parliament taxing America, under date of.....Dec. 24, 1768

Merchants and traders of Savannah meet and resolve that importers of articles subject to parliamentary duties are enemies to the country

Sept. 16, 1769

Unanimous election of Dr. Wimberly Jones as speaker of Assembly; vetoed by governor, who dissolves the Assembly

Feb. 22, 1770

James Habersham, president of the council, assumes executive duties on Wright's departure for England, and twice vetoes election of Dr. Jones as speaker of Assembly.....July, 1771

Works for filature in Savannah, erected 1751, discontinued; end of silk industry in Georgia.....1772

Governor Wright returns from England with the title of baronet...February, 1773

Creeks and Cherokees convene at Augusta and cede to King over 2,100,000 acres in Georgia, to liquidate indebtedness to traders of over \$200,000....June 1, 1773

Meeting in Savannah; resolves to concur with sister colonies in every constitutional measure to obtain redress of American grievances. This meeting was afterwards pronounced illegal and punishable by Governor Wright...Aug. 10, 1774

Resolutions of fealty to Continental Congress drawn up by representatives of Darien in district congress...Jan. 12, 1775

Provincial Congress in Savannah elects Dr. Jones, Archibald Bullock, and John Houston, delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia....Jan. 18, 1775

Delegates send patriotic letter, but cannot attend during struggle in Georgia with royal power.....April 8, 1775

General Assembly convenes; no quorum; royal government in Georgia suspended

May 9, 1775

Noble Wimberly Jones, Joseph Habersham, Edward Telfair, and a few others appropriate to colonial use 500 lbs. of powder from King's magazine

May 11, 1775

Lyman Hall, delegate from parish of St. John to Continental Congress, arrives at Philadelphia with present for patriots in Massachusetts of 160 barrels of rice and £50.....May 13, 1775

Other delegates from the State not taking their seats in Congress, Georgia, except parish of St. John, is placed under ban of colonial intercourse by Continental Congress.....May 17, 1775

Ship *Juliana* leaves Savannah with gift of sixty-three barrels of rice and £120 in specie for Massachusetts....June 1, 1775

Governor Wright having issued orders for celebration of King's birthday, Liberty people spike the cannon on the bay, dismount them, and roll them to the bottom of bluff.....June 2, 1775

First liberty-pole in Georgia erected at Savannah, on King's birthday

June 5, 1775

Claim of George Galphin, a prominent and liberal trader, audited before governor and approved, for £9,791....June 6, 1775

Provincial Congress at Tondee's Long Room, Savannah, elect Archibald Bullock president, adopt the "American Declaration or Bill of Rights" of Continental Congress, and resolve in non-importation of British merchandise.....July 4, 1775

First provincial vessel commissioned for naval warfare in the Revolution, is sent out by Georgia under command of Captain Bowen and Joseph Habersham. Discovering an English vessel bringing powder for Indians and royalists, they board her and secure the powder

July 10, 1775

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

Continental Congress officially notified that Georgia acceded to general association; it is thenceforth one of the United Colonies.....July 20, 1775

Messrs. Zubley, Bullock, and Houstoun take seats as delegates from Georgia to Continental Congress.....Sept. 13, 1775

English ship with 250 barrels of gunpowder seized off Tybee Island by the Liberty people.....Sept. 17, 1775

Provincial Congress takes under supervision all courts of law....Dec. 1, 1775

Council of safety fully organized; George Walton, president....Dec. 11, 1775

Battalion of troops ordered raised at Continental expense for protection of Georgia, organized.....Jan. 7, 1776

Governor Wright arrested by Maj. Joseph Habersham and put under parole Jan. 18, 1776

Provincial Congress organize; elect Hon. Archibald Bullock president, issue bills of credit for military stores, and draw up temporary constitution for Georgia.....Jan. 22, 1776

Governor Wright escapes to English ship *Scarborough*, and writes a letter to people, offering peace, but is not heeded Feb. 11, 1776

Captain Rice, charged by the council of safety to dismantle shipping at Savannah to prevent capture by the British, is surprised and imprisoned on a vessel which the British had boarded. To accomplish his release the council of safety fired several vessels, arrested all members of royal council in Savannah, and menaced officers of ships at Tybee.....March 2, 1776

Lord North's bill prohibiting trade with the colonies in rebellion is announced in Georgia.....March, 1776

Temporary constitution ratified by Provincial Congress.....April 15, 1776

Declaration of Independence signed by Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, and George Walton, members from Georgia

July 3, 1776

Declaration of Independence received in Savannah; read by Archibald Bullock at liberty-pole, and acknowledged by national salute.....Aug. 8, 1776

First constitution of Georgia ratified in convention; parishes abolished and counties erected instead.....Feb. 5, 1777

Fort McIntosh on St. Illa River surrendered to British.....Feb. 17, 1777

President Bullock invested with the executive power, with assistance of five persons of his own choosing....Feb. 22, 1777

Mr. Bullock dying within a month, is succeeded by Button Gwinnett, who was soon after killed in a duel with General McIntosh.....March 4, 1777

Act of attainder of enemies of American liberty as traitors, and confiscating their estates, passes the Assembly

March 1, 1778

Executive council invests the governor with sole executive power independent of council.....April 16, 1778

British under Colonel Prevost advance north into Georgia to join Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who sailed from New York.....Nov. 27, 1778

Campbell anchors off Tybee

Dec. 27, 1778

Campbell lands, attacks rear of Americans under General Howe, who retreats across the Savannah, abandoning the city. American loss, nearly 100 killed and wounded, thirty drowned in swamps, seven officers, 416 non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners. British loss, two captains and five privates killed, eight privates wounded

Dec. 29, 1778

Colonel Campbell takes possession of Cherokee Hill and Ebenezer

Jan. 1-2, 1779

Major Lane surrenders garrison at Sunbury to Prevost.....Jan. 9, 1779

Augusta surrendered to British under Campbell.....January, 1779

Americans under Pickens, Dooly, and Clarke repulse British at battle of Kettle Creek, Wilkes county.....Feb. 14, 1779

Prevost surprises and defeats Americans under General Ashe at Briar Creek. Loss, American, 340 killed, wounded, and prisoners; British, sixteen killed and wounded.....March 3, 1779

Civil government renewed by British under Colonel Prevost....March 4, 1779

Governor Wright returns to Georgia

July 13, 1779

As British invasion prevented carrying the constitution into effect, the supreme executive council is clothed with plenary power and elects John Wreath president

Aug. 6, 1779

Count d'Estaing, with fleet of thirty-three war-vessels, surprises and captures

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part of British fleet under Sir James Wallace, commanding Tybee station

Sept. 3, 1779

Armies of Lincoln and D'Estaing besiege Savannah.....Sept. 23, 1779

Captain French with 111 British, and five vessels with crews and ammunition, frightened by bonfires and voices, surrender to Col. John White of Georgia line and six Americans.....Oct. 1, 1779

Americans and French attack Savannah; lose 1,100 killed and wounded out of 4,000 and abandon siege, bearing away Count Pulaski, mortally wounded

Oct. 9, 1779

A dissatisfied faction elects George Walton governor, appoints executive councillors, and elects delegates to Congress, producing great confusion

Nov. 4, 1779

Assembly at Augusta elects Richard Howley governor and George Wells president of executive council.....Jan. 4, 1780

Governor Howley by proclamation calls on people to support and defend the governmentFeb. 2, 1780

Assembly adjourns to Heard's Fort, Wilkes county, which becomes temporary capital of the State.....Feb. 5, 1780

Governor Howley leaves for Continental Congress; President Wells dying soon after, Stephen Heard becomes executive

Feb. 18, 1780

House of Assembly of only fifteen members (eighteen being a quorum) passes acts attainting rebels of high treason

May 9, 1780

Augusta taken by Colonel Clarke, Sept. 14; retaken by British....Sept. 17, 1780

Fort Grierson, one of the defences of Augusta, taken by Clarke, Pickens, and Lee.....May 24, 1781

Colonel Brown, who with British forces stands a protracted siege of Augusta by Americans, capitulates.....June 5, 1781

Assembly convenes at Augusta and elects Nathan Brownson governor

Aug. 16, 1781

John Martin elected governor at AugustaJan. 1, 1782

Legislature consults with General Wayne at Sister's Ferry on the Savannah, and by proclamation invites desertion from British army and return of citizens to Georgia.....Jan. 12, 1782

Governor Martin, in destitution, is sup-

plied by legislature by sale of forfeited negroes and supplies.....May 4, 1782

British forces, advancing 7 miles from Savannah to escort Creek Indian allies into camp, are routed by Wayne

May 21, 1782

Orders received by Sir James Wright at Savannah for evacuation of the province

June 14, 1782

Seat of provincial government removed to Ebenezer, headquarters of General Wayne, where Assembly meets

July 1, 1782

Savannah evacuated by British; Col. James Jackson selected to receive the keys

July 11, 1782

Executive council establish themselves in Savannah, and legislature convenes

July 14, 1782

Last blood of Revolution shed in Georgia, Col. John Laurens, killed in a skirmish at Combahee Ferry

Aug. 27, 1782

General Pickens and Colonel Clarke drive a party of marauding Tories from settlement on Etowah into Florida

Oct. 17, 1782

General McIntosh, John Houstoun, and Edward Telfair appointed agents to adjust the northern boundaries

Feb. 15, 1783

Treaty ratified at Augusta; Creeks cede country west of Tugaloo, including headwaters of Oconee River

May 31, 1783

Legislature convenes at Augusta

July 8, 1783

Franklin and Washington counties laid out on land ceded by the Creek Indians

February, 1784

Executive council notified of ratification by Congress of treaty of peace with Great Britain.....March 1, 1784

Land court opened at Augusta to issue warrants, "citizens' rights," "refugee certificates," "Continental certificates," "minute-men certificates," and "marine certificates".....April, 1784

University of Georgia receives charter and 40,000 acres of wild land.....1785

Legislature grants Count d'Estaing 20,000 acres of land and free citizenship of Georgia.....1785

Hostile Creeks subjected by Colonel Clarke, and treaty concluded at Galphington.....Nov. 12, 1785

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

- Chatham artillery of Savannah organized.....May 1, 1786
- Colonel Gunn breaks up camp of runaway negroes, trained to arms by the British and ravaging country
June 6, 1786
- Gen. Nathanael Greene dies at "Mulberry Grove," 14 miles from Savannah, the home presented him by the legislature
June 19, 1786
- Assembly directs paper bills of credit not to exceed £30,000 struck off under direction of governor.....Aug. 14, 1786
- Abram Baldwin and Hon. William Frew, delegates from Georgia, sign draught of constitution proposed for ratification
Sept. 17, 1787
- Legislature at Augusta ratifies the federal Constitution, the fourth State
Jan. 2, 1788
- George Handly elected governor to succeed Gen. James Jackson (age thirty), elected Jan. 9, who resigned on account of his youth.....Jan. 25, 1788
- Differences between South Carolina and Georgia settled; northern boundary of Georgia fixed in line west from head of most northern branch of Tugaloo River to the Mississippi River
February, 1788
- First bag of cotton exported from Georgia, raised by Alexander Bissel of St. Simon's Island.....1788
- New constitution, to take effect in following October, formally accepted by governor.....May 6, 1789
- First General Assembly under new constitution meets.....Nov. 3, 1789
- General Assembly meets for public worship in St. Paul's church, Augusta, on the first national Thanksgiving under the constitution.....Nov. 26, 1789
- Colonel Willet gains the confidence of Creek Indians, and Alexander McGillivray, son of a Scotchman by a half-breed Creek, an enemy to the Americans and acknowledged head of the Creeks; McGillivray with eight warriors accompanies Willet to Philadelphia and New York, when a treaty is concluded, ceding land south of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.....Aug. 13, 1790
- Two brass cannon, taken at Yorktown, are presented to the Chatham artillery of Savannah, by General Washington, in appreciation of their part in his reception in Savannah; one bears the inscription,
"Surrendered by the capitulation of York Town, Oct. 19, 1781. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*—G. R." with the imperial crown
1791
- General Washington, on a Presidential tour, arrives at Savannah and is received with enthusiasm.....May 13, 1791
- Eli Whitney, of Connecticut, while residing in Georgia, invents the cotton-gin
May 27, 1793
- General Clarke, claiming that by the treaty of 1790 certain lands on the south side of the Oconee River had been improperly ceded to the Creeks by the United States, takes possession, defying Georgia and United States, but is driven out
Oct. 12, 1794
- Seat of government removed from Augusta to Louisville, now county seat of Jefferson county.....May 16, 1795
- Rescinding act signed by Governor Irwin, who was elected the previous month
Feb. 13, 1796
- United States grants to Georgia preemption rights to lands obtained by joint treaty made with the Creek Indians by United States and Georgia in previous year.....March, 1797
- Mississippi Territory set off from Georgia by act of Congress..April 7, 1798
- Revised constitution signed by delegates at Louisville, proclaimed by sixteen rounds of artillery.....May 30, 1798
- "Senatus Academicus" of University of Georgia first meets at Louisville
November, 1799
- Moravian mission among the Cherokees begun at Spring Place, Murray county
1801
- First building erected for university of Georgia1801
- James Jackson resigns to take seat in United States Senate; David Emanuel acting governor.....Dec. 7, 1801
- Georgia cedes her western territory to the United States for \$1,250,000 and stipulation that the Indian title to lands in Georgia should be extinguished by United States, but no time for completion of contract is specified.....April 24, 1802
- Treaty at Washington; Creek Indians cede land between Oconee and Ocmulgee to the United States.....Nov. 14, 1805
- First session of legislature at Milledgeville, the new capital.....1807
- Battle between Georgia volunteers under

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

Col. Daniel Newman and Lotchaway and Alligator Indians in east Florida

Oct. 5, 1812

Attack and destruction of Auttose towns by 950 Georgia militia under General Floyd, and battle with Creeks on Tallapoosa River; Indian loss, 200 killed; Americans, eleven killed, fifty-four wounded.....Nov. 29, 1813

General Floyd repulses a large body of Creek Indians at Camp Defiance, 48 miles west of the Chattahoochee, after a loss of seventeen killed and 132 wounded

Jan. 27, 1814

Treaty ceding territory to United States between Creek Indians and General Jackson, at Fort Jackson.....Aug. 9, 1814

Point Petrie, near St. Mary's, defended by about ninety men under Captain Masias, is surrendered to 1,000 British

Jan. 13, 1815

William H. Crawford appointed Secretary of War.....March 3, 1815

Frederic Tudor, of Boston, ships first load of ice to Savannah.....1817

First mission of American board of commissioners among the Cherokees commenced at Spring Place, Murray county

1817

William H. Crawford appointed Secretary of the Treasury.....Oct. 22, 1817

David B. Mitchell resigns governorship and is succeeded by William Rabun, president of the Senate.....Nov. 4, 1817

Three hundred Georgia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle repulse Fowltown Indians 12 miles from Fort Scott on Flint River.....Nov. 23, 1817

Ex-Governor Mitchell, United States agent to the Creek Indians, concludes treaty, ceding lands in northwest Georgia to the United States to be annexed to Georgia.....Jan. 22, 1818

First transatlantic steamship *Savannah* sails from Savannah for Liverpool (passage took twenty-six days)

May 26, 1819

Governor Rabun dying, is succeeded by Matthew Talbot, president of the Senate

Oct. 24, 1819

Macon laid out, and first court held

March 20, 1823

Wilson Lumpkin appointed by President commissioner of boundary between Georgia and Florida.....1823

By amendment to the constitution, the

election of governor is transferred from the legislature to the people

Nov. 17, 1824

Treaty at Indian Springs with Creeks—represented by Gen. William McIntosh and fifty others. They cede to United States all the Creek country in Georgia and several millions of acres in Alabama

Feb. 12, 1825

Savannah and Ogeechee Canal begun, the State subscribing for \$40,000 of stock

1825

Governor orders a survey of Indian lands in Georgia.....1825

United States government sends General Gaines to Georgia to protect the Indians

1825

Treaty with Creek Indians at Washington annuls treaty of 1825 and cedes only lands in Georgia, the Creeks agreeing to emigrate.....Jan. 24, 1826

Threatening correspondence between Governor Troup and the United States on jurisdiction in Indian matters within the State.....1826-27

State extends criminal jurisdiction over part of Georgia claimed by the Cherokees

Dec. 20, 1828

John M. Berrien appointed Attorney-General.....March 9, 1829

Legislation annuls all laws and ordinances made by Cherokees..Dec. 19, 1829

First gold from Georgia mines received at the United States mint.....1830

Law forbidding any white person to enter the Cherokee country without license and oath of allegiance to Georgia

Dec. 22, 1830

Cherokee Georgia surveyed by order of governor, laid out in small sections, and distributed by lottery to the people of Georgia.....April, 1831

Rev. Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, M.D., missionaries to Cherokees, refusing oath of allegiance to Georgia, are imprisoned in State penitentiary

Sept. 16, 1831

Supreme Court of the United States pronounces authority assumed by Georgia unconstitutional, declares void laws depriving Indians of their rights, and orders release of missionaries.....March, 1832

Gospel of Matthew printed at New Echota in Cherokee language.....1832

Altamaha and Brunswick Railroad, 12 miles long, commenced.....1832

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

Anti-tariff convention meets at Milledgeville.....Nov. 12, 1832

Imprisoned missionaries pardoned by Governor Lumpkin.....Jan. 14, 1833

John Forsyth appointed Secretary of State.....June 27, 1834

William Schley elected governor, recommends a State lunatic asylum at Milledgeville and geological survey

November, 1835

Treaty at New Echota between United States and Cherokee nation fixes May 24, 1838, for Georgia to take possession of territory ceded by Cherokees..Dec. 29, 1835

Battle of Chickasawhatchee in Baker county between Creek Indians on their way to join the Seminoles, and Georgia militia.....July 3, 1836

Wesleyan Female College, the oldest for women in the United States, chartered

1837

United States branch mint opened at Dahlonega, Lumpkin county.....1837

Southern convention, 180 delegates from five States, at Augusta for establishing direct trade with Europe

April 2, 1838

Cherokee Indians, 1,560 in number, escorted out of Georgia to Ross Landing, Tenn., by Georgia militia..June 3, 1838

Bonds for \$1,579,875 issued by State for the Western and Atlantic Railroad..1839

Georgia Historical Society incorporated

1839

First settlement on site of Atlanta..1839

Governor McDonald advocates the Missouri Compromise.....1839

Great flood in Georgia, the Savannah River the highest in a century; boats pass through the streets of Augusta

May 28, 1840

Law reducing State tax 20 per cent. 1841

After much opposition bill passes, adding 25 per cent. to State tax of previous year.....1842

Suspension from office of Bishop Andrews of Methodist Episcopal Church, for marrying a slave-holder, results in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized at Louisville, Ky.....May 1, 1845

Settlement previously known as Marthasville and Terminus is named Atlanta.....1847

Macon and Atlanta telegraph line in operation.....1849

George W. Crawford appointed Secretary of War.....March 6, 1849

Wallace, Iverson, and Lumpkin, of Georgia, issue a manifesto to people of the United States, declaring emancipation certain unless prevented by the slave States, and calling upon the latter for union and concert in self-defence....1849

Gen. Narciso Lopez, having fled from Cuba to New York under charges of conspiracy, organizes an expedition against Cuba, lands at Savannah, is arrested, but discharged amid the cheers of the people and allowed to proceed....May 27, 1850

State convention of delegates called by the executive at Milledgeville adopts the "platform of 1850." "Resolved, that the State of Georgia, even to the disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union, will resist any act of Congress abolishing slavery".....Dec. 10, 1850

Extension of slavery into California and New Mexico being advocated by the Southern extremists, the Union party nominate and elect Howell Cobb governor

October, 1851

By joint resolution the governor is requested to withdraw the block of marble bearing the inscription, "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," contributed to the Washington monument, and substitute one bearing the State arms

Dec. 31, 1851

Formation of the "Know-nothing" or American party in Georgia.....1852

Southern convention meets in Savannah

Dec. 12, 1856

Appropriation of \$200,000 made by Congress for purchase of site for a naval depot at Brunswick on Blythe Island

Jan. 28, 1857

Howell Cobb appointed Secretary of the Treasury.....March 6, 1857

Governor Brown vetoes bill suspending forfeiture proceedings against banks for one year; the banks in Augusta and elsewhere resume specie payment

May 1, 1858

Georgia schooner-yacht *Wanderer* seized in New York on suspicion of being a slave-trader, but released.....June 16, 1858

Governor Brown seizes forts Pulaski and Jackson sixteen days before Georgia secedes.....Jan. 3, 1861

Ordinance of secession passed (yeas, 208; nays, 89).....Jan. 19, 1861

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

[Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson vote nay.]

Members of Congress from Georgia withdraw.....Jan. 23, 1861
Iverson withdraws from the Senate

Jan. 28, 1861

Mint at Dahlonega seized by Confederate authorities of Georgia..Feb. 28, 1861

Georgia adopts Confederate constitution.....March 16, 1861

Georgia adopts a State constitution
March 23, 1861

Governor Brown by proclamation forbids the people of Georgia to pay Northern creditors.....April 26, 1861

Admiral Dupont, U. S. N., takes Tybee Island.....November, 1861

Draft of troops made in Savannah, at call of President Davis for 1,200 volunteers from Georgia.....March 4, 1862

Fort Pulaski bombarded by Federals and taken.....April 10, 1862

Conscript act, annulling previous contracts by volunteers and making all men over eighteen years and under thirty-five soldiers for the war, sustained by Supreme Court of Georgia:.....Nov. 11, 1862

First general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States assembles at Augusta

Nov. 19, 1862

Federals under Colonel Montgomery capture and burn Darien..June 11, 1863

Confederate war-vessel *Atlanta* leaves Savannah to attack the blockading fleet: meets Federal monitor *Weehawken*, and in fifteen minutes is disabled and captured.....June 17, 1863

Battle of Chickamauga.Sept. 19-20, 1863

Battle of Ringgold.....Nov. 27, 1863

First detachment of Federal prisoners received at Andersonville prison

Feb. 15, 1864

Battle of Tunnel Hill..Feb. 22-25, 1864

Resolutions passed by legislature recommending the tender of peace to the United States after every victory.March, 1864

Confederates under General Johnston evacuate Resaca and cross the Oostenaula, speedily followed by Federals under General Sherman.....May 15, 1864

Sherman attacks Johnston at bluffs of Kenesaw Mountain and is repulsed

June 27, 1864

Johnston evacuates Marietta

July 1, 1864

Johnston succeeded by Hood in defence of Atlanta.....July 17, 1864

First battle (Peach-tree Creek) near Atlanta.....July 20, 1864

Second battle (Decatur) near Atlanta
July 22, 1864

Third battle near Atlanta
July 28, 1864

Battle of Jonesboro.....Aug. 31, 1864

Hood evacuates Atlanta after burning all machinery, supplies, and munitions of war not portable.....Sept. 1, 1864

President Jefferson Davis, on a tour of inspection, delivers an address on the crisis, at Macon.....Sept. 23, 1864

Battle of Allatoona Pass...Oct. 6, 1864

Sherman begins his march to the sea with two corps of the Army of the Tennessee under Howard, and two corps of the Army of the Cumberland under Slocum.....Nov. 14, 1864

[City of Atlanta burned at the same time.]

Governor Brown and Georgia legislature, in session at Milledgeville, leave hurriedly for Augusta.....Nov. 18, 1864

Fort McAllister captured by the Federals under Hazen.....Dec. 13, 1864

Confederates evacuate Savannah

Dec. 20, 1864

Legislature assembles at Macon

Feb. 11, 1865

James Johnson appointed provisional governor by President Johnson

June 17, 1865

Convention of State delegates at Milledgeville repeal ordinance of secession

Oct. 30, 1865

War debt declared void by convention, and revised constitution adopted

Nov. 7, 1865

Legislature assembled at Milledgeville adopts amendment to federal Constitution abolishing slavery.....Dec. 5, 1865

Charles J. Jenkins inaugurated governor of Georgia.....Dec. 14, 1865

Legislature appropriates \$200,000 to buy corn for indigent poor of the State, and distributes it to 45,000 people

March 12, 1866

Legislature passes over the governor's veto a stay-law forbidding levy or sale under execution upon any contract or liability made or incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1865, or any subsequent renewal, except for one-third of the principal and interest

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GEORGIA

- after Jan. 1, 1868, and one-third after each subsequent year.....1866
- New constitution set aside by Congress March, 1867
- Maj.-Gen. John Pope assumes command of 3d Military District.....April 1, 1867
- Use of "chain gang" as a legal mode of punishment except in penitentiary discontinued.....May 1, 1867
- Republican State mass convention held at Atlanta adopts the name "Union Republican party of Georgia," and pledges hearty support of reconstruction measures.....July 4, 1867
- Convention of native white citizens of Georgia, at Macon, under name of "Conservative party of Georgia" Dec. 5, 1867
- Constitutional convention, called by order of General Pope, meets at Atlanta Dec. 9, 1867
- Convention makes Atlanta the capital Jan. 8, 1868
- Governor Jenkins, refusing warrant for expenses of constitutional convention, is removed by General Meade, military governor; Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger made provisional governor.....Jan. 13, 1868
- State central committee of conservative party meets at Macon and adopts the title "The central executive committee of the national Democratic party of Georgia" Feb. 13, 1868
- New constitution ratified March 11, 1868
- Rufus B. Bullock, Republican, elected governor.....April 20, 1868
- "Farming out" of penitentiary convicts begun by General Ruger.....May 11, 1868
- Governor Bullock inaugurated, to serve four years.....July 22, 1868
- Convention of negroes held at Macon Oct. 6, 1868
- Right of negroes to hold office settled by the Supreme Court.....June 22, 1869
- Act of Congress completes reconstruction of Georgia.....Dec. 22, 1869
- Georgia Senate refuses to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.....1869
- Gen. A. H. Terry assigned to military command of District of Georgia Dec. 24, 1869
- Legislature elected 1868 assemble in Atlanta by Governor Bullock's proclamation, to perfect organization of State Jan. 10, 1870
- Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments ratified in legislature.....February, 1870
- Georgia readmitted to the Union July 15, 1870
- System of public instruction established by law.....Oct. 13, 1870
- Governor Bullock, accused of fraudulent negotiation of bonds endorsed by the State, resigns and leaves the State; Benjamin Conley, president of the Senate, succeeds Oct. 30, 1871
- James M. Smith elected governor by special election.....Dec. 19, 1871
- Macon and Brunswick Railroad seized by the State for non-payment of interest July 2, 1873
- Amendment to bonding law prohibits payment of \$8,000,000 bonds endorsed by Governor Bullock and pronounced fraudulent. (Being ambiguously worded, it failed of its purpose.) Passed.....February, 1874
- Commissioner of agriculture authorized by law.....February, 1874
- State board of health organized June 9, 1875
- New constitution adopted.....July 25, 1877
- Confederate monument unveiled at Augusta.....Oct. 31, 1878
- Legislature votes bounties to soldiers who had lost limbs in the Confederate service; appoints a commission to regulate railroad charges, and adopts a State flag.....July-October, 1879
- Macon and Brunswick Railroad sold at auction by the State for \$1,125,000 Jan. 13, 1880
- Nugget of gold weighing over a pound found in Nacoochee Valley.....spring of 1880
- Revision of State code regulating time for voting by the electoral college....1880
- International cotton exposition held at Atlanta.....Oct. 5-Dec. 31, 1881
- One hundred and fiftieth anniversary of settlement of Savannah celebrated Feb. 13, 1883
- Governor Stephens dying, is succeeded by James S. Boynton, president of the Senate.....March 5, 1883
- Legislature prohibits Sunday excursion trains1883
- General local option law passed by legislature1885
- First election under local option law in Fulton county; majority of 225 for prohibition in vote of about 7,000 Nov. 25, 1885

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HAWAII

- Inter-State farmers' convention held at Atlanta.....August, 1887
 Legislature increases Supreme Court from three judges to five.....1887
 Opening of the Technological School at Atlanta, a branch of the State university
 October, 1888
 New capitol at Atlanta finished and accepted by State; cost, \$1,000,000
 March 20, 1890
 National Military Park established at Chickamauga battle-field by Congress
 Aug. 19, 1890
 Direct-trade convention, delegates from six cotton-producing States, organizes at Atlanta.....Sept. 10, 1890
 William J. Northen, president of State Agricultural Society, nominated by Farmers' State Alliance in June, and by Democratic State Convention in August, is elected governor.....Oct. 1, 1890
 Ex-Governor Gordon elected United States Senator.....Nov. 19, 1890
 Ex-Gov. James Milton Smith dies at Columbus.....Nov. 25, 1890
 Monument to Henry W. Grady unveiled at Atlanta.....Oct. 21, 1891
 Southern States exposition opens at Augusta.....Nov. 2, 1891
 Charles F. Crisp elected speaker United States Congress.....Dec. 8, 1891
- First State convention of People's party at Atlanta nominates W. L. Peck for governor and a full State ticket
 July 20, 1892
 L. Q. C. Lamar, of United States Supreme Court, dies at Macon
 Jan. 23, 1893
 Statue of Alexander H. Stephens unveiled at Crawfordsville....May 24, 1893
 Cyclone on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, 1,000 lives lost
 Aug. 28, 1893
 Yellow-fever epidemic at Brunswick
 Sept. 17, 1893
 Cotton-spinners' Southern Association meets at Augusta.....Dec. 13, 1893
 The cotton States and international exposition at Atlanta opened
 Sept. 18, 1895
 Ex-Speaker C. F. Crisp dies at Atlanta
 Oct. 23, 1896
 Tornado at Arlington, eight killed
 March 22, 1897
 Roman Catholic cathedral at Savannah burned.....Feb. 6, 1898
 President and cabinet attend peace jubilee at Atlanta.....Dec. 13-19, 1898
 Ex-Gov. W. Y. Atkinson dies at Newnan.....Aug. 8, 1899
 Railroad wreck near McDonough; thirty-five lives lost.....June 24, 1900

HAWAII

Hawaii, a Territory of the United States, is a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered December, 1778, by Captain Cook, who, on Feb. 14, 1779, was killed here by the natives. These islands, called Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands, were united into a kingdom under Kamehameha I. Kamehameha II. and his Queen died in England in 1823. Under Kamehameha III. the kingdom was recognized by England, France, the United States, and other governments. A constitution was granted in 1840; revised in 1852. On the death of the King in 1854, he was succeeded by Kamehameha IV., his nephew; died 1863; succeeded by Kamehameha V.; died Dec. 11, 1872; succeeded by Prince Lunalilo, crowned Jan. 8, 1873; died 1874; succeeded by King Kalakaua; he by Queen Liliuokalani, his eldest sister, Jan. 20, 1891, who was de-throned January, 1893, when a provisional government was formed, in the interest of those advocating annexation to the United States. There are 56 miles of railway in the islands, and 250 miles of telegraph, and Honolulu is lighted by electricity. Area of the islands, 6,740 square miles—viz., Hawaii, 4,210; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Population, 1884, 80,578; 1890, 89,990; 1900, 154,001. Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, the capital; population, 20,487. At the discovery by Captain Cook, 1778, the population was probably 200,000.

John L. Stevens, United States minister at Hawaii, writes to his government in favor of annexation
 Nov. 19, 1892
 Detachment of marines (160 men). with

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IDAHO

two pieces of artillery, from the United States ship *Boston*, lands at Honolulu

Jan. 16, 1893

Queen Liliuokalani dethroned

Jan. 16, 1893

[A provisional government established and commissioners sent to the United States to ask for annexation.]

Hawaiian commissioners arrive at Washington.....Feb. 3, 1893

John L. Stevens, United States minister at Hawaii, assumes a protectorate pending instructions from Washington

Feb. 9, 1893

President Harrison, by message to the Senate, recommends annexation of the islands under a treaty concluded between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian commissioners.....Feb. 15, 1893

An envoy of Queen Liliuokalani arrives at Washington.....Feb. 17, 1893

Princess Kaiulani reaches New York from England.....March 1, 1893

President Cleveland withdraws the Hawaiian treaty.....March 9, 1893

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani sends circulars to the different powers explaining her course, and protesting against the attempts to deprive her of her throne, etc.

March 9, 1893

Ex-Representative James H. Blount, of Georgia, sent on a special mission to Hawaii from the United States government.....March 20, 1893

Commissioner Blount orders the United States flag lowered at Hawaii

April 13, 1893

Commissioner Blount appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian islands

May 9, 1893

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, presented to President Cleveland.....June 9, 1893

Commissioner Blount arrives at Washington.....Aug. 22, 1893

Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, appointed minister.....Sept. 8, 1893

Minister Willis presents his credentials to President Dole, of the provisional government.....Nov. 7, 1893

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, offers a resolution requesting the President to transmit to Congress all correspondence and other papers relating to Hawaii; adopted.....Dec. 6, 1893

President's message regarding Hawaiian affairs sent to the Senate.....Dec. 18, 1893

Republic proclaimed and a constitution adopted.....July 4, 1894

[Sanford B. Dole, elected president for the term 1894-1900.]

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani renounces her right to the throne of Hawaii

June 30, 1895

Treaty between the United States and Hawaii providing for annexation

June 16, 1897

[Ratified by Hawaii, Sept. 14, 1897.]

President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in Washington as the guest of the United States.....Jan. 26, 1898

Joint resolution for annexation of Hawaii passed.....June 17, 1898

President McKinley approves the joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands

July 7, 1898

Transfer of sovereignty.....Aug. 12, 1898

Prince Kaiulani dies at Honolulu

March 6, 1899

Act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to take effect June 14, 1900, approved.....April 30, 1900

Governor Dole inaugurated

June 14, 1900

Wilcox elected Territorial representative in the United States House of Representatives.....November, 1900

IDAHO

Idaho (Indian, *Edah hoe*), one of the States of the northwestern division of the Union. Its name signifies "light on the mountains." It lies between lat. 42° and 49° N., and long. 111° and 117° W. The Dominion of Canada bounds it on the north, Montana and Wyoming on the east, Utah and Nevada on the south, and Oregon

and Washington on the west. Area, 84,800 square miles, in eighteen counties; population, 1890, 84,385; 1900, 161,772; capital, Boise City.

First white men in Idaho, Lewis and Clarke's exploring expedition.....1805-6

First settlement at Fort Hall, by N. J. Wyeth.....1834

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

- Cœur d'Alene mission established..1842
 Gold discovered on the Oro Fino Creek, followed by a large immigration.1858-60
 Idaho created a Territory. March 3, 1863
 General school law passed..Jan. 12, 1877
 Test-oaths abjuring polygamy and plural and celestial marriages required of all county and precinct officers..1884-85
 New capitol completed at Boisé City 1887
 Legislature unseats three members as ineligible under the anti-Mormon test-oaths1888
 University at Moscow authorized by the legislature.....January, 1889
 Convention frames a State constitution July 4-Aug. 6, 1889
 Constitution ratified and State officers elected.....Nov. 5, 1889
 Supreme Court sustains the Idaho anti-Mormon test-oath law for voters Feb. 3, 1890
 Admitted as the forty-third State by proclamation of President Harrison July 3, 1890
 Governor Shoup takes the oath of office, Nov. 3, and convenes the legislature at Boisé City.....Dec. 8, 1890
 Legislature elects United States Senators; Governor Shoup for term ending March 4, 1891 (also F. T. Dubois to succeed him), and W. J. McConnell Dec. 18, 1890
 Lieutenant-Governor Willey succeeds Governor Shoup, resigned...Dec. 20, 1890
 Election of Dubois being deemed illegal, William H. Claggett is chosen Shoup's successor.....Feb. 11, 1891
 Law allowing verdict by three-fourths of a jury in a civil action, and an Australian ballot law enacted at session ending.....March 14, 1891
 United States Senate seats Dubois (vote 55 to 5).....March 3, 1892
 Lockout involving 3,000 striking miners begins in the Cœur d'Alene mining district in Shoshone county, April 1. An attack on men employed in the Gem mines, made by union men, results in the killing of several miners.....July 11, 1892
 Martial law put in force in Shoshone county.....July 14, 1892
 Proclamation of President Harrison commanding all persons in insurrection in Idaho to disperse.....July 16, 1892
 Two thousand United States troops, by order of President Harrison, occupy Wardner, July 14; suppress disturbance; withdraw.....July 23, 1892
 Trial of insurrectionary miners at Cœur d'Alene city for conspiracy; four convicted, ten acquitted.....Sept. 29, 1892
 Riot at Cœur d'Alene....April 29, 1899
 Snake River irrigation enterprise affecting 250,000 acres of land, at a cost of \$1,500,000 begun.....1900

ILLINOIS

Illinois, one of the northern central States of the United States, its western boundary the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa and Missouri; Wisconsin bounds it on the north, Lake Michigan touching the northeastern corner; Indiana on the east, and Kentucky on the south. It is limited in lat. by 36° 59' to 42° 30' N., and in long. by 87° 35' to 91° 40' W. Area, 56,650 square miles, in 102 counties. Population, 1890, 3,826,351; 1900, 4,821,550. Capital, Springfield.

Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette descend the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the Arkansas. Returning, they ascend the Illinois, making their way to Lake Michigan via the Desplaines and Chicago rivers.....1673

Marquette, purposing to establish a mission among the Illinois Indians, makes a portage from the Chicago to the Desplaines, descends the Illinois River nearly to Utica, where he meets a large concourse of chiefs and warriors

April 8, 1675

Father Claude Allouez, successor to Marquette, who died May 18, 1675, enters the Chicago River on his way to the Indian mission.....April, 1676

Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle, with Henry Tonti, Father Hennepin, and a party of thirty-three, descending the Kankakee and Illinois rivers, pass through Peoria Lake, Jan. 3, 1680, and erect Fort Crevecoeur on the east shore of the outlet

1680

Father Hennepin descends the Illinois

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

- from the fort to explore the upper Mississippi.....Feb. 28, 1680
- La Salle, returning from Montreal with supplies for Fort Crevecoeur, finds the town of the Illinois Indians burned by the Iroquois, the fort destroyed, and the garrison dispersed.....1680
- La Salle and Tonti, seeking the mouth of the Mississippi, descend the Illinois, arriving at its mouth.....Feb. 6, 1682
- They build Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock on the Illinois, near the site of Utica November, 1682
- La Salle returns to France, 1683; sails for the mouth of the Mississippi in August, 1684. Tonti, with twenty-five Frenchmen and five Indians, intending to meet him at the mouth of the Mississippi, leaves Fort St. Louis Feb. 13, 1686
- Fort Chicago, probably built by M. de la Durantaye in 1685, appears on a map of Lake Michigan dated.....1688
- Mission established at the great town of the Illinois is removed down the river to the present site of Kaskaskia before 1690
- Philip Renault, with 200 mechanics and laborers, and 500 negro slaves for working supposed mines in Illinois, founds St. Philipps, a village a few miles above Kaskaskia1719
- Pierre Duque Boisbriant, sent by the Western Company, builds Fort Chartres on the east side of the Mississippi, 22 miles from Kaskaskia.....1720
- Jesuits establish a monastery and college at Kaskaskia.....1721
- Kaskaskia becomes an incorporated town 1725
- Renault sells his slaves to the French colonists in Illinois.....1744
- Fort Massac, or Massacre, on the Ohio, about 40 miles from its mouth, established by the French about 1711, is enlarged and garrisoned1756
- British flag raised over Fort Chartres Oct. 10, 1765
- Colonel Wilkins, sent to Fort Chartres to govern the Illinois country, assumes by proclamation the civil administration, appointing seven magistrates or judges Nov. 21, 1768
- First court held in Illinois opens at Fort Chartres.....Dec. 6, 1768
- Land grant of 30,000 acres in the present county of Randolph made by Colonel Wilkins to John Baynton, Samuel Whar-ton, and George Morgan, merchants of Philadelphia.....April 12, 1769
- A freshet destroying a part of Fort Chartres, it is abandoned by the British garrison, who occupy Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia, and fix the government there 1772
- Deed to the Illinois Land Company from the chiefs of Indian tribes in Illinois for two immense tracts of land in southern Illinois, bought July 5, recorded at Kaskaskia.....Sept 2, 1773
- American expedition under George Rogers Clarke conquers Illinois without bloodshed, occupying Kaskaskia July 4, 1778
- Territory conquered by Colonel Clarke is made by the legislature of Virginia into Illinois county.....October, 1778
- Col. John Todd proclaims from Kaskaskia a temporary government for Illinois June 15, 1779
- Illinois included in the Virginia act of cession to the United States, Dec. 20, 1783, the deed of which is executed March 1, 1784
- Illinois included in Northwest Territory, organized by act of Congress July 13, 1787
- Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair, elected by Congress governor of the Northwest Territory, arrives at Kaskaskia February, 1790
- By act of Congress 400 acres are granted to every head of family who had improved farms in Illinois prior to 1788.....1791
- By the treaty of Greenville, sixteen tracts 6 miles square in Illinois are ceded by the Indians; one at the mouth of the Chicago River, "where a fort formerly stood".....Aug. 3, 1795
- Site of Peoria fixed by the abandonment of a settlement called La Ville de Maillet, located farther up the lake in 1788...1796
- Jean Baptiste Point de Saible, a negro who settled at Chicago about 1779, sells his cabin to a French trader named Le Mai and moves to Peoria.....1796
- Illinois part of Indian Territory, created by act.....May 7, 1800
- Memorial to Congress by a committee called to Vincennes by Governor Harrison, requesting the repeal of the sixth article of the organic act prohibiting slavery Dec. 20, 1802

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

By treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, ratified at Vincennes, Aug. 7, 1803, the Indians cede to the United States 1,634,000 acres of land, 336,128 in Illinois; and by treaty of Vincennes, Aug. 13, the Kaskaskias cede most of southern Illinois... 1803

Fort Dearborn built on the south side of Chicago River by the federal government and garrisoned. The corner of Michigan Avenue and River Street, Chicago, marks the site..... 1803

Congress establishes land offices at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and Detroit

March 15, 1804

John Kinzie, of the American Fur Company, buys Le Mai's trading-house; is the first permanent settler at Chicago.... 1804

By the treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804, the united Sac and Fox Indians cede to the United States land on both sides of the Mississippi River, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to its head and thence to the Wisconsin

Nov. 3, 1804

Piankeshaw Indians cede to the United States 2,616,921 acres west of the Wabash, opposite Vincennes..... Dec. 30, 1805

Territory of Illinois created with Kaskaskia as the seat of government

Feb. 3, 1809

Ninian Edwards commissioned governor by Madison..... April 24, 1809

Mail route established by law from Vincennes to St. Louis, *via* Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cahokia..... 1810

Illinois raised to second grade of territorial government..... May 21, 1812

Owing to Indian murders and outrages a cordon of forts and block-houses is erected in Illinois; the most noted is Fort Russel, near Edwardsville..... 1812

Garrison of Fort Dearborn, by order of General Hull, Aug. 7, 1812, though reinforced by Captain Wells and fifteen friendly Miamis, evacuate the fort Aug. 15. They are attacked and massacred by Indians; thirty-nine killed, twenty-seven taken prisoners, and the fort burned

Aug. 15-16, 1812

Captain Craig, of Shawneetown, under instructions from Gen. Samuel Hopkins, burns Peoria and removes the captured French inhabitants suspected of complicity with the Indians to Alton.. October, 1812

Legislature convenes at Kaskaskia

Nov. 25, 1812

Laws of the Territory revised by Nathaniel Pope, and printed by Matthew Duncan under date..... June 2, 1815

Bank of Illinois incorporated at Shawneetown 1816

Fort Dearborn rebuilt..... 1816

Charter for Cairo city granted by the legislature 1817-18

Enabling act for the State of Illinois approved..... April 18, 1818

Northern boundary of Illinois extended 50 miles to lat. 42° 30'..... 1818

Convention at Kaskaskia to frame a constitution adopts an ordinance accepting the enabling act..... Aug. 26, 1818

First general assembly under the constitution meets at Kaskaskia

Oct. 5, 1818

Illinois admitted into the Union, approved..... Dec. 3, 1818

State bank of Illinois incorporated with four branches..... March 22, 1819

Legislature re-enacts the "black laws" respecting free negroes, mulattoes, servants, and slaves..... March 30, 1819

Ferdinand Ernst, from Hanover, locates a colony of twenty-five or thirty families at Vandalia 1819

John Kelly and family the first white settlers at Springfield..... 1819

Seat of government removed to Vandalia 1820

State-house at Vandalia destroyed by fire..... Dec. 9, 1823

General election, proposed convention to amend the constitution permitting slavery defeated by 4,972 to 6,640

August, 1824

Illinois and Michigan Canal Association incorporated..... Jan. 19, 1825

Reception given General Lafayette at Kaskaskia..... April 30, 1825

Congress grants 224,322 acres to the State of Illinois to aid the Illinois and Michigan Canal..... March 2, 1827

Father of Abraham Lincoln removes from Indiana with his family to Macon county, Ill..... 1830

Towns of Chicago and Ottawa surveyed and laid out by a board of canal commissioners, and maps prepared by James Thompson bearing date..... Aug. 4, 1830

United States troops under General Gaines, having burned the old Sac village on the Mississippi deserted by Black Hawk and his warriors, encamp at Rock

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

Island, where Black Hawk, summoned to a council, signs an agreement not to recross the Mississippi to the Illinois side without permission from the governor or the President of the United States

June 30, 1831

Black Hawk, with 150 warriors, unsuccessfully attacks Apple River Fort, 12 miles from Galena.....June 6, 1832

Battle of Kellogg's Grove, 50 miles from Dixon; Colonel Demont attacked by Indians under Black Hawk

June 26, 1832

Chicago incorporated as a town

August, 1833

New State bank with six branches incorporated1834

Abraham Lincoln elected to the State legislature1834

[Also 1836, 1838, 1840.]

First number of the *Alton Observer*, an anti-slavery newspaper, published by Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.....Sept. 8, 1836

Abraham Lincoln admitted to practise law1836

Act to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvement appropriates \$10,230,000.....Feb. 27, 1837

Chicago chartered as a city

March 4, 1837

Corner-stone of State capitol at Springfield laid.....July 4, 1837

Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, publisher of the *Alton Observer*, shot dead by a mob at his office.....Nov. 7, 1837

First rail on Northern Cross Railroad laid at Meredosia, May 9, and first locomotive in Mississippi Valley put on the track

Nov. 8, 1837

Legislature first meets at Springfield, the new capital: Assembly in the Second Presbyterian Church, Senate in First Methodist, and the Superior Court in the Episcopal.....Dec. 9, 1839

Mormons locate on the east bank of the Mississippi, in Hancock county, and found Nauvoo1840

Laws passed, "to diminish the State debt and put the State bank into liquidation." Jan. 24, 1843, and "to reduce the public debt \$1,000,000 and put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation".....1843

Mormon leaders Joe and Hyrum Smith, the former mayor of Nauvoo, imprisoned for treason in levying war against the State by declaring martial law in Nauvoo.

and by ordering out the Nauvoo Legion to resist a *posse comitatus*, assassinated in jail at Carthage by conspirators

June 27, 1844

Two thousand Mormons, the van of the general exodus, cross the Mississippi on the ice.....Feb. 15, 1846

Abraham Lincoln elected to Congress

1846

Convention meets at Springfield, June 7, 1847, and completes a constitution, Aug. 31, which is adopted by the people, 59,887 to 15,859, and takes effect

April 1, 1848

Illinois and Michigan Canal, begun in 1836, opened.....April 16, 1848

Bloody Island dike built at East St. Louis1848

Jefferson Davis challenges Col. W. H. Bissell, afterwards governor, to a duel; he accepts the challenge, but the matter is amicably settled.....February, 1850

Geological survey authorized by act of Feb. 17, 1851

Law providing that any negro or mulatto, bond or free, who comes into the State and remains ten days may be fined \$50 or sold into slavery until the fine is worked out.....Feb. 12, 1853

Act passed incorporating the State Agricultural Society.....1853

Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, chartered and opened.....1853

Hon. N. W. Edwards appointed State superintendent of common schools

March 15, 1854

Attempt of Senator Stephen A. Douglas to address the people of Chicago from an open balcony in defence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is met with hisses, groans, and continued noise for four hours, when Douglas retires.....Sept. 1, 1854

Law for a system of free schools in the State.....Feb. 15, 1855

Trial of some thirty German saloon-keepers in Chicago for violating the prohibitory liquor law just passed leads to a riot, April 21; city placed under martial law.....April 22, 1855

Northwestern University, at Evanston, chartered in 1851, is opened.....1855

Illinois State University at Normal opened1857

Many prisoners from the old penitentiary at Alton removed to the new penitentiary at Joliet.....May 22, 1858

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

Debate between Lincoln and Douglas throughout the State on slavery

Summer and autumn, 1858

Governor Bissell dies; Lieut.-Gov. John Wood succeeds.....

March 18, 1860

Abraham Lincoln nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago.....

May 16, 1860

Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.....

March 4, 1861

General Swift, with six companies and four cannon, leaves Chicago to occupy Cairo, under telegraphic order from the Secretary of War to Governor Yates, of April 19.....

April 21, 1861

Twenty-one thousand stands of arms seized at the St. Louis arsenal by forces under Captain Stokes, and removed to Alton by boat, thence to Springfield by rail.....

April 26, 1861

U. S. Grant tenders his services to Governor Yates, and is assigned to command of camps Yates, Grant, and Douglas

April, 1861

Stephen A. Douglas dies at Chicago, aged forty-eight.....

June 3, 1861

A convention chosen to form a new constitution meets Jan. 7, 1862; assumes legislative powers, ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, votes \$500,000 of State money for the relief of sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, and frames a constitution which was rejected by the people.....

June, 1862

Arsenal established by act of Congress on Rock Island, where Fort Armstrong was erected in 1816.....

1863

Chicago *Times* suppressed for one day by order from General Burnside, No. 84, dated June 1, and revoked.....

June 4, 1863

Democratic mass convention, 40,000 delegates, held at Springfield.....

June 17, 1863

Political disturbance at Charleston, Coles county, between citizens attendant upon the circuit court and veterans of the 54th Illinois Regiment; seven lives are lost

March 22, 1864

Discovery of fraudulent reissue of \$224,182.66 of ninety days' redeemed canal scrip dating back some thirty years, by the use of checks signed in blank at that time. Suspicion points to ex-Governor Matteson, who offers to indemnify the State against loss, Feb. 9, 1859. Other evidences of fraud in office coming to light, under a decree rendered in the Sangamon

circuit court against Matteson for \$255,500, the State secures \$238,000 at a master's sale of the ex-governor's property

April 27, 1864

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago.....

Aug. 29, 1864

Plot to liberate Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, is exposed. and leaders, arrested November, 1864, are tried by court-martial and convicted at Cincinnati.....

January, 1865

Legislature ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution and repeals the "black laws".....

1865

Burial of President Lincoln at Springfield.....

May 4, 1865

Sanitary commission fair at Chicago, \$250,000 raised.....

May, 1865

First post of the Grand Army of the Republic mustered in at Decatur

April 6, 1866

Orville H. Browning appointed Secretary of the Interior.....

Sept. 1, 1866

Tunnel under Lake Michigan to supply Chicago with water completed; length 2 miles.....

December, 1866

Law passed abolishing capital punishment.....

1867

Horace Capron, United States Commissioner of Agriculture.....

Dec. 4, 1867

University of Illinois at Urbana, chartered 1867, opened.....

March, 1868

U. S. Grant nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago.....

May 20, 1868

Corner-stone of the new capitol at Springfield laid.....

Oct. 5, 1868

First river-tunnel in this country completed under the Chicago River; 810 feet long.....

December, 1868

U. S. Grant inaugurated President

March 4, 1869

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution; vote, in Senate 17 to 7; in House, 52 to 27

March 5, 1869

Elihu B. Washburne appointed Secretary of the Treasury.....

March 5, 1869

John A. Rawlins appointed Secretary of War.....

March 11, 1869

Appropriation made by legislature for the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Elgin.....

1869

Constitution framed by a convention at Springfield, May, 1870, ratified by the people; 134,227 to 35,443.....

July 2, 1870

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

Remains of President Lincoln transferred from the temporary tomb to the crypt of the monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery.....May, 1871

Deepening of the Illinois and Michigan canal to create a current from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, begun in 1865, is completed.....July 18, 1871

Illinois and Michigan Canal turned over to the State.....August, 1871

Chicago fire, which burns over 2,124 acres and destroys 17,500 buildings, begins Oct. 8-9, 1871

New building for the United States marine hospital, established at Chicago, May, 1852, completed.....1872

Governor Oglesby, elected United States Senator; Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge succeeds him.....March 4, 1873

Northwestern farmers' convention of 150 delegates from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New York, and Illinois meets at Chicago.....Oct. 22, 1873

Monument to Abraham Lincoln at Oak Ridge, Springfield, dedicated..Oct. 15, 1874

National convention of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Chicago

May 12, 1875

Chicago day-schools for the deaf opened 1875

Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, opened1876

Parade of 1,500 armed communists carrying the red flag in Chicago, winter of

1876

State board of health organized....1878

Militia law: entire male population to be enrolled and 8,000 organized and armed; no other military organizations to parade or drill unless licensed

May 28, 1879

Board of fish commissioners created by legislature1879

Bureau of labor statistics established 1879

Republican National Convention meets at Chicago.....June 2, 1880

Greenback National Convention meets at Chicago.....June 2, 1880

Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War March 5, 1881

Aurora the first city in the world to light its streets with electricity.....1881

Governor Cullom, elected United States Senator, is succeeded by John M. Hamilton.....Feb. 7, 1883

Chicago voice and hearing school for the deaf opened at Englewood.....1883

Haymarket massacre by anarchists May 4, 1886

Gen. John A. Logan, United States Senator, dies at Washington

Dec. 26, 1886

Chicago University endowed with \$1,600,000 by J. D. Rockefeller, and a gift of land by Marshall Field.....1890

Chicago secures the World's Fair, the vote on the site in the House of Representatives being: Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 26; Washington, 18

Feb. 24, 1890

Panic in the Chicago board of trade April 12, 1890

Constitutional amendment, to permit the city of Chicago to issue 5-per-cent. bonds to \$5,000,000 to aid the World's Columbian Exposition, adopted by legislature.....July 31, 1890

George R. Davis selected as director-general of the World's Columbian Exposition.....Sept. 19, 1890

Gen. John M. Palmer, Democrat, elected United States Senator on the 154th ballot.....March 11, 1891

Laws reducing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent., and making the first Monday in September (Labor Day) and Feb. 12 (Abraham Lincoln's Birthday) legal holidays, passed at session ending

June 12, 1891

Governor Fifer signs the ballot reform bill.....June 23, 1891

First reunion of survivors of the Black Hawk War of 1832 held at Lena; seventeen veterans present.....Aug. 28, 1891

Equestrian statue of General Grant unveiled at Chicago.....Oct. 7, 1891

World's Fair amendment to State constitution adopted by vote of 500,299 to 15,095.....November, 1891

Alien land law pronounced unconstitutional.....Dec. 23, 1891

Train of twenty-eight cars containing 12,000 bushels of shelled corn, the contribution of residents of McLean county to the Russian famine sufferers, is made up at Bloomington.....March 10, 1892

Eighty square miles of territory inundated by the breaking of a levee on the Mississippi1892

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago.....June 21, 1892

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

University of Chicago opens, without formal ceremony, with 500 students

Oct. 1, 1892

World's Columbian Exposition, preliminary exercises at Chicago; orations by Chauncey M. Depew and Henry Waterson.....Oct. 21, 1892

United States Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the United States circuit court adverse to the claims of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to the submerged lands.....Dec. 5, 1892

World's Columbian Exposition opened at Chicago.....May 1, 1893

A financial panic in Chicago

June 5, 1893

Governor Altgeld pardons the anarchists Fielden, Neebe, and Schwab, serving sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the Haymarket riot.....July 26, 1893

The parliament of religions begins its session at Chicago.....Sept. 11, 1893

Chicago Day at the World's Fair; 700,000 persons attend.....Oct. 9, 1893

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, assassinated.....Oct. 28, 1893

World's Columbian Exposition closed

Oct. 30, 1893

Prendergast, the murderer of the mayor of Chicago, hanged.....July 13, 1894

World's Columbian Exposition buildings burn; loss, \$1,000,000.....Jan. 8, 1894

State fair located permanently at Springfield.....Jan. 11, 1894

Riots of striking coal-miners at many places suppressed by State troops, with loss of life.....May and June, 1894

Strike of Pullman Palace Car Company's employes at Pullman, near Chicago.....May 11, 1894

Democratic State Convention, Springfield, nominates Franklin MacVeagh for United States Senator.....June 26, 1894

American Railway Union, on account of Pullman strike, declares boycott on principal railways.....June 26, 1894

The United States court issued an injunction to prevent interference with railroad trains by strikers.....July 2, 1894

Federal troops ordered to Chicago to execute process of United States courts

July 3, 1894

Governor Altgeld telegraphs President Cleveland protesting against presence of Federal troops in Chicago, and demanding their removal.....July 5, 1894

President Cleveland declines to remove troops, declaring "a conspiracy exists against the commerce between the States"

July 5, 1894

Insurrection of railway strikers in Chicago, 2,000 cars and other railway property being burned, and six persons killed, and Governor Altgeld orders two brigades of State militia to scene of trouble

July 6, 1894

Conflict in Chicago between militia and mob, one killed and forty-nine wounded.....July 7, 1894

Martial law in Chicago declared by President Cleveland.....July 8, 1894

President E. V. Debs and other officers of American Railway Union arrested for interfering with United States mail.....July 10, 1894

Railway strike declared off by President Debs.....July 19, 1894

Fire in Chicago, destroying property to the value of \$3,000,000.....Aug. 1, 1894

Work begins on Hennepin Canal

Aug. 22, 1894

State election carried by Republicans

Nov. 6, 1894

S. M. Cullom re-elected United States Senator.....Jan. 22, 1895

Lincoln monument at Springfield conveyed to State by Lincoln Monument Association.....May 18, 1895

Dedication of monument to Confederate dead at Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago

May 30, 1895

Eugene V. Debs sentenced to six months imprisonment for rioting.....June 2, 1895

Illinois Democrats, assembled in State convention for purpose of considering monetary question, addressed by ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and declare for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, thus starting free-silver movement.....June 5, 1895

Legislature appropriates \$25,000 for monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton

June 17, 1895

Special session of legislature, passing law creating State board of arbitration and other laws....June 25-Aug. 2, 1895

Death of John Dean Caton, justice of Illinois Supreme Court, 1842 to 1864

July 30, 1895

Riot at Spring Valley between Italian and negro miners, with fatal results

Aug. 14, 1895

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ILLINOIS

- First earthquake on record in Chicago.....Oct. 31, 1895
- Death of Eugene Field, poet, lecturer, and journalist.....Nov. 4, 1895
- Republican State Convention at Springfield nominates John R. Tanner for governor, and instructs national convention delegates for William McKinley for President.....April 29-30, 1896
- Illinois State Convention at Peoria renominates John P. Altgeld for governor, and declares for free silver at 16 to 1
June 23, 1896
- Death of Lyman Trumbull, justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, 1848-53; United States Senator, 1855-73..June 25, 1896
- National Democratic Convention at Chicago nominates William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President....July 10, 1896
- Election carried by Republicans by overwhelming majority....Nov. 3, 1896
- John R. Tanner (Republican) inaugurated governor of Illinois....Jan. 11, 1897
- William E. Mason (Republican) elected United States Senator....Jan. 20, 1897
- Passage by legislature of "Allen bill," relating to street-railway franchises, which became a political issue the following year.....June 9, 1897
- Strike of coal-miners, affecting all mines in Illinois and other States in bituminous coal region.....July 4, 1897
- Statue of John A. Logan unveiled at Chicago.....July 22, 1897
- Death of George M. Pullman, president and founder of Pullman Palace Car Company.....Oct. 19, 1897
- Francis E. Willard, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, dies at New York City.....Feb. 17, 1898
- Break in levee surrounding Shawneetown, on Ohio River, submerges entire city, drowning twenty-four; Governor Tanner sends special train with tents and supplies.....April 3, 1898
- Body of Miss Frances E. Willard, eminent social reformer and lecturer, cremated in Chicago.....April 9, 1898
- Wheat speculation engineered by Joseph Leiter collapsed.....June 13, 1898
- Death of John Moses, historian
July 3, 1898
- Chicago daily papers suspend publication on account of a strike
July 25, 1898
- Attempt of coal company to land negro miners from Southern States to take the place of striking coal-miners causes bloody fight at Virden; train bearing negroes riddled with bullets; eleven killed, over thirty wounded, several fatally
Oct. 12, 1898
- Governor proclaims martial law at Pana on account of disorder growing out of lockout of coal-miners....Nov. 21, 1898
- Death of Joseph Medill, distinguished journalist.....March 16, 1899
- Fight between white and colored miners at Pana; six killed, nine wounded; martial law again declared
April 10, 1899
- Death of Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator, 1873-79, thrice elected governor, distinguished general in Civil War.....April 24, 1899
- Legislative act appropriating \$100,000 to repair and rebuild Lincoln monument approved by governor....April 24, 1899
- Fight between white and colored miners at Carterville; six negroes killed
Sept. 17, 1899
- President McKinley lays corner-stone of new post-office building, Chicago
Oct. 9, 1899
- Water from Lake Michigan turned into Chicago drainage canal....Jan. 2, 1900
- Methodist general conference convenes at Chicago.....May 2, 1900
- Richard Yates nominated for governor by Republican State convention at Peoria, on fortieth anniversary of nomination of his father, Richard Yates, Sr., for same office.....May 9, 1900
- Democratic State convention at Springfield nominates Samuel Alschuler for governor.....June 26, 1900
- Grand Army of the Republic meets at Chicago.....Aug. 25, 1900
- Death of John A. McClernand, of Springfield, distinguished Union general in Civil War.....Sept. 20, 1900
- Death of John M. Palmer, of Springfield, distinguished general in Civil War, governor, United States Senator, and candidate of National Democratic party in 1896 for President.....Sept. 25, 1900
- Election carried by Republicans
Nov. 6, 1900
- Richard Yates inaugurated governor on fortieth anniversary of inauguration of his father, Richard Yates, Sr., in same office.....Jan. 14, 1901

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—INDIAN TERRITORY

<p>S. M. Cullom elected United States Senator fourth time.....Jan. 22, 1901</p> <p>Removal of bodies of Abraham Lincoln and members of his family from tempo-</p>	<p>rary vault into reconstructed monument at Springfield.....April 24, 1901</p> <p>John R. Tanner, former governor, dies suddenly at Springfield....May 23, 1901</p>
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INDIAN TERRITORY

Indian Territory, a division of the United States definitely set apart for the Indians, June 30, 1834, lat. 33° 35' to 37° N., long. 94° 20' to 103° W. Oklahoma and Kansas are on the north, Missouri and Arkansas to the east, and Texas on the south and west. Area, 31,400 square miles. Population, 1890, about 75,000; 1900, 392,060. Its former area has been reduced by the loss of the "Cherokee strip," added to Oklahoma.

Cherokees get lands west of the Mississippi by treaty.....May 6, 1828
 Grant (5,000,000 acres in the north and northwest) further confirmed by treaty.....Feb. 4, 1833

 Their final removal effected by treaty

Dec. 29, 1835

 (Choctaws receive lands (6,668,000 acres in the southwest) by treaty

Sept. 27, 1830

 Their removal was gradual, mostly in

1838

 Creeks are granted land in the Territory by treaty.....March 24, 1832

 Grant defined, 3,215,495 acres in the eastern part by a further treaty

Feb. 14, 1833

 Their removal was gradual, mostly in

1838

 Seminoles are allotted lands here by treaty.....March 28, 1833

 It was not until after the Seminole War that they were removed to the Territory, the last leaving Florida.....1858

 [They have some 200,000 acres, central.]

 Chickasaws receive land in the Territory by treaty.....May 24, 1834

 [Removal effected gradually, mostly in 1838. They occupy about 4,377,000 acres in the south.]

Besides these five civilized tribes, Congress has from time to time located other tribes and fragments of tribes in this Territory. Large sections of the Territory being occupied, the Creek, Seminole, and other tribes cede lands to the United

States, which are incorporated into Oklahoma.

The Cherokee strip opened for public settlement.....Sept. 16, 1893

Choctaws and Chickasaws agree to distribute the common land to the individual members of the tribes.....April 23, 1897

Creek or Muscogee Indians agree to give each citizen member of the tribe 160 acres of the common land

March 1, 1901

Seminole Indians agree to divide their lands into three classes, valued at \$5. \$2.50 and \$1.25 per acre respectively, and to allot an equal value in lands to each member of the tribe.....April 23, 1897

Banking.—In 1900 there were thirty-three national banks in operation, having \$1,400,630 in capital, \$482,970 in outstanding circulation, and \$437,500 in United States bonds. There were also thirty-one State banks, with \$473,833 capital, and \$44,051 surplus; and three private banks, with \$80,000 capital.

Churches and Education.—The strongest denominations in the Territory are the Methodist Episcopal, South; regular Baptist, South; Disciples of Christ; Presbyterian, North; Roman Catholic; Cumberland Presbyterian; Church of God; and African Methodist. In 1899 there were 387 Evangelical Sunday-schools, with 2,942 officers and teachers, and 16,393 scholars. There are no general school statistics, but the Five Nations, the United States government, and religious societies support over 400 schools. There were in 1899 four public high and ten private secondary schools, the Indian University at Bacone, and Henry Kendall College at Muskogee.

Railroads.—The total length of railroads within the Territory, Jan. 1, 1901, was 1,501 miles, of which 158 miles were constructed during the previous year.

Post-offices and Periodicals.—In 1901 there were 527 post-offices of all grades,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—INDIANA

and ninety-four periodicals, of which nine were daily, eighty-one weekly, three monthly, and one bimonthly.

Territorial Government.—Each of the five great nations is allowed self-government under officers chosen by popular election. Each nation maintains educa-

tional institutions in addition to those supported by the United States government and by religious organizations. The United States treasury holds trust funds for the Territory exceeding \$8,000,000, the interest of which is paid regularly to the national treasuries.

INDIANA

Indiana, one of the north central States of the United States, extends from the Ohio River, which separates the State from Kentucky on the south, to Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, which bound it on the north. Ohio lies to the east and Illinois bounds it on the west. It is limited in lat. by 37° 47' to 41° 46' N., and in long. by 84° 49' to 88° 2' W. Area, 36,350 square miles, in ninety-two counties. Population, 1890, 2,192,404; 1900, 2,516,462. Capital, Indianapolis.

Robert Cavalier de la Salle and Henri Tonti, with a party of thirty-three, ascend the St. Joseph River to the site of South Bend, thence by portage to the Kankakee and down the Illinois River

December, 1679

La Salle, returning from Montreal with supplies for Tonti at Fort Crevecoeur, makes the portage from the St. Joseph to the Kankakee.....November, 1680

Mention made of one Sieur Dubinson as commandant at a post near the site of Lafayette, called Ouiatenon.....1719

Sieur de Vincennes mentioned as commandant at the poste de Ouabache (English, Wabash), now Vincennes.....1727

[Supposed to have been settled about 1722.]

Mission established at Post Vincennes by Sebastian L. Meurin.....1749

Garrison at Ouiatenon, under Lieutenant Jenkins, surrenders to Indians, who distribute the English prisoners among neighboring French traders.....1763

On a proclamation by the British commandant, Edward Abbott, many inhabitants of Post Vincennes swear allegiance to Great Britain.....May, 1777

Inhabitants of Vincennes throw off allegiance to Great Britain and declare themselves citizens of the United States at the suggestion of Col. George R. Clarke

July 18, 1778

Captain Helm placed in charge of Post Vincennes by Colonel Clarke and his garrison of one man surrenders, "with the honors of war," to British force under Gov. Henry Hamilton.....Dec. 15, 1778

Governor Hamilton surrenders Vincennes to the Americans under Colonel Clarke.....Feb. 24, 1779

Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction organized at Vincennes.....June, 1779

An expedition against Detroit organized by La Balme, a Frenchman of Kaskaskia, who plunders British traders at site of Fort Wayne, is dispersed by an attack of Miami Indians..September, 1780

One hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Indiana opposite the falls of the Ohio presented to Colonel Clarke and his regiment by Virginia legislature

Oct. 3, 1779, and Oct. 5, 1780

Spaniards under Capt. Eugenio Puerre march across Indiana from St. Louis, and capture Fort St. Joseph.....1781

Indiana included in the Virginia act of cession, Dec. 20, 1783; deed conveying to the United States the territory northwest of the Ohio executed..March 1, 1784

General Clarke makes an unauthorized seizure of Spanish property at Fort Vincennes, which he garrisons.....1786

By resolution of Congress, the Secretary of War is directed to order the commanding officer on the Ohio to dispossess "a body of men who had, in a lawless and unauthorized manner, taken possession of Post Vincennes".....April 24, 1787

Indiana part of Northwestern Territory created by law.....July 13, 1787

Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair elected by Congress governor of the Territory northwest of the Ohio.....Oct. 5, 1787

By act of Congress, 400 acres are granted to each person who, in 1783, was head of a family at Vincennes..March 3, 1791

Brigadier-General Scott, with 800 men,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—INDIANA

sent against Wea Indian towns on the Wabash, destroys Ouiatenon. June 1, 1791

Second expedition against the Indian villages on the Wabash under Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson, who leaves Fort Washington, Aug. 1, 1791, destroys the Eel River Indian village near Logansport, and over 400 acres of corn, and reaches the rapids of the Ohio. Aug. 21, 1791

Treaty of peace and friendship with the Indians at Vincennes, by Brig.-Gen. Rufus Putnam. Sept. 27, 1792

Fort Wayne, on the site of an ancient Miami village and an English fort erected 1764, built and garrisoned

Oct. 22, 1794

Northwestern Territory divided: that part west of a line from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery, and thence north to be called Indiana Territory, and Vincennes the seat of government, by act approved. May 7, 1800

William Henry Harrison, appointed governor of Indiana Territory, May 13, 1800, arrives at Vincennes

Jan. 10, 1801

General court of the Territory first held, Vincennes. March 3, 1801

Memorial to Congress by a convention called at Vincennes, Dec. 20, 1802, by Governor Harrison, Nov. 22, asks repeal of the sixth article of the organic act, which prohibits slavery. 1802

Congress establishes land offices at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and Detroit

March 15, 1804

Western Sun, edited by Elihu Stout, first published at Vincennes as the *Indiana Gazette*. July 4, 1804

By treaty at Vincennes, the Delaware Indians cede to the United States land between the Wabash and Ohio rivers, and south of the road from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio, Aug. 18, and the Piankeshaw Indians relinquish their claim to this territory. Aug. 27, 1804

Indiana given jurisdiction over that part of Louisiana Purchase west of Mississippi River and north of thirty-third parallel

March, 1805

Michigan Territory created out of a part of Indiana. 1805

First General Assembly of Indiana Territory meets at Vincennes. July 29, 1805

Delaware, Pottawattomie, Miami, Eel River, and Wea Indians cede to the Unit-

ed States land in eastern Indiana by treaty at Grouseland, near Vincennes

Aug. 21, 1805

Laws of Indiana published at Vincennes by Messrs. Stout & Smoot. . . 1807

Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, comprising all west of the Wabash River and a line drawn north from Post Vincennes. Feb. 3, 1809

Property qualifications of 50 acres, or a town lot valued at \$100, required of electors in Territory by act of Congress

Feb. 26, 1809

Great political contest over slavery won by friends of free labor. 1809

By treaty at Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809, the Delaware, Pottawattomie, Miami, and Eel River tribes cede to the United States about 2,900,000 acres south of the Wabash; treaty confirmed by the Weas, who meet Governor Harrison in council at Vincennes. Oct. 26, 1809

"An act for the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into the Territory of Indiana," approved Sept. 17, 1807: repealed. Dec. 4, 1810

Property qualification for voters abolished by Congress. March 3, 1811

Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, near the site of Terre Haute, completed

Oct. 28, 1811

Battle of Tippecanoe; a sudden attack before sunrise of Indians under the Prophet, a brother of Tecumseh, on General Harrison's camp at Burnet's Creek, about 7 miles northeast from Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county. Loss to the Americans, thirty-seven killed, 151 wounded. Indians defeated. Nov. 7, 1811

Prophetstown, deserted by the Prophet, is destroyed together with a quantity of corn. Nov. 8, 1811

One man and twenty-one women and children massacred at the Pigeon Roost settlement, Scott county, by Shawnee Indians. Sept. 3, 1812

Night attack of Indians on Fort Harrison successfully resisted by the garrison under Capt. Zachary Taylor

Sept. 4-5, 1812

Fort Wayne invested by the Indians about Sept. 1, and the garrison relieved by 2,000 Kentucky troops and 700 citizens of Ohio under General Harrison

Sept. 12, 1812

Deserted Indian villages in the vicinity

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—INDIANA

- of Fort Wayne destroyed by detachments of troops.....Sept. 13-19, 1812
- Expedition under Lieut.-Col. John R. Campbell leaves Dayton, O., Dec. 14, 1812; burns the Indian villages on the Mississinewa River.....December, 1812
- Seat of government fixed at Corydon, Harrison county, by act approved March 11, 1813
- Books, papers, and records destroyed by the burning of the office of the recorder of Knox county.....January, 1814
- One thousand Miamis, reduced to destitution, assemble at Fort Wayne to obtain foodJanuary, 1814
- Settlement of Harmony, on the Wabash, 50 miles from its mouth, formed by a German community under Frederick Rapp, from Pennsylvania.....1814
- Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana at Madison, incorporated by legislature.....Sept. 6, 1814
- Bank of Vincennes incorporated Sept. 10, 1814
- Congress passes an enabling act for Indiana; the northern boundary a line drawn east and west 10 miles north of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan April 19, 1816
- Ordinance accepting the enabling act passed by a convention which meets at Corydon, June 10.....June 29, 1816
- State constitution adopted by convention.....June 29, 1816
- Jonathan Jennings inaugurated first governor at Corydon.....Nov. 7, 1816
- Indiana admitted into the Union by act approved.....Dec. 11, 1816
- Act to appoint superintendents of school sections authorized to lease school lands, every lessee required to set out 100 apple and 100 peach trees within four years Dec. 14, 1816
- Bank of Vincennes adopted as State bank of Indiana, empowered to adopt the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana as one of its branches.....Jan. 1, 1817
- Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln, with his family, moves from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county 1817
- By treaty at St. Mary's, O., the Delaware Indians cede to the United States all claims to land in Indiana...Oct. 3, 1818
- Site for capital of Indiana located by a committee, which met at the house of William Conner, on the west fork of the White River, May 22, 1820, accepted and confirmed by the legislature, and the capital named Indianapolis.....Jan. 6, 1821
- First general school law of Indiana in revised statutes of 1824, drawn by committee appointed by legislature Jan. 9, 1821
- Proceedings against the State bank for fraudulent management, which results in forfeiting its franchise, begun Dec. 31, 1821
- Indiana University at Bloomington, chartered 1820, opened.....1824
- Mr. Rapp and associates sell their property at Harmony to Robert Dale Owen, of Scotland, a philanthropist, who attempts to establish a community, naming the place New Harmony.....1825
- State road from Lake Michigan to Madison on the Ohio begun.....1830
- Thomas Lincoln, with his family, removes to Macon county, Ill.....1830
- Indiana Historical Society incorporated 1831
- Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana begun.....Feb. 22, 1832
- State bank chartered.....1834
- Internal improvement law, a State loan of \$10,000,000 to be expended by a board of internal improvement....January, 1836
- Madison and Lafayette Railroad commenced1836
- Indiana Asbury University (since 1884 De Pauw), at Greencastle, chartered and opened1837
- University of Notre Dame (R. C.), at Notre Dame, chartered 1844, and opened 1845
- State failing to pay its interest on the public debt for several years, compromises with creditors, who take property for one-half of the indebtedness and one-half in bonds.....1846
- Constitution, framed by a convention which met at Indianapolis, Oct. 7, 1850, adopted.....Feb. 10, 1851
- New constitution, ratified by vote, 109,319 to 26,755, goes into operation Nov. 1, 1851
- Butler University, at Irvington, chartered in 1850, opened.....1855
- State Senate refused to go into an election of United States Senator, creating a vacancy, in 1845, and a second time refuses1855

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—INDIANA

- Great frauds in sale of swamp lands, whereby State lost about \$1,500,000, exposed1859
- D. C. Stover, clerk in Agent of State's office, issues \$2,500,000 of forged State securities1859
- Lieut.-Gov. A. A. Hammond succeeds Governor Willard, who dies at St. Paul, Minn.Oct. 3, 1860
- Governor Lane elected United States Senator; Lieutenant-Governor Morton succeedsJanuary, 1861
- Caleb B. Smith appointed Secretary of the InteriorMarch 5, 1861
- Six regiments raised and mustered in within a week after the call of the President for troops, madeApril 15, 1861
- Jesse D. Bright expelled from United States Senate for treason.March 2, 1862
- Legislature broken up by Republicans to prevent passage of "military bill"1863
- John P. Usher appointed Secretary of the InteriorJan. 8, 1863
- Second Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate, Captain Hines, cross the Ohio at Flint Rock, and are captured.June 16, 1863
- Confederates under Morgan cross the Ohio at Brandenburg, Ky., July 8, pursued by Federals under General Hobson. They move eastward, covering 700 miles in twenty days (Morgan's raid)July, 1863
- Hugh McCulloch appointed Secretary of the TreasuryMarch 7, 1865
- Law making colored people competent witnesses1865
- Convention of colored citizens of Indiana at Indianapolis to devise means to obtain full citizenshipNov. 6, 1866
- National convention of the Grand Army of the Republic held at IndianapolisNov. 20, 1866
- Governor Morton resigns, being elected United States Senator, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Conrad BakerJanuary, 1867
- Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment to the ConstitutionJan. 29, 1867
- Robbers of an express car on the Jeffersonville Railroad, May 22, 1868, are arrested, and on their way to Brownston for trial the train is stopped by a so-called vigilance committee of Seymour, a confession extorted from the prisoners, who are hanged, July 20. Four other prisoners, lodged in jail at New Albany, are hanged by seventy masked men.Dec. 12, 1868
- Schuyler Colfax elected Vice-President1869
- Democrats break up the legislature to prevent ratification of Fifteenth Amendment.March 4, 1869
- Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment to the ConstitutionMay 13-14, 1869
- Seizing and hanging of certain negroes suspected of the murder of a family in Clark county by a mob of disguised persons calls forth a proclamation from Governor Baker, expressing his determination to suppress mob violenceNov. 23, 1871
- Indiana State grange organized.1872
- Portion of the northern State prison at Michigan City, in erection from 1863 to 1870, is destroyed by fire.July 13, 1872
- Amendment to the constitution, providing that "no law or resolution shall ever be passed that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificates of stock" issued in 1846 for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, ratified.Feb. 18, 1873
- Second annual meeting of the national congress of agriculture at Indianapolis, 200 delegates from twenty-five StatesMay 28, 1873
- Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States completed1874
- Purdue University, the land-grant college of Indiana, at Lafayette, chartered 1862, opened.1874
- Commission appointed by the legislatures of Indiana and Kentucky, governed by the United States survey of 1806, determine that Green Island, near Evansville, belongs to Kentucky.July, 1875
- James N. Tyner, Postmaster-GeneralJuly 12, 1876
- Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.March 12, 1877
- Senator Morton dies.Nov. 1, 1877
- Office of mine inspector created by act of legislature.1879
- Corner-stone of new State-house at Indianapolis laid.Sept. 28, 1880
- Governor Williams dies.Nov. 20, 1880
- Nine amendments to the State constitution adopted by the people. The second and fourth making the constitution con-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IOWA

form to that of the United States as to the rights of colored citizens

March 14, 1881

National convention of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Indianapolis

June 15, 1881

Walter Q. Gresham, Postmaster-General.....April 3, 1883

Monument to Senator Morton unveiled
1884

Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of the Treasury.....Sept. 24, 1884

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.....Oct. 28, 1884

Monument to Schuyler Colfax unveiled
1885

Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President, dies.....Nov. 20, 1885

First Natural Gas Company in Indiana chartered.....March 5, 1886

Legislature appropriates \$200,000 for a soldiers and sailors' monument in Circle Park, Indianapolis (corner-stone laid Aug. 22, 1889; completed in 1901).....1887

State normal school at Terre Haute burned.....April 9, 1888

Australian ballot system substantially adopted by law.....1889

Offices of State geologist, mine inspector, and State inspector of oils abolished, and a department of geology and natural resources created.....1889

Benjamin Harrison elected President
1889

Secret organization of so-called White Caps in southern Illinois is investigated by the government of the State in 1888, and a law passed to suppress riotous conspiracy.....1889

William H. Miller appointed Attorney-General.....March 5, 1889

Monument to Vice - President Hendricks unveiled at Indianapolis

July 1, 1890

Supreme council of the farmers' alliance convenes at Indianapolis

Nov. 17, 1891

Governor Hovey dies at Indianapolis, Nov. 23; Lieutenant-Governor Chase acting.....November, 1891

State female reformatory destroyed by fire.....March 1, 1892

John W. Foster, Secretary of State

June 29, 1892

Walter Q. Gresham appointed Secretary of State.....1893

Popular welcome at Indianapolis to ex-President Harrison on his arrival at the close of his administration

March 6, 1893

State home for soldiers established at Lafayette.....1895

National Democratic party meets at Indianapolis (declares for the gold standard).....Sept. 3, 1896

National Monetary Association meets at Indianapolis.....Jan. 12, 1897

Daniel W. Voorhees, ex-United States Senator, dies at Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1897

The monetary convention meets at Indianapolis.....Jan. 25, 1898

Ex-Governor Matthews dies suddenly while making a speech....Aug. 28, 1898

George W. Julian dies at Irvington, Ind.....July 7, 1899

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson dies at Terre Haute

Feb. 9, 1900

Ex-Governor Mount dies..Jan. 16, 1901

Ex-President Harrison dies
March 22, 1901

IOWA

Iowa, a State of the north-central United States, separated on the east by the Mississippi River from Wisconsin and Illinois. Minnesota bounds it on the north, South Dakota and Nebraska on the west—the Missouri River forming the boundary-line of the latter State—and Missouri on the south. It is limited in lat. by 40° 36' to 43° 30' N., and in long. by 89° 5' to 96° 31' W. Area, 56,025 square miles in ninety-nine counties. Popula-

tion, 1890, 1,911,896; 1900, 2,231,853. Capital, Des Moines.

Father Marquette and Louis Joliet descend the Wisconsin River, reaching its mouth June 17, 1673; 100 miles below, on the western shore of the Mississippi, they discover an Indian trail, which they follow to an Indian village, where Marquette "publishes to them the one true God".....June, 1673

Father Louis Hennepin, M. Dugay, and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IOWA

six other Frenchmen ascend the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the falls of St. Anthony, leaving Fort Crevecoeur, Ill.Feb. 28, 1680

Wife of Peosta, a Fox warrior, discovers lead in Iowa, on the west bank of the Mississippi.1780

At a council at Prairie du Chien, Julien Dubuque, a French-Canadian trader, obtains from Indians permission to work lead-mines at the place now bearing his name and a grant of 140,000 acres of land.1788

Land grant to Julien Dubuque by Indians is confirmed by Baron Carondelet, and a King's title issued.1796

Lands on both sides of the Mississippi, including a large part of Iowa, ceded to United States by Sac and Fox Indians, by treaty at St. Louis.Nov. 3, 1804

Territory of Louisiana, including Iowa, framed by law of.March 3, 1805

Iowa included in Territory of Missouri, erected by act.June 4, 1812

Fort Madison, built in 1808, on the site selected by Lieutenant Pike in 1805, is abandoned by the garrison and burned to prevent its falling into the hands of Indians and British.1813

Sioux annihilate Sac and Fox tribes near Dubuque; whites occupy deserted villages, but are driven out by United States troops under Lieut. Jefferson Davis, by order of Col. Zachary Taylor.1830

David Tothers makes the first settlement in Des Moines county, 3 miles southwest from the site of Burlington.1832

Treaty at Rock Island; the Sacs and Foxes cede to the United States Iowa and a part of Wisconsin, known as the Black Hawk purchase, reserving 40 miles square to Keokuk.Sept. 21, 1832

Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, and others settle a colony at Fort Madison.1832

First permanent settlement in Scott county by Antoine le Claire.1833

Dubuque founded.1833

Iowa included in Territory of Michigan, erected by act approved.June 28, 1834

Aaron Street founds Salem, first Quaker settlement in Iowa.1834

Iowa included in Territory of Wisconsin, erected by act approved. April 20, 1836

Treaty at East Davenport between Governor Dodge, United States commissioner,

and the Sacs and Foxes; Indians sell to United States the Keokuk reserve, 256,000 acres, at 75 cents per acre

September, 1836

Burlington, settled in 1833, is incorporated.1837

Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes extends the western boundary of the Black Hawk purchase in lat. 45° 40' to include the principal sources of the Iowa River

Oct. 21, 1837

Territory of Iowa erected, including all Wisconsin west of the Mississippi

June 12, 1838

Territorial government inaugurated at Burlington.July 4, 1838

Black Hawk, who had settled on the Des Moines River, dies.Oct. 3, 1838

Seat of government removed to Iowa City.1839

Boundary disputes between Missouri and Iowa cause fighting on the border; one Iowan is killed in resisting the Missouri sheriff's collection of taxes.1839

Constitution adopted by a convention which meets at Iowa City Oct. 7, 1844

Nov. 1, 1844

Enabling act for Iowa approved

March 3, 1845

Boundary defined in the enabling act rejected by the people; 7,235 for, and 7,656 against.1845

Mormons remove from Nauvoo, Ill., and settle at Council Bluffs.1846

Constitution framed by a convention which meets at Iowa City May 4, completing its labors May 19, 1846, is ratified by a vote of the people. 9,492 to 9,036.Aug. 3, 1846

Act of Congress, fixing boundaries for Iowa, referring the Missouri boundary to the Supreme Court.Aug. 4, 1846

Iowa admitted into the Union by act approved.Dec. 28, 1846

Antoine le Claire breaks ground at Davenport for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific.Sept. 1, 1853

Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant chartered and opened.1855

Corner-stone of the first railroad bridge over the Mississippi River, between Rock Island and Davenport, laid Sept. 1, 1854; and first locomotive, the "Des Moines," to cross the Mississippi passes over

April 21, 1856

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IOWA

- Massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake by a predatory band of Indians under the Sioux chief Ink-pa-duta 1878
- March, 1857
- State board of health organized. 1880
- Constitutional convention meets at Iowa City Jan. 19, 1857, completes its labors March 6, 1857; constitution ratified by the people, 40,311 to 38,681. Aug. 3, 1857
- Drake University at Des Moines opened and chartered. 1881
- State capital removed to Des Moines 1857
- Prohibitory liquor law goes into effect July 4, 1884
- State capitol dedicated; cost \$3,000,000 1884
- State University of Iowa at Iowa City, chartered 1847, opened, Silas Totten president 1860
- Frank Hatton appointed Postmaster-General. Oct. 14, 1884
- Legislature votes a war loan of \$600,000. June, 1861
- Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown opened Nov. 30, 1884
- Upper Iowa University at Fayette, opened 1857, chartered. 1862
- Lower house of legislature assembles, Jan. 13, 1890, having two factions, the Republicans with fifty votes, and the combined Democratic, Union Labor, and Independent with fifty votes; no organization until Jan. 27; by compromise, a Democratic temporary speaker and a Republican clerk are elected; permanent organization with a Democratic speaker and Republican clerk, minor offices divided Feb. 19, 1890
- James Harlan appointed Secretary of the Interior. May 15, 1865
- Horace Boies, Democrat, inaugurated as governor. Feb. 27, 1890
- Legislature ratifies Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution. January, 1866
- Legal rate of interest reduced from 10 to 8 per cent., and the first Monday in September (Labor Day) made a public holiday. 1890
- Legislature ratifies Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution. April 3, 1868
- Beer sent in sealed kegs from Peoria, Ill., to Keokuk, Ia., and there sold in "original packages" by agents, being seized under the prohibitory laws of the State, the Supreme Court decides such seizure was in violation of the clause of the Constitution giving to the United States the exclusive right to regulate inter-State commerce. April 28, 1890
- An amendment to the State constitution, striking out the word "white" from the qualifications of electors, is adopted by a vote of the people, 105,384 to 81,119 1868
- Wilson "original package bill," as amended, making all intoxicating liquors imported into a State subject to its laws, passes Congress and is approved Aug. 8, 1890
- State board of immigration created by act of legislature. 1869
- Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, chartered 1857, opened. 1869
- Legislature passes an Australian ballot reform act. 1892
- William W. Belknap appointed Secretary of War. Oct. 25, 1869
- Cyclone in the northwest part of the State, Pomeroy destroyed, 900 persons homeless. July 6, 1893
- Legislature ratifies Fifteenth Amendment to Constitution. Feb. 3, 1870
- Medical practice act declared constitutional. 1893
- Corner-stone of new capitol laid Nov. 22, 1871
- Torpedo-boat *Ericsson* launched at Duquesne. May 12, 1894
- Law passed restricting sale of liquors and limiting licensees' profit to 33 per cent. 1872
- [This was the first war-ship built on inland waters.]
- Act passed abolishing penalty of death 1872
- State convention of Patrons of Husbandry at Des Moines. January, 1873
- Governor Kirkwood, elected United States Senator, resigns, and is succeeded by Joshua G. Newbold January, 1876
- Geo. W. McCrary appointed Secretary of War. March 12, 1877
- Canal around Des Moines Rapids at Keokuk, 7½ miles long, and costing \$4,500,000, is formally opened August, 1877
- Bill abolishing capital punishment re-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KANSAS

Memorial (soldiers and sailors) Military College at Mason City, established 1900
 [\$2,000,000 has been subscribed.]

State library commission created 1900
 Amendment for a constitutional convention defeated.....November, 1900

KANSAS

Kansas, Alaska excluded, is geographically the central State of the United States, lying between lat. 37° and 40° N., and long. 94° 38' and 102° W. It is bounded by Nebraska on the north, Missouri on the east, Indian Territory and Oklahoma on the south, and Colorado on the west. Area, 81,700 square miles in 105 counties. Population in 1890, 1,427,096; 1900, 1,470,495. Capital, Topeka.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, with a force of 350 Spaniards and 800 Indians, set out from Culiacan on the southeast shore of the Gulf of California in search of Quivira. He travelled northerly to the headwaters of the river Gila, crossed the mountains to the headwaters of the Rio del Norte, and followed them to their sources, then, journeying northeasterly, came into the province of Quivira (Kansas), reaching, as he said, the fortieth degree of latitude. He described the earth as black and well watered, the best possible for all kinds of productions of Spain, and the plains full of crooked-back oxen, but he found no gold or silver, and returned in.....September, 1541

French explore the Missouri River as far as the mouth of the Kansas River

1705
 M. Dutisne, a young French officer, sent out by Bienville, governor of Louisiana, reaches the Pawnee country in Kansas, and, erecting a cross of wood, takes formal possession in the name of the King of France.....Sept. 27, 1719

[It is now supposed that Dutisne did not come into Kansas, but visited the Osages in Missouri and the Pawnees in the Indian Territory.]

Spaniards from Santa Fé, seeking to found a colony on the Missouri, are destroyed by the Missouri Indians near the present site of Fort Leavenworth, only one settler, a Spanish priest, escaping and returning to Santa Fé.....1720

M. de Bourgmont, commandant at Fort Orleans, Mo., undertakes a commercial

expedition to the Paduca (Comanche, Indians in June, 1724, but, falling sick on the way, returns to the fort, on an island in the Missouri River, just above the mouth of the Osage. He resumed the journey in October, taking with him an escort of twelve Frenchmen, his son, a lad of ten, and twenty-seven Indians from the neighboring tribes. The expedition entered Kansas at the Kaw Indian village, then situated near the present site of Atchison, moved in a southwesterly direction across Kansas for about 230 miles to the nearest village of the Paducas, made a satisfactory treaty, and returned to Fort Orleans.....Oct. 5, 1724

Included in the Louisiana Territory purchase of France.....1803

Congress divides Louisiana into two unequal parts, the one north of lat. 33° N., called the district of Louisiana, under the governor of Indiana Territory

March 26, 1804
 Lewis and Clark leave St. Louis for the Pacific, under government authority, and find remains of an old French fort near the present site of Atchison

May, 1804
 District of Louisiana made the Territory of Louisiana.....March 3, 1805

Zebulon M. Pike, at the village of the Pawnee republic, causes the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised (State legislature in 1901 marks the site with a granite shaft)

Sept. 29, 1806
 Territory of Louisiana admitted to the second grade of government as Missouri Territory.....June 4, 1812

First steamboat, a stern-wheeler, called the *Western Engineer*, passes up the Missouri River, carrying Maj. S. H. Long on an expedition up the Yellowstone....1819

Section 8 of act for admission of Missouri into the Union provides that in all Louisiana, north of lat. 36° 30', and not included in the State, slavery "shall be and is hereby forever prohibited," but

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KANSAS

- runaway slaves may be lawfully reclaimed. Act passed.....March 6, 1820
- Major Sibley, appointed under act of Congress, surveys a wagon-road from Missouri through Kansas to Santa Fé..1825
- By treaty with Osage Indians the tribe locate on a tract of 7,564,000 acres in south Kansas, watered by the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers
- Dec. 30, 1825
- Fort Leavenworth, called a cantonment until 1832, established and United States troops stationed there.....1827
- Treaty with the Delaware Indians, locates them in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers.....Sept. 24, 1829
- Baptist Shawnee mission (Rev. Johnston Lykins and wife, resident missionaries) established 4 miles west of the Missouri line under Rev. Isaac McCoy; also appointed agent by the government for colonizing the eastern Indians within the Territory.....1831
- Indian tribes located in Kansas, including the Shawnees, Ottawas, the Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas.....1831-32
- First printing-press brought to Kansas by Rev. Jotham Meeker, set up at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in Johnson county, fall of.....1833
- First stock of goods landed below Kansas City, at Francis Chouteau's log warehouse.....1834
- Congress makes all United States territory west of the Mississippi not in the States of Missouri and Louisiana or Territory of Arkansas "Indian country"
- June 30, 1834
- Col. Henry Dodge, U. S. A., makes an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, leaving Fort Leavenworth May 29, and returning along the line where the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad now runs
- 1835
- Fort Scott established on the Marmaton River.....April 9, 1842
- Lieut. John C. Frémont, in his expedition west from St. Louis, reaches site of Lawrence. June 12; Topeka, June 14; and thence travels northwest to the Blue and Platte rivers.....1842
- Frémont passes up the Kansas River on a second expedition.....1843
- Wyandottes remove from Ohio, encamp on the east bank of the Kansas, in what is now Wyandotte county, in July, and remove to permanent location purchased from the Delawares in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers
- December, 1843
- Kansas Indians cede to the United States 2,000,000 acres in Kansas
- Jan. 14, 1846
- Gen. S. W. Kearny marches from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé.....1846
- Mormon battalion leaves Fort Leavenworth in the employ of the United States for service in the Mexican War
- August, 1847
- Military road built by the government from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearny
- 1850
- Fort Riley, near junction of Republican and Kansas rivers, established under name of Camp Centre in the fall of..1852
- Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduces a bill to organize the Territory of Platte (Kansas and Nebraska)...Dec. 13, 1852
- Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, soon after incorporated as the New England Emigrant Aid Company, organized in Boston.....March, 1854
- Delawares, Shawnees, Iowas, and Kickapoos cede lands in Kansas to the United States.....May, 1854
- Act of Congress passed organizing the Territory of Kansas, to be admitted as a State with or without slavery
- May 30, 1854
- Thirty-two persons associate in Weston, Mo., to lay out Leavenworth, the first city in the Territory.....June 13, 1854
- A meeting at Weston, Mo., resolves to remove any and all emigrants coming to Kansas under the auspices of the Northern emigrant aid societies..July 20, 1854
- Atchison Town Company formed in Missouri.....July 27, 1854
- Emigrants under Charles H. Branscomb, of Massachusetts, sent out by emigrant aid company to Kansas as an anti-slavery colony, settle at Lawrence....Aug. 1, 1854
- First newspaper in Kansas, the Leavenworth *Herald*, pro-slavery, printed under an elm-tree on the levee at Leavenworth.....Sept. 15, 1854
- Atchison laid out by an association from Platte county, Mo., and first sale of lots takes place.....Sept. 21, 1854
- Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, commissioned chief-justice.....Oct. '3, 1854

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- Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed governor, arrives in the Territory Oct. 7, 1854
- Secret societies called Blue Lodges begin in Weston, Mo., for extending slavery into Kansas.....October, 1854
- Election as territorial delegate to Congress of J. W. Whitfield, pro-slavery, by illegal votes.....Nov. 29, 1854
- Topeka founded.....Dec. 5, 1854
- A free-State meeting at Lawrence Dec. 23, 1854
- Wyandotte Indians cede to the United States lands purchased by them from the Delawares in Kansas in 1843 Jan. 31, 1855
- First census completed: total, 8,501; voters, 2,905; slaves, 192....Feb. 28, 1855
- Five sons of old John Brown settle on the Pottawattomie, near Osawatomie February, 1855
- About 1,000 Missourians enter Lawrence with arms, and vote for members of the legislature.....March 30, 1855
- Manhattan located.....April 4, 1855
- Cole McCrea, a free-State man, kills Malcom Clark, pro-slavery, at Leavenworth.....April 30, 1855
- William Phillips, of Leavenworth, protesting against election frauds, is taken to Weston, Mo., tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail. The outrage approved by the pro-slavery party....May 17, 1855
- At a free-State convention at Lawrence it was "Resolved, that in reply to the threats of war so frequently made in our neighboring State, our answer is, 'We are ready'"......June 8, 1855
- Convention of National Democracy at Lawrence.....June 27, 1855
- State legislature meets at Pawnee, and at once drives out the free-State members.....July 2, 1855
- Legislature, overriding Governor Reeder's veto, removes the seat of government to the Shawnee Manual Labor School July 6, 1855
- Governor Reeder, charged with irregularities in the purchase of Indian lands by W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, June 11, is removed, and John L. Dawson appointed, who declines to serve July 31, 1855
- Legislature selects Leecompton as permanent capitol.....Aug. 8, 1855
- Governor Reeder announces receipt of notice of his removal, and Secretary Woodson becomes acting governor Aug. 10, 1855
- Rev. Pardee Butler, free-State man, set adrift on a raft in the Missouri River at Atchison for preaching anti-slavery doctrine (on his return the following April he was stripped, tarred, and covered with cotton).....Aug. 16, 1855
- Delegates elected by a free-State convention at Lawrence, Aug. 14, which repudiated the acts of the State legislature, assemble at Big Springs, and appoint delegates to a convention at Topeka, Sept. 19, to draw up a State constitution and seek admission to the Union Sept. 5, 1855
- Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, takes oath of office as governor.....Sept. 7, 1855
- Convention at Topeka to take measures to form a free-State constitution and government.....Sept. 19, 1855
- Free-State men take no part in the election of Gen. J. W. Whitfield, delegate to Congress.....Oct. 1, 1855
- Pro-slavery party meet at Leavenworth, ask the "lovers of law and order" to obey the laws of the first legislature, and declare it treason to oppose them Oct. 3, 1855
- Free-State party elect A. H. Reeder delegate to Congress.....Oct. 9, 1855
- Free-State constitutional convention meets at Topeka, James H. Lane president.....Oct. 23, 1855
- Charles W. Dow is killed by Franklin N. Coleman, pro-slavery man, near Lawrence, on the 21st. Free-State men meet at the scene on the 22d, and Sheriff Samuel J. Jones arrests Jacob Branson, with whom Dow had lived, for taking part. At Blanton, Branson is released by free-State men. A meeting is held at Lawrence, and Branson addresses the people. Fearing a mob from Missouri, citizens are armed November, 1855
- Governor Shannon orders Maj.-Gen. William P. Richardson of the territorial militia to collect as large a force as possible and report to Sheriff Jones Nov. 27, 1855
- About 800 free-State men enlist at Lawrence, among them John Brown and four sons, and about 1,500 Missourians gather at Franklin, near the mouth of the Wakarusa.....Nov. 29, 1855

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Governor Shannon makes a treaty with the free-State men, and orders the militia and sheriff to disband their forces

Dec. 8, 1855

Vote upon Topeka free-State constitution results in 1,731 for and 46 against. The pro-slavery men carry off the ballot-box at Leavenworth.....Dec. 15, 1855

Office of the *Territorial Register* at Leavenworth entered by a mob, press and type thrown into the river..Dec. 15, 1855

Convention at Lawrence nominates State officers under the Topeka constitution. The conservative free-State men bolt and nominate a "free-State, anti-abolition" ticket.....Dec. 22, 1855

Dr. Charles Robinson elected governor under the Topeka constitution

Jan. 15, 1856

Message of President Pierce to Congress, endorses the "bogus" legislature, and calls the Topeka movement revolutionary.....Jan. 24, 1856

Whitfield takes his seat in Congress, and Reeder announces that he will contest it.....Feb. 4, 1856

United States forces in Kansas, by order of Secretary of War, are put under requisition of the governor..Feb. 15, 1856

Free-State legislature meets at Topeka; Governor Robinson delivers his message, and A. H. Reeder and J. H. Lane are elected senators.....March 4, 1856

Henry Ward Beecher sends twenty-five Bibles and twenty-five Sharp's rifles to a Connecticut party emigrating to Kansas

March 28, 1856

Topeka constitution presented in United States Senate by Lewis Cass, March 24; in the House by Daniel Mace, of Indiana

April 7, 1856

Congressional investigating committee reaches Lawrence.....April 18, 1856

Sheriff Jones attempts to arrest S. N. Wood in Lawrence, charged with aiding in the rescue of Branson in November previous, but is prevented, shot at, and wounded. Colonel Sumner, United States army, arrives at Lawrence with his command.....April 19-25, 1856

Major Buford, of Alabama, arrives at Westport, Mo., with a large body of men from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.....April 29, 1856

Grand jury of Douglas county indict Robinson, Reeder, and others for high

treason in organizing a free-State government.....May 5, 1856

Governor Robinson arrested at Lexington, Mo., while on the way east with his wife, who continued on her way with the papers containing the testimony gathered by the Congressional investigating committee in Kansas. (He was taken to Leecompton, held for four months, and released on bail).....May 10, 1856

Israel B. Donalson, United States marshal, issues a proclamation saying that the citizens of Lawrence resist arrests under judicial writs. He commands law-abiding citizens to come to his assistance. The citizens of Lawrence ask Governor Shannon to protect them..May 11, 1856

Governor Shannon replies to citizens of Lawrence that they need fear nothing but the legally constituted posse of the United States marshal and sheriff of Douglas county.....May 12, 1856

A meeting at Lawrence declares Donalson's statement to be false, but says an invading mob will be resisted. Anarchy prevails throughout the Territory. The free-State men flee to Lawrence for mutual protection. The force of invaders around Lawrence constantly increases

May 13, 1856

In the morning United States Marshal Donalson with a large posse appeared on Mt. Oread; later, Deputy Marshal Fain entered the city and made arrests without molestation, being a United States officer. He then returned to camp, turned over his posse to Samuel J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas county, who, not being hampered by the restrictions of the United States marshal, proceeded to destroy the Free-State Hotel, the offices of the *Herald of Freedom* and *Kansas Free-State*, and Governor Robinson's dwelling, and to ransack and pillage the town generally—United States Senator Atchison, of Missouri, is one of the posse....May 21, 1856

George W. Brown and Gaius Jenkins, arrested on May 14, are taken before Judge Lecompte, at Lawrence, to answer to the charge of treason, bail denied, and case continued till September

May 22, 1856

Five pro-slavery men on the Pottawatomie, in Franklin county, killed by a party under Capt. John Brown

May 24, 1856

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KANSAS

- Governor Reeder, after escaping arrest by the United States marshal at Lawrence, May 7, goes to Kansas City, May 11, and is concealed at the American Hotel, where he remained until May 21, when, assuming a disguise, he secured passage on a steamer and escaped to Illinois.....May 26, 1856
- Battle of Black Jack, Douglas county, free-State men led by John Brown, and pro-slavery by H. Clay Pate. Brown captures twenty-eight men.....June 2, 1856
- Governor Shannon issues a proclamation "commanding all persons belonging to military companies unauthorized by law to disperse, otherwise they will be dispersed by United States troops"
- June 4, 1856
- Captains Brown and Shore consent to disband.....June 5, 1856
- Whitfield's men take a free-State Missourian, Jacob Cantrel, try him for "treason to Missouri" by a mock court-martial June 5, and kill him on
- June 6, 1856
- Topeka *Tribune* only free-State paper not suppressed.....June 7, 1856
- Civil War rages throughout the settled portions of the Territory. The Missouri River is closed to free-State men. Large relief funds are raised for free-State settlers in the Eastern and Central States
- June 7, 1856
- National Republican Convention at Philadelphia declares that it is "both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery"
- June 17, 1856
- James F. Legate arrested June 19, for treason, and confined with others in tents about 2 miles from Lecompton, guarded by soldiers. John Brown, Jr., and H. H. Williams added to the prisoners
- June 23, 1856
- Governor Shannon leaves Lecompton for St. Louis, June 23, having written Buford on the 10th that he had resigned
- June 23, 1856
- Secretary Woodson writes to Col. P. St. George Cooke, in command at Fort Riley, to scour the country between that post and the crossing opposite Topeka, for the purpose of repelling a threatened invasion of the Territory (refers to the expected entrance of General Lane's emigrants by way of Nebraska, known as "Lane's Army of the North").....June 29, 1856
- "Report of the special committee appointed to investigate the troubles in Kansas" is published by the government. It contains the affidavits of prominent men in both political parties in regard to leading events.....July 1, 1856
- House passes Grow's bill for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, by a bare majority, while the Senate adopts Mr. Douglas's report providing for a constitutional convention to be held in December.....July 3, 1856
- Acting Governor Woodson issues a proclamation forbidding the meeting of the Topeka legislature, which convenes, but is dispersed by Colonel Sumner under orders from Woodson, whom Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, had instructed him to obey. The movement is considered insurrectionary.....July 4, 1856
- Convention of Kansas aid committees at Buffalo, N. Y., to raise money for Kansas, presided over by Governor Reeder
- July 9-10, 1856
- Senate confirms John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, as governor of Kansas
- July 31, 1856
- House of Representatives makes vigorous efforts to relieve Kansas of the bogus laws. Senate refuses to co-operate
- July, 1856
- House declares Whitfield not entitled to the seat, but does not admit Governor Reeder.....Aug. 4, 1856
- James H. Lane enters Kansas through Iowa and Nebraska with a party of nearly 600 Northern immigrants, known in history as "Lane's Army of the North"
- Aug. 7, 1856
- Free-State men attack Franklin. Pro-slavery defenders surrender
- Aug. 12, 1856
- Davis S. Hoyt, a free-State man, is murdered near a pro-slavery camp, called Fort Saunders, about 12 miles southwest of Lawrence.....Aug. 12, 1856
- Fort Saunders, the Georgia camp at Washington Creek, taken by free-State men.....Aug. 15, 1856
- House passes a bill for a survey of the southern boundary of Kansas
- Aug. 15, 1856
- Titus's Fort, near Lecompton, taken by Lawrence men with twenty pro-slavery

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KANSAS

prisoners, Henry J. Shombre, free-State, is mortally wounded. Aug. 16, 1856

Governor Shannon makes a second treaty of peace with Lawrence, and exchanges some free-State prisoners

Aug. 17, 1856

Maj.-Gen. William P. Richardson calls on the 1st and 2d brigades of northern Kansas. Aug. 18, 1856

Murder of Hoppe, free-State, by Fugit, pro-slavery, at Leavenworth, on a bet of \$6 against a pair of boots that in less than two hours he would bring into Leavenworth a Yankee scalp. (He was afterwards tried and acquitted)

Aug. 19, 1856

Governor Shannon receives notice of his removal and of the appointment of John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania

Aug. 21, 1856

David Atchison chosen commander of pro-slavery troops in the Territory; Stringfellow assists him in concentrating an army at Little Santa Fé on the Missouri border. Aug. 25, 1856

Proclamation of Governor Woodson declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection and rebellion. Aug. 25, 1856

House of Ottawa Jones burned by pro-slavery ruffians. Aug. 29, 1856

Osawatomie sacked by Missourians, and Frederick Brown killed

Aug. 30, 1856

Missourians commence the raids in Linn and Bourbon counties, followed later by James Montgomery's retaliatory measures. August, 1856

William Phillips, free-State, killed at a Leavenworth city election

Sept. 1, 1856

John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, third territorial governor, promises in his inaugural address justice and fair play; orders the territorial militia to disband and other armed bodies to quit the Territory, and calls for a new enrolment of the militia. Sept. 9, 1856

Governor Geary sends a despatch to the President in which he gives a very correct and impartial statement of the condition of affairs in the Territory

Sept. 9, 1856

Governor Robinson, John Brown, Jr., and H. H. Williams, treason prisoners at Lecompton, released on bail

Sept. 10, 1856

Capt. James A. Harvey's Lawrence force, after a six hours' fight at Hickory Point, Jefferson county, compel the pro-slavery men to surrender; later in the day 101 of his men, having disobeyed the governor's orders to disband, are captured by Colonel Cooke, U. S. A., and confined in camp at Lecompton. About twenty of these men were convicted in October of murder, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary) Sept. 13, 1856

John Brown assists the free-State men at Lawrence in the defence of the town; Governor Geary orders Woodson and Strickler to disband the pro-slavery army on the Wakarusa. Sept. 14, 1856

The pro-slavery forces encamped near Lawrence since the 14th are prevailed upon by the governor to disband and return to Missouri. Sept. 17, 1856

Publication of *Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life*, by Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson. Oct. 24, 1856

Governor Geary announces that "peace prevails throughout the Territory of Kansas" Nov. 11, 1856

Col. William A. Phillips publishes his book, *The Conquest of Kansas by Missouri and Her Allies*. 1856

The United States House of Representatives reconsiders the act refusing to seat Whitfield, and he becomes delegate for Kansas. Dec. 9, 1856

Free-State legislature meets at Topeka, Governor Robinson absent; Judge Cato grants a writ, and seven members of the legislature are arrested by the United States marshal. Jan. 7, 1857

Territorial legislature and a convention of Kansas National Democratic party meet at Lecompton. Jan. 12, 1857

Second session of territorial legislature meets at Lecompton. Jan. 12, 1857

House committee refuses to seat Whitfield. Feb. 11, 1857

Cities of Topeka, Atchison, and Manhattan incorporated. Feb. 14, 1857

John Brown makes a striking statement on the condition of affairs in Kansas before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature. Feb. 18, 1857

Legislature passes act providing for electing delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention, but does not provide for the submission of the constitution to the people. Feb. 19, 1857

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Legislature charters St. Joe and Topeka Railroad Company, afterwards the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company.....Feb. 20, 1857

Emporia founded.....February, 1857

Free-State convention at Topeka prepares a spirited review of political events in Kansas.....March 10, 1857

Governor Geary having offered his resignation to take effect March 20th, leaves Kansas secretly.....March 10, 1857

Free-State convention at Topeka resolves not to vote for delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention

March 10, 1857

The number of immigrants to Kansas is very large.....March 13, 1857

The newly appointed governor, Robert J. Walker, in his letter of acceptance, says that he understands that the government expects a fair and regular vote by actual residents of Kansas

March 26, 1857

First free-State victory at Leavenworth; election of a mayor

April 13, 1857

Frederick P. Stanton, secretary, who precedes Governor Walker to Kansas, announces the policy of the new administration in an address at Lawrence, and says that resistance to the "bogus laws" will mean war.....April 24, 1857

Gov. Robert J. Walker arrives at Lecompton and reads his inaugural address

May 27, 1857

The *Squatter Sovereign*, of Atchison, the most violent of the pro-slavery newspapers in the Territory, passes into the hands of free-State men.....May, 1857

Governor Robinson's message to Topeka legislature.....June 11, 1857

Election of delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention; no free-State men voted.....June 15, 1857

Free-State convention at Topeka to nominate officers under the Topeka constitution, and a delegate to Congress, appoints James H. Lane to organize citizens of the Territory to protect the ballot-boxes at the approaching elections

July 15, 1857

Governor Walker, with several companies of dragoons, encamps before Lawrence, intending to prevent action under the independent municipal charter, but soon withdraws.....July 17, 1857

The wagon-trains of the Utah expedition are leaving Fort Leavenworth daily; Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston is in command of the 5,000 troops sent out to subdue the Mormons.....Aug. 1, 1857

Under the Topeka constitution, Marcus J. Parrott chosen to Congress; vote on the constitution, 7,257 for, 34 against

Aug. 9, 1857

At a convention at Grasshopper Falls, the free-State men agree to take part in territorial election, Oct. 5.....Aug. 26, 1857

At the October election the free-State party is successful.....Oct. 5, 1857

Baker University established at Palmyra, now Baldwin City....October, 1857

Convention meets at Lecompton, Sept. 7, and forms a State constitution favoring slavery; adjourns.....Nov. 3, 1857

Free-State convention at Lawrence repudiates the Lecompton constitution, and asks for a vote of the people to decide between it and the Topeka constitution

Dec. 2, 1857

President Buchanan, by message, urges admission of Kansas under Lecompton constitution.....Dec. 7, 1857

Special session of territorial legislature passes act to submit Lecompton constitution to a full and fair vote of the whole people on Jan. 4, 1858.....Dec. 17, 1857

J. W. Denver succeeds Secretary Stanton, removed, as acting governor

Dec. 21, 1857

Election on the Lecompton constitution with or without slavery; free-State men do not vote; total vote, 6,795

Dec. 21, 1857

Free-State convention at Lawrence on Dec. 23, and a Democratic convention at Leavenworth, both in opposition to the Lecompton constitution.....Dec. 24, 1857

Election of officers under the Lecompton constitution; vote for governor, 4,097

Jan. 4, 1858

Result of a people's vote on the Lecompton constitution was: Against, 10,226; for, with slavery, 138; for, without slavery, 23; election held....Jan. 4, 1858

Last meeting of the Topeka legislature: no quorum.....March 4, 1858

Free-State constitutional convention at Minneola, March 23, adjourned to Leavenworth, March 25, frames "The Leavenworth constitution".....April 3, 1858

Compromise bill known as the "English

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Swindle" and "Lecompton Junior" passed, admitting Kansas under Lecompton constitution amended, approved

May 4, 1858

Governor Denver takes oath of office

May 12, 1858

Leavenworth constitution adopted by the people.....May 18, 1858

Attack on free-State men by a party of twenty-five under Charles A. Hamilton, at Marais des Cygnes; five killed and five severely wounded.....May 19, 1858

Twenty men leave Lawrence for Pike's Peak. One of the first expeditions to the gold regions.....May 21, 1858

People's vote on the Lecompton constitution as modified: For, 1,788; against, 11,300.....Aug. 2, 1858

Governor Denver resigns; Secretary Hugh S. Walsh acting governor

Oct. 10, 1858

Captain Montgomery, with sixty-eight men, enters Fort Scott and releases Benjamin Rice, a free-State prisoner

Dec. 16, 1858

Samuel Medary, governor, arrives at Lecompton.....Dec. 18, 1858

John Brown and his men go into Missouri, liberate fourteen slaves, and bring them into Kansas.....Dec. 20, 1858

Kansas in 1858, by W. P. Tomlinson, contains a history of the troubles in Linn and Bourbon counties.....Dec. 31, 1858

Democratic territorial convention, Tecumseh, states that "the slavery question is practically settled in favor of a free State".....May 11, 1859

Republican party organized in Kansas; convention at Osawatomie addressed by Horace Greeley.....May 18, 1859

Beginning of a drought which lasted until November, 1860, and caused the "Kansas famine".....June, 1859

Convention at Wyandotte adopts a constitution.....July 29, 1859

Vote for Wyandotte constitution: For, 10,421; against, 5,530.....Oct. 4, 1859

Abraham Lincoln speaks at Elwood

Dec. 1, 1859

Abraham Lincoln speaks in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Atchison on the same day that John Brown is hanged in Virginia.....Dec. 2, 1859

At election under Wyandotte constitution, Charles Robinson, Republican, is chosen governor.....Dec. 6, 1859

Legislature adjourns from Lecompton to Lawrence.....Jan. 21, 1860

Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad completed and cars running to Winthrop, opposite Atchison.....Feb. 22, 1860

Track-laying of first railroad in Kansas begun on the Elwood and Marysville Railroad.....March 20, 1860

House of Representatives votes to admit Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution.....April 11, 1860

First pony express arrives at St. Joseph, Mo., 11 days and 12 hours from Sacramento.....April, 1860

Breaking ground for the Santa Fe Railroad at Atchison occurred

June 13, 1860

George M. Beebe, secretary, becomes acting governor on Governor Medary's resignation.....Dec. 17, 1860

Population of the Territory, 107,204

1860

Last territorial legislature meets at Lecompton, Jan. 7, and adjourns to Lawrence.....Jan. 8, 1861

Act to admit Kansas under Wyandotte constitution passes Senate, Jan. 21; House, Jan. 28; approved....Jan. 29, 1861

Governor Robinson assumes office

Feb. 9, 1861

Meeting of the first State legislature at Topeka.....March 26, 1861

James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy elected United States Senators

April 4, 1861

Steamboat *New Sam Gaty* arrives at Leavenworth from St. Louis, under Confederate flag. The captain is compelled by the people to substitute the stars and stripes.....April 18, 1861

First Confederate flag captured by Kansas troops at Iatan, Mo., brought into Leavenworth.....June 3, 1861

Organization of the 1st Kansas at Fort Leavenworth.....June 4, 1861

First daily overland mail coach arrives at St. Joseph, Mo., seventeen days from Sacramento.....July 18, 1861

Battle of Wilson's Creek, which saved Missouri to the Union; Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, of Kansas, killed.....Aug. 10, 1861

Battle with Confederates at Dry Wood

Sept. 2, 1861

Platte River Bridge massacre, Barclay Coppoc and other Iowa soldiers killed

Sept. 3, 1861

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- Vote for State capital stood: Topeka, 7,996; Lawrence, 5,291; scattering, 1,184
Nov. 5, 1861
- Confederate guerilla chief Quantrill makes a raid into Johnson county, burning Shawneetown.....Oct. 17, 1862
- Quantrill, with 300 men, dashes into the streets of Lawrence at daylight and kills about 200 men.....Aug. 21, 1863
- Massacre at Baxter Springs, Kan., of eighty men, the cavalry escort of General Blunt, by Quantrill and 600 guerillas
Oct. 6, 1863
- A wagon-train loaded with Fort Scott coal arrives in Leavenworth
Jan. 30, 1864
- Confederate Gen. Sterling Price advances with troops towards Kansas, Oct. 1, and enters Linn county
Oct. 24, 1864
- Battles near Mound City, Little Osage, and Charlotte.....Oct. 25, 1864
- Census: White, 127,270; colored, 12,527; Indian, 382.....May, 1865
- Osage Indians sell to the United States a tract of land, 30 by 50 miles square, and cede to the government a strip 20 miles in width, off the north side of the remainder of their reservation
Sept. 29, 1865
- Kansas furnishes for war a total of 23,000 men, a larger proportion of the population than any other State
1861-65
- Colored men in convention at Topeka memorialize the legislature to strike the word "white" from the Constitution
January, 1866
- Legislature authorizes sale of 500,000 acres of State land for the benefit of railroads.....January, 1866
- State university opened for instruction, Lawrence.....Sept. 12, 1866
- Northern Kansas overrun with grasshoppers, which breed in spring of 1867
September, 1866
- Treaty made with many Indian tribes for removal to Indian territory
Feb. 23, 1867
- Generals Hancock and Custer march against Indians in western Kansas
April 30, 1867
- Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, raised for the protection of the frontier, mustered into the United States service
July 15, 1867
- Cherokee neutral lands sold to James F. Joy.....Oct. 9, 1867
- Heavy Texas cattle trade at Abilene
October, 1867
- Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, and George Francis Train, with the Hutchinson family of singers, advocate woman suffrage.....1867
- Vote upon amending constitution: For striking out the word "white," 10,483; for striking out "male," 9,070; against, 19,857.....Nov. 5, 1867
- Indian raids in Solomon Valley and along the Republican and Saline rivers
August, 1868
- Kansas academy of science founded at Topeka, under the name of Kansas Natural History Society.....Sept. 1, 1868
- Governor Crawford calls for the organization of a cavalry regiment, the 19th Kansas, for Indian service..Oct. 10, 1868
- Col. George A. Forsyth engages in an eight days' fight with Indians on the north fork of the Republican River
Sept. 17, 1868
- State convention of colored people at Topeka ask the legislature to memorialize Congress for negro suffrage
Jan. 20, 1869
- Woman suffrage convention at Topeka
Feb. 4, 1869
- Eight million acres of the Osage diminished reserve lands opened by Congress to settlement.....April 10, 1869
- Indian raids on the Republican River
May 21, 1869
- Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified by Kansas.....Jan. 19, 1870
- Legislature adjourns after ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.....March 3, 1870
- First number of *Kansas Magazine* issued.....Jan. 1, 1872
- Liberal Republican Convention at Topeka, organized to "rebuke the corruptions and usurpations which have characterized our State and national politics"
April 10, 1872
- Act of Congress for the removal of Kansas Indians.....May 8, 1872
- Congress provides for the removal of Osage Indians and the sale of their lands
July 15, 1872
- Session of farmers' State convention at

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Topeka; constitution of the Farmers' Co-operative Association formed

March 26, 1873

Rich discoveries of lead near Baxter Springs.....Sept. 8, 1873

Buffalo products shipped over Kansas railways: bones, 10,074,950 lbs.; hides, 1,314,300 lbs.; meat, 632,800 lbs.....1874

Indian raids on the frontier..June, 1874

Drought and grasshoppers cause great destitution in portions of Kansas

July–August, 1874

One thousand five hundred Mennonite immigrants come to Topeka in September and purchase 100,000 acres of land in Marion, Harvey, and Reno counties, from the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company.....Oct. 14, 1874

Eighty barrels of salt made at Alma, Kansas, sold in Denver...May 13, 1875

Great injury to crops by grasshoppers

May 15, 1875

State relief committee report that they had received from all sources and distributed in Kansas \$72,863.47 in cash, 265 car-loads, and 11,049 packages, the last two items valued at \$161,245 in cash

June 24, 1875

Thirty thousand pounds of flour shipped from Arkansas City to Arkansas by flat-boat down the Arkansas River

Aug. 20, 1875

The Annals of Kansas, by Daniel W. Wilder, published.....November, 1875

Incorporation of the Kansas State Historical Society.....Dec. 15, 1875

Legislature abolishes all distinction of color in the laws.....March 4, 1876

Kansas fruit is awarded the first premium at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, and her agricultural products attract national attention

October, 1876

Discovery of lead deposits in Cherokee county; Galena and Empire City spring into existence.....1877

Monument to John Brown dedicated at Osawatomie.....Aug. 30, 1877

First refugees to Kansas; vanguard of a great migration of colored people from slave States on the Mississippi arrive at Wyandotte.....April, 1879

Kansas Pacific Railroad seizes the telegraph along its line; a step in the American Union and Western Union telegraph war.....February, 1880

David L. Payne and followers crowd into Indian Territory in an attempt to form a settlement.....May 11, 1880

Greenback Labor party in convention at Topeka nominates H. B. Vrooman for governor.....July 28, 1880

State election; vote upon adding to the constitution, "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in the State, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes," 92,302 votes for, 84,304 against, and the decision was left to the Supreme Court

November, 1880

Immigration of colored people continues through the year; at its close there were 40,000 colored immigrants in Kansas

1880

Supreme Court decides the prohibitory amendment valid; legislature attempts to strengthen it by additional legislation

February, 1881

Meeting of Farmers' Alliance at Topeka

Sept. 14, 1881

George W. Glick, Democrat, elected governor; remaining State officers and Congressmen being Republican

November, 1882

Governor Glick in his message pronounces the prohibition amendment premature, and indeed unfortunate, and suggests its repeal.....1883

Law creating a railroad commission and regulating passenger and freight charges

1883

Prohibition party organized in State convention at Lawrence....Sept. 2, 1884

Population 1,268,562.....March 1, 1885

Kansas national guard fully organized under militia law of 1885.....1886

Legislature grants women in Kansas municipalities votes for city and school officers, and on the issuing of bonds for school purposes.....Feb. 15, 1887

Passage of act providing for the police government of cities of the first class through a board of police commissioners appointed by the executive council, and also for a similar government for cities of the second class in certain contingencies

March 1, 1887

An act providing for the redemption of railroad bonds by Kansas municipalities. It has resulted in the redemption and funding of many million dollars of such bonds.....March 5. 1887

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KANSAS

- Liquor law to suppress the so-called "drug-store saloons".....1887
- Governor stations 2d Regiment in Stevens county to preserve peace, Sheriff John Cross having been murdered by an armed faction; result of a county seat contest.....July, 1887
- National farmers' congress and farmers' trust association at Topeka; delegates from all sections of Union.....Nov. 4, 1887
- Explosion of dynamite bomb at Coffeyville in an express package. The object has remained a mystery, though supposed by some to have been political.....Oct. 18, 1888
- Legislature appropriates \$9,700 for the establishment and maintenance of a silk station and to promote the culture of silk in the State.....March, 1889
- Convention of delegates from fifteen States and Territories at Topeka to devise means for securing a deep harbor on the coast of Texas.....Oct. 1, 1889
- State Re-submission Republican League in convention at Wichita demand a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment.....Jan. 15, 1890
- State convention of over 3,000 delegates at Topeka to protest against the "Missouri whiskey invasion" and the "original package shops".....June 23, 1890
- Wilson bill, overruling the "original package decision," passes Congress, receives the President's signature, and the "original package shops" are closed.....Aug. 8, 1890
- People's party, an outgrowth of the Farmers' Alliance and State Grange, convenes at Topeka and nominates John F. Willits for governor.....Aug. 13, 1890
- At State election the vote for governor stood: Humphrey, Republican, 115,025; Willits, People's party, 106,972.....Nov. 4, 1890
- W. A. Pepper (Alliance) elected United States Senator.....Jan. 28, 1891
- Shooting of Col. Sam Wood, pioneer free-State man, in a county seat fight in Stevens county.....June 23, 1891
- United States Senator Plumb dies at Washington, D. C., of apoplexy.....Dec. 20, 1891
- Bishop W. Perkins appointed United States Senator by the governor in place of Plumb, qualifies.....Jan. 5, 1892
- Bob and Emmet Dalton, Joseph Evans, and "Texas Jack," shot and killed by citizens while attempting to rob the First National and Condon's banks in Coffeyville; four citizens are killed in the affray.....morning of Oct. 5, 1892
- L. D. Lewelling elected governor by the Populists and Democrats.....November, 1892
- Republicans and Populists each claim the speakership in the House.....Jan. 10, 1893
- [Separate organizations effected.]
- Republicans take forcible possession of Representative Hall, Topeka.....Feb. 15, 1893
- [Militia called out by the governor.]
- A peace agreement signed.....Feb. 17, 1893
- Supreme Court of Kansas decides that the Republican House was the legally constituted body.....Feb. 25, 1893
- Republican State ticket, E. N. Morrill, governor.....Nov. 6, 1894
- Amendment to the constitution giving to women full suffrage defeated.....Nov. 6, 1894
- Cyclone in Cloud, Clay, and Washington counties is destructive to lives and property.....April 25, 1896
- Natural gas was discovered in quantities sufficient for manufacturing purposes at Iola, Christmas Day, 1895, and was first used for manufacturing purposes.....Nov. 1, 1896
- Populists carry the State, John W. Leedy, governor.....Nov. 3, 1896
- The book, *In His Steps*, by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, published.....1896
- Act providing for uniformity and maximum charges for school text-books in Kansas.....March 13, 1897
- Railroad wreck at Emporia, thirty killed and wounded.....Sept. 8, 1897
- Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry mustered into United States service at Topeka, Thomas G. Fitch, colonel.....May 12-14, 1898
- Twenty-second Kansas Volunteer Infantry mustered into United States service at Topeka, Henry C. Lindsey, colonel.....May 11-17, 1898
- Twenty-third Kansas Volunteer Infantry, composed entirely of colored men, mustered into the United States service at Topeka, James Beck, lieutenant-colonel.....July 2-19, 1898

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry mustered into United States service at Topeka, Frederick Funston, colonel, May 9-13, and sails for Manila

October-November, 1898

Twenty-second Kansas, stationed at Camp Alger, Thoroughfare Gap, Va., and Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., May 28-Sept. 9, mustered out at Fort Leavenworth.....Nov. 3, 1898

Twenty-first Kansas, stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, Lysle, Ga., and Camp Hamilton, Ky., May 20-Sept. 25, mustered out at Fort Leavenworth

Dec. 10, 1898

Repeal of police commissioner law

Jan. 4, 1899

Creation of Kansas travelling libraries commission in connection with the State library (14,700 volumes circulated by September, 1901).....March 4, 1899

Twenty-third Kansas sails from New York, Aug. 25; arrives at Santiago, Cuba, for guard duty at San Luis, Aug. 31, 1898; returns to Fort Leavenworth, and is mustered out.....April 10, 1899

Twentieth Kansas does valiant service in the Philippines, 1898-99; returns in the *Tartar*, by way of Hong-Kong, to San

Francisco, where it is mustered out, and is received at Topeka.....Nov. 2, 1899

Two men hanged by a mob at Fort Scott.....Jan. 20, 1900

Indian famine relief committee organized at Topeka; 41,483 bushels of corn and \$8,700 in cash was contributed through the committee, which also reported over \$25,000 raised previously, mostly through the churches

April 5, 1900

Conflict between sheriff's posse and two train robbers, both outlaws killed, at Goadland.....Aug. 10, 1900

Death of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, at Las Vegas, N. M.....Aug. 16, 1900

Adoption of constitutional amendment making the Supreme Court consist of seven members.....Nov. 6, 1900

Republicans gain full control of the State in 1898, with William E. Stanley for governor, who is re-elected...Nov. 6, 1900

Law creating court of visitation declared unconstitutional.....1900

Good roads congress at Topeka

September, 1900

Carrie Nation wrecks liquor saloons in Wichita and other Kansas cities. Is arrested.....Feb. 4, 1901

KENTUCKY

Kentucky, a once noted hunting-ground of the American Indians, which, owing to frequent desperate encounters between them and the early white settlers, was named the "Dark and Bloody Ground." It is the fifteenth State in order of admission into the United States, and lies south of the Ohio River, which separates it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and east of the Mississippi, which divides it from Missouri. Lat. 36° 30' N. marks almost the entire division line between it and Tennessee on the south, while 39° 6' limits it on the north. On the east the Cumberland Mountains and the Big Sandy River, which flows into the Ohio, separate it from Virginia and West Virginia. It is 300 miles in length from east to west, between long. 82° 3' and 89° 26' W., wedge-shaped, and averages 150 miles in breadth. Area. 40,400 square miles in 119 counties. Population, 1890, 1,858,635; 1900, 2,147,174. Capital, Frankfort.

De Soto and his followers ascended the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the lower portion of the State, during. 1543

Kentucky included in the charter of Virginia.....1584

Colonel Wood, seeking trade with the Indians, explores Kentucky as far as the Mississippi.....1654

Captain Bolt, from Virginia, travels in Kentucky.....1670

Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, Louis Joliet, and five other Frenchmen, spend several days at the mouth of the Ohio.....July, 1673

Chevalier Robert de la Salle and his lieutenant, Chevalier Henri de Tonti, with others, pass from the Illinois River down the Mississippi, stop a few days at the mouth of the Ohio, and claim both sides of the Mississippi for France. February, 1682

A vast tract, including Kentucky, deeded to the British by the Iroquois, by treaty at Albany, N. Y., concluded...1684

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

M. Longueil, from Canada, descends the Ohio, and discovers Big Bone Lick on a small creek which flows into the Ohio about 20 miles above the falls.....1739

Dr. Walker, of Virginia, discovers the Kentucky River (which he calls the Louisa), the Big Sandy, and others..1747

Christopher Gist, exploring for the Ohio Land Company, reaches the Shawnee town, on both sides of the Ohio, just below the mouth of Scioto Creek

Jan. 29, 1751

James McBride, with others in a canoe, passes down the Ohio to the mouth of the Kentucky River.....1754

Capt. Harry Gordon, chief engineer in the western department in North America, encamps "opposite to the Great Lick" in Lewis county, Ky.....July 16, 1766

John Findlay and a few wandering white men from North Carolina visit Kentucky

1767

By treaty at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., the Six Nations and the Delawares, Shawnees, and Mingoes, of Ohio, grant to the King of England territory south of the Ohio River, including most of Kentucky

Nov. 5, 1768

Daniel Boone reaches the Red River with five hunters from North Carolina

June 7, 1769

Out of forty hunters from southwest Virginia, nine under Col. James Knox, known as the Long Hunters (for the length of the hunting period), reach the Green and Cumberland rivers.....1770

Capt. Thomas Bullitt, a surveyor, lays out the town of Louisville.....1773

Big Bone Lick, near Burlington, visited by James Douglas, of Virginia, who finds on the ground bones of the mastodon.....1773

First log-cabin in Kentucky built by James Harrod, at Harrodsburg.....1774

Treaty with Cherokees at Wataga, Col. Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and others acquire, for £10,000, the territory between the Ohio, Kentucky, and Cumberland rivers.....March 17, 1775

Fort begun on south side of Kentucky River called Boonesboro, and settlements started at Boiling Springs and St. Asaph's, or Fort Logan, in Lincoln county

April, 1775

Under a call of Colonel Henderson, though his purchase was not recognized

by Virginia, the people in convention at Boonesboro adopt a proprietary government for their new State of Transylvania and pass laws.....May 23, 1775

Simon Kenton and Thomas Williams land at the mouth of Limestone Creek, now Maysville, and plant a corn crop

May, 1775

Daniel Boone and others bring their wives and children into Kentucky

September, 1775

Representatives of Transylvania at Oxford, Greenville co., N. C., elect James Hogg delegate to the Continental Congress, but Virginia prevents seating him

September, 1775

Kentucky county formed by Virginia out of Fincastle county....Dec. 6, 1776

First siege of Harrodsburg by forty-seven Indians under Blackfish

March 7, 1777

Indian attack on Boonesboro. April 15. fails; a second unsuccessful attempt by 200.....July 4, 1777

Daniel Boone, captured by the Indians, with twenty-seven others, while making salt at the Blue Licks, Feb. 7, 1778. is carried to Chillicothe, O.; learning of a proposed attack of the Indians on Boonesboro, he escapes, and, travelling 160 miles in ten days, reaches Boonesboro

June 20, 1778

Duquesne, with eleven French and 400 Indians, besieges Boonesboro for thirteen days, till by treaty siege is raised

Sept. 7, 1778

Col. George Rogers Clarke, moving against British posts on the Washash and Mississippi, leaves several families at the falls of the Ohio, who settle Louisville

October, 1778

Col. Robert Patterson begins a fort where Lexington now stands, and lays out the town.....April 17, 1779

Legislature of Virginia passes land law for Kentucky, each possessor of a warrant locating it at his will and surveying it. Many surveys overlapped: lawsuits followed, with confusion of titles, and many settlers lost their land.....1779

Governor of Virginia appoints William Fleming, Edmund Lyne, James Barbour, and Stephen Trigg commissioners for Kentucky. At their first court at St. Asaph's, the first claim considered was that of Isaac Shelby's to settlement and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

pre-emption "for raising a crop of corn in the county in 1176".....Oct. 13, 1779

In retaliation for Colonel Clarke's successes in Illinois, Colonel Byrd, of the British army, is sent against Ruddle's and Martin's stations in Kentucky, captures them, and retreats with plunder and prisoners to Detroit.....June 22, 1780

County of Kentucky divided into Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln counties

Nov. 1, 1780

Fort Jefferson, built on the Mississippi River, 5 miles below the mouth of the Ohio. Besieged by Chickasaw Indians, reinforced by General Clarke from Kaskaskia, and soon after abandoned as too remote to hold.....1780

Captain Estill, in pursuit of Indians who had invested Estill's station, overtakes them near Mount Sterling, and in the fight loses his life....March 22, 1782

Battle of Blue Licks....Aug. 19, 1782

General Clarke, with 1,050 men, ends Indian invasions in Kentucky

November, 1782

A district court opened at Harrodsburg
1783

Col. James Wilkinson opens a store in Lexington.....February, 1784

Convention at Danville, concerning proposed separation of Kentucky from Virginia.....Dec. 27, 1784

Second convention at Danville addresses Assembly of Virginia and people of Kentucky in favor of separation...May 23, 1785

First act of Virginia favoring the separation of Kentucky on conditions

January, 1786

Second act of Virginia postpones separation until Jan. 1, 1789....October, 1786

Gen. James Wilkinson descends the Mississippi to New Orleans with a small cargo of tobacco and other products

June, 1787

First newspaper published in Kentucky, and the first west of the Alleghanies, the *Kentucky Gazette*, issued by John and Fielding Bradford, at Lexington

August, 1787

Fifth convention at Danville unanimously decides on separation on the terms offered by Virginia.....Sept. 17, 1787

Eleven of the fourteen Kentucky delegates in the Virginia convention vote against adopting the Constitution of the United States.....June 28, 1788

Intrigues of the Spanish government in Kentucky, in which General Wilkinson, John Brown (one of the Virginia delegates to Congress), Benjamin Sebastian, and Judge Innes are implicated. Spain seeks to separate the Western States from the Eastern, and Mr. Brown states that the Spanish minister, Don Gardoqui, had authority to enter into an arrangement for the exportation of their produce to New Orleans on terms of mutual advantage, "if the people of Kentucky would erect themselves into an independent State".....1788

Fourth act of separation passed by Virginia, complying with the wishes of Kentucky.....Dec. 18, 1789

Ninth convention of Kentucky accepts the terms of Virginia, and fixes June 1, 1792, for independence.....July 26, 1790

Local board of war for district of Kentucky, established by Congress for prosecution of war and defence against the Indians.....January, 1791

Congress authorizes Kentucky to frame a constitution.....Feb. 4, 1791

First paper mill in Kentucky built at Georgetown by Craig, Parkers & Co...1792

State convention at Danville frames a constitution.....April 3, 1792

Gen. Isaac Shelby elected first governor
May, 1792

Kentucky admitted into the Union

June 1, 1792

Legislature assembles at Lexington, June 4, and Frankfort is selected as the capital.....June 6, 1792

Gen. Anthony Wayne's call for volunteers from Kentucky being unsuccessful, Governor Shelby orders a draft

Sept. 28, 1793

Lexington Democratic Society resolves "that the rights of the people of the United States on waters of Mississippi ought to be peremptorily demanded of Spain by the government of the United States".....October, 1793

Legislature meets for the first time at Frankfort.....Nov. 1, 1793

Four Frenchmen sent by Minister Genet to Kentucky to instigate an expedition against the Spanish in Louisiana

Nov. 1, 1793

Citizens of Kentucky meet at Lexington and pass resolutions in reference to free navigation of the Mississippi. May 24, 1794

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

Thomas Powers sent by Carondelet, Spanish governor of Louisiana, to treat with the people of Kentucky for the navigation of the Mississippi.... July, 1795

Daniel Boone moves to the west of the Mississippi River..... 1795

Lexington public library established (400 volumes)..... 1795

First charter of Newport adopted
Dec. 14, 1795

Thomas Powers again sent by Carondelet to Kentucky with the outline of a provisional treaty and a letter to Judge Sebastian to concert a separation of Kentucky from the Union..... July 12, 1797

Henry Clay removes from Virginia and opens a law office in Lexington
November, 1797

Endowment by the legislature of five educational academies in Kentucky, each with 6,000 acres of land... Feb. 10, 1798

John Fitch, inventor of steamboat, dies at Bardstown, aged fifty-five
June, 1798

"Kentucky resolutions of 1798," suggesting nullification of the alien and sedition laws, introduced by John Breckinridge; pass both Houses of the legislature
Nov. 16, 1798

Transylvania University established at Lexington by union of Transylvania Seminary (founded 1780) and Kentucky Academy (founded 1796)..... Dec. 22, 1798

Constitutional convention in Frankfort
Aug. 17, 1799

At Harpe's Head, 3 miles from Dixon, Webster county, highwayman Micajah Harpe, *alias* Big Harpe, killed and head impaled..... 1799

Boundary-line between Kentucky and Virginia defined..... Oct. 14, 1799

"Great revival" of religion begins in Kentucky; first great camp-meeting held at Gaspar River..... July, 1800

Kentucky River Company chartered to clear the river of obstructions
Dec. 19, 1801

Kentucky Insurance Company chartered at Lexington with banking powers
Dec. 16, 1802

John Breckinridge, of Fayette county, appointed Attorney-General..... 1805

Aaron Burr visits Lexington..... 1805

Trappist monks arrive in Kentucky
1805

Western World, a new weekly of Frank-

fort, describes intrigues with Spain, implicating Wilkinson, Brown, Innes, etc.

July 4, 1806

Aaron Burr appears in court at Frankfort under process served by Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, United States attorney, to answer high misdemeanor in organizing within the United States a military expedition against Mexico. Burr is acquitted..... Dec. 2, 1806

[A few days later his acquittal was celebrated by a ball at Frankfort.]

Jefferson Davis born in Christian county
June 3, 1808

Abraham Lincoln born in Hardin (now Larue) county... Feb. 12, 1809

Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the "father of ovariectomy," successfully performs the first in the world, at Danville..... 1809

Mammoth Cave discovered..... 1809

Lottery authorized to raise \$10,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky River..... Jan. 10, 1811

Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives..... Nov. 4, 1811

Colonel Owen and Joseph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, killed in action at the battle of Tippecanoe..... Nov. 7, 1811

Six prominent citizens of Frankfort authorized to raise \$4,000 by lottery to complete an unsectarian house of worship on the public square..... Feb. 4, 1812

Appropriation made by the legislature of \$12.50 for digging stumps out of the State-house yard..... Feb. 8, 1812

Brig-Gen. Green Clay, with 3,000 Kentuckians, reaches Fort Meigs to reinforce General Harrison, and with part of his force cuts his way through the enemy's lines into the fort... May 5, 1813

Col. Richard M. Johnson, authorized by Congress, raises a regiment of 1,000 volunteers in Kentucky..... 1813

Battle of the Thames; Governor Shelby with 4,000 Kentuckians, Colonel Johnson, and others participate..... Oct. 5, 1813

State-house at Frankfort burned
Nov. 25, 1813

At the request of President Madison, the legislature sets apart rooms in the penitentiary for British prisoners
Dec. 8, 1813

Congress grants Daniel Boone 1,000 acres in upper Louisiana.... Feb. 10, 1814

Treaty of Ghent signed; Clay one of the commissioners..... Aug. 6, 1814

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

Two thousand five hundred Kentucky militia under Maj.-Gen. John Thomas reach New Orleans.....Jan. 4, 1815

Town of Covington chartered by legislature.....Feb. 7, 1815

Lexington and Maysville and Lexington and Louisville Turnpike Road Companies chartered.....Feb. 4, 1817

Corner-stone of the lunatic asylum at Lexington laid. It bears a brass plate inscribed, "The first erected west of the Apalachian Mountains"....June 30, 1817

President James Monroe visits Louisville on his tour of inspection of arsenals, naval depots, and fortifications....1817

Forty-six independent banks chartered in the State, aggregate capital \$8,720,000, most of which fail during the year

Jan. 26, 1818

Ex-Gov. Isaac Shelby, commissioner with Gen. Andrew Jackson, obtains by treaty with the Indians cession of the "Jackson purchase" south and west of the Tennessee River.....Oct. 19, 1818

Owing to pressure of debt among the people the legislature extends the right of replevin from three to twelve months

Feb. 11, 1820

President Madison, General Jackson, and others entertained at Louisville by the freemasons.....June 24, 1820

Legislature by resolutions requests President to negotiate with Great Britain for restoring fugitive slaves in Canada

November, 1820

Bank of the Commonwealth at Franklin chartered, with branches in each judicial district and a capital of \$2,000,000 (not required to redeem its notes, they are made receivable in public debts and taxes, and State lands were pledged for their redemption).....Nov. 29, 1820

Two political parties arise: Relief party, composed of debtors and majority of voters, and Anti-relief, of merchants, farmers, etc., and legality of the replevin act is questioned.....1821

Petition of Cleves Symmes, of Newport, presented in the United States Senate for aid in a voyage to the inside of the earth through the poles, which he claims are open.....Nov. 19, 1822

Supreme Court holds the replevin act unconstitutional.....1823

Gen. Joseph Desha elected governor by Relief party.....Aug. 7, 1824

Capitol at Frankfort destroyed by fire
Nov. 4, 1824

Henry Clay candidate for the Presidency.....1824

Legislature repeals court of appeals act and organizes a new court. Anti-relief party becomes Old Court party, and Relief party merged into New Court party

Dec. 24, 1824

Henry Clay appointed United States Secretary of State.....March 7, 1825

General Lafayette visits Louisville

May 8, 1825

Old Court have a majority in the legislature, but Senate remains New Court

1825

Legislature restores the Old Court

Dec. 30, 1827

Natural gas-well discovered on Green River by Samuel White.....1828

William T. Barry, of Lexington, Postmaster-General of United States....1829

American oil-well near Burksville on the Cumberland River discovered in boring for salt, spouted 50 feet. The oil, imagined to have healing qualities, was bottled and sold through the United States and Europe for medicine.....1830

President Jackson vetoes a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for 1,500 shares of the Maysville, Washington, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.....May 27, 1830

First rail Lexington and Ohio Railroad laid at Lexington.....Oct. 22, 1831

Henry Clay candidate for the Presidency.....1832

Maysville incorporated as a city

Jan. 31, 1833

Kentucky Colonization Society sends 102 freed negroes to Liberia

March, 1833

Kentucky educational convention with delegates from fifty-eight counties meets at Frankfort, Jan. 9, 1834. Kentucky Common School Society organized at Frankfort.....Jan. 28, 1834

Lieut.-Gov. James T. Morehead succeeds Governor Breathitt, who dies

Feb. 21, 1834

Covington incorporated as a city

Feb. 24, 1834

Amos Kendall, of Frankfort, Postmaster-General of United States....1835

Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, elected Vice-President.....1836

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

- State Agricultural Society organized Feb. 3, 1838
- Felix Grundy, of Nelson county, Attorney-General of the United States. 1838
- Governor Clark dies; Lieut.-Gov. C. A. Wickliffe takes oath of office Sept. 5, 1839
- Three hundred and fifty men from Bourbon and Harrison execute "Lynch law" at Williamstown, Grant county, on Smith Maythe and Lyman Crouch, who had cut the throat of William Utterback, of Bourbon county. He recovered, but lost speech July 10, 1841
- Charles A. Wickliffe, of Beardstown, Postmaster-General; John White, speaker of the House of Representatives, and John J. Crittenden, Attorney-General of the United States—all from Kentucky. 1841
- Legislature passes anti-State repudiation resolutions. Jan. 14, 1842
- George M. Bibb, of Louisville, Secretary of the United States Treasury June 15, 1844
- Raw silk produced in Somerset, 1842, and a manufactory established at Newport and silk spun and woven October, 1844
- Henry Clay candidate for the Presidency. 1844
- Miss Delia A. Webster, for abducting slaves to Ohio, is sentenced to two years in penitentiary, Dec. 23, 1844. By petition of jury and others she is pardoned by Governor Owsley, and leaves for her home in Vermont. Feb. 25, 1845
- Governor Bartley, of Ohio, refuses a requisition from Governor Owsley for one Kissam, charged with kidnapping slaves March 14, 1845
- Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, issues a warrant to an officer from Kentucky for the arrest of a free mulatto on charge of stealing several slaves from Harrodsburg. April 25, 1845
- Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized, Louisville. May, 1845
- Office of the *True American*, published at Lexington by Cassius M. Clay, for its abolition utterances entered by sixty citizens, and Clay's effects shipped to Cincinnati. Aug. 18, 1845
- Reinterment of Daniel Boone and wife in the State cemetery at Frankfort Sept. 13, 1845
- Colony for "Kentucky in Liberia" leave Louisville under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society Jan. 7, 1846
- Burial of those Kentuckians who fell in the Mexican War in the State cemetery at Frankfort. July 20, 1847
- [It was at this burial that the poem, *The Bivouac of the Dead*, by Theodore O'Hara (1820-67), written to commemorate the event, was read.]
- Lines of telegraph erected from Maysville to Nashville and Cincinnati. 1847
- Bones of Kentuckians massacred by Indians at the river Raisin, Jan. 18, 1813, found while grading a street in Monroe, Mich., are reinterred in the State cemetery. Sept. 30, 1848
- Emancipation meetings; the gradual emancipation of the slaves discussed at Maysville and Louisville. Feb. 12-13, 1849
- Convention to remodel the constitution meets at Frankfort. Oct. 1, 1849
- Legislature requests the governor to place a block of Kentucky marble in the Washington monument at Washington, inscribed, "Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union". Jan. 24, 1850
- New constitution adopted May 7, 1850
- Battle monument erected in State cemetery, Frankfort. June 25, 1850
- John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, appointed Attorney-General of the United States; and John L. Helm becomes governor. July 31, 1850
- Death at Washington, D. C., of Henry Clay. June 29, 1852
- United States Military Asylum located at Harrodsburg Springs. May 8, 1853
- James Guthrie, of Louisville, Secretary of the Treasury, and Jefferson Davis, of Christian county, Secretary of War. 1853
- Miss Delia A. Webster again appearing in Kentucky, and assisting Rev. Norris Day in transporting slaves to Ohio, is first requested and then compelled to leave the State. March 12, 1854
- A jury having acquitted Matthew F. Ward of the murder of William H. G. Butler in Louisville, an indignation meeting is held in Louisville. A mob burns in effigy John J. Crittenden, of counsel for Ward and others, and is with difficulty subdued. April 29, 1854

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—KENTUCKY

State temperance convention at Louisville nominates George W. Williams for governor.....Dec. 14, 1854

"Know-nothing" convention at Louisville nominates Judge William V. Loring, Whig, for governor.....Feb. 22, 1855

Riot on election day, "Bloody Monday," between Know-nothings and foreigners

Aug. 6, 1855

John C. Breckinridge elected Vice-President of the United States.....1856

General assembly of Old School Presbyterian Church at Lexington

May 21, 1857

Corner-stone of Henry Clay monument laid in the cemetery at Lexington with masonic ceremonies.....July 4, 1857

United States agricultural exhibition opens at Louisville.....Aug. 31, 1857

Kentucky University at Lexington organized.....1858

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in conference at Hopkinsville, votes to expunge the general rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intent to enslave them"

Oct. 18, 1858

Death at Shippingport of James D. Porter, the Kentucky giant; height, 7 feet 9 inches.....April 24, 1859

Joseph Holt, of Louisville, appointed Postmaster-General.....1859

Destruction by a mob of the *True South*, an abolition paper published at Newport.....Oct. 28-29, 1859

Legislature adopts the boundary-line between Kentucky and Tennessee surveyed by Cox and Briggs, commissioners appointed in 1859.....Feb. 28, 1860

Governor Magoffin, by circular, submits to the governors of slave States six propositions, among them: "To amend the United States Constitution to forbid nullifying the fugitive slave-law. That all Territories north of 37° shall come in as free States, all south as slave States. To guarantee free navigation of the Mississippi forever to all States. To give the South protection in the United States Senate from unconstitutional or oppressive legislation upon slavery".....Dec. 9, 1860

Col. W. S. Featherstone as commissioner from Mississippi visits Frankfort to urge Kentucky to co-operate in "efficient measures for the common defence and safety".....Dec. 25, 1860

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Secretary of War.....Dec. 31, 1860

Montgomery Blair, of Frankfort, Postmaster-General.....March 7, 1861

Governor Magoffin answers a War Department call for troops: "I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States"....April 15, 1861

Union meeting at Louisville declared that Kentucky would not take sides, but maintain a neutral position and remain loyal until the government became the aggressor.....April 18, 1861

Capt. Joseph Desha, with a company of over 100 men, leaves Harrison county to join the Confederates, with several other companies from other counties

April, 1861

At an election of delegates to the Border State convention the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the Union

May 4, 1861

Three Union men and three Breckinridge men as arbitrators agree that Kentucky should not take part, but maintain armed neutrality.....May 11, 1861

House of Representatives resolves on State neutrality.....May 16, 1861

Governor Magoffin proclaims armed neutrality of State.....May 20, 1861

Border State convention at Frankfort, with representatives from Kentucky and Missouri and one from Tennessee, addresses Kentucky to remain neutral, and the United States to satisfy the slave States of the safety of slave property

May 27-June 3, 1861

S. B. Buckner, as commander of the State guards and adjutant-general, orders six companies of State guards to Columbus, to preserve the neutrality of that district.....June 24, 1861

Brig.-Gen. William Nelson establishes Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard county, where companies of Federal soldiers of Kentucky are formed into regiments

August, 1861

Confederate troops from Tennessee occupy Columbus.....Sept. 4, 1861

General Grant, with two regiments and two gunboats, takes possession of Paducah, and proclaims that he comes solely to defend the State from aggression

Sept. 6, 1861

Legislature by resolution orders Con-

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federate troops to leave the State, refusing to order both parties to leave

Sept. 11, 1861

Legislature by resolution instructs the governor to call out the State troops to drive out the Southern invaders, and resolves, "that Kentucky expects the Confederates or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally"

Sept. 12, 1861

S. B. Buckner issues from Russellville an address to the people, calling on them to take up arms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln.....

Sept. 12, 1861

Resolution passed over the governor's veto requesting Gen. Robert Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter, to take charge of the State troops, which he did

September, 1861

S. B. Buckner occupies Bowling Green with a Confederate force....

Sept. 18, 1861

Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, reaches Louisville.....

Sept. 20, 1861

House passes a bill calling out 40,000 volunteers for one to three years to repel the invasion of Confederate forces

Sept. 24, 1861

Battle at Camp Wildcat, the junction of three roads leading to Mount Vernon, London, and Richmond. Kentucky Infantry under Col. Theodore T. Garrard unsuccessfully attacked by Confederates under Brig.-Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer

Oct. 4, 1861

Sovereignty convention in session at Russellville for three days. Over 200, representing sixty-five counties, adopt an ordinance of secession, choose Col. George W. Johnson provisional governor, with Bowling Green the new seat of government

Nov. 18, 1861

Confederate Congress admits Kentucky as a State.....

Dec. 9, 1861

Self-styled legislative council of Kentucky assembles within the Confederate lines and elects ten delegates to the Confederate Congress at Richmond

Dec. 14, 1861

At Middle Creek, Floyd county, Col. James A. Garfield routs the Confederates under Col. Humphrey Marshall

Jan. 10, 1862

Battle of Mill Springs, Pulaski county; Maj.-Gen. George B. Crittenden and Brigadier-General Zollicoffer attack the approaching Federals under Maj.-Gen. George

H. Thomas; General Zollicoffer is killed and the Confederates routed

Jan. 19-20, 1862

General Buckner evacuates Bowling Green.....

Feb. 14, 1862

Confederates evacuate Columbus, Feb. 27; Federals take possession

March 3, 1862

Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan, with his Confederate cavalry or rangers (900 men), begins his first Kentucky raid in Monroe county.....

July 8, 1862

Prison for "rebel females" prepared at Newport, where they will be required to sew for the Federal soldiers..

July 28, 1862

Governor Magoffin resigns; J. F. Robinson, speaker of State Senate, succeeds him.....

Aug. 16, 1862

General Bragg begins his march into Kentucky from Tennessee..

Aug. 24, 1862

Battle near Richmond, Madison county: Confederates victorious..

Aug. 29-30, 1862

Colonel Morgan's Confederate cavalry reach Lexington after five weeks, passing through the State on their second raid

Sept. 4, 1862

Mumfordsville surrendered to the advancing army under General Bragg, Sept. 17; again occupied by the Federals

Sept. 21, 1862

Confederate State government organized at Frankfort, with Richard Hawes, of Bourbon, as governor, and four hours later leaves Frankfort, never to return

Oct. 4, 1862

Battle of Perryville fought on Chaplin Hills in Boyle county.....

Oct. 8, 1862

Nine Confederate soldiers captured and hanged in Rockcastle county in retaliation for the hanging in Bell county, by some Confederate soldiers, of Capt. H. King and fifteen others as bushwhackers

Nov. 6, 1862

Colonel Cluke's Confederate cavalry take Mount Sterling.....

March 21, 1863

Battle of Dutton Hill, Pulaski county: Confederates retreat after five hours' engagement.....

March 30, 1863

Desperate engagement at Tebb's bend of Green River, Taylor county. Two hundred of 25th Michigan Infantry, under Colonel Moore, in a strong natural fortification, are attacked by 600 of Morgan's men. When summoned to surrender, Colonel Moore declined, "because the Fourth of July was not an appropriate day to sur-

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render," and the Confederates retreated after several ineffectual attempts to storm the intrenchments.....July 4, 1863

General Burnside declares martial law in Kentucky.....July 31, 1863

Capt. Edward Cahill having been sent into Kentucky in December, 1863, to recruit free colored men for the Union army, the legislature by resolution protests, and requests the President to remove all camps for negro soldiers, by which "our slaves are enticed to leave the service of their owners".....Feb. 18, 1864

Meeting at Louisville of a Border State "freedom" convention. One hundred delegates from four States—Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas

Feb. 22-23, 1864

Brig-Gen. John H. Morgan enters the State from Virginia with 2,400 men on his "June raid".....June 2, 1864

Parts of Morgan's forces demand the surrender of Lexington, which is refused, June 9, and invest Frankfort, which is successfully defended.....June 11, 1864

General Burbridge overtakes Morgan's forces at Cynthiana and defeats them after an hour's desperate battle

June 12, 1864

President Lincoln suspends writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, and proclaims martial law in the State

July 5, 1864

Many citizens arrested by General Burbridge, under General Sherman, as "Sons of Liberty," "American Knights," etc.

1864

A number of citizens of Paducah, Columbus, and vicinity banished to Canada

August, 1864

Commission sent by General Burbridge to investigate the conduct of Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, who had produced a fifty-one days' reign of terror at Paducah. Paine flees to Illinois

September, 1864

James Speed, of Louisville, Attorney-General of United States..November, 1864

Law consolidating Transylvania and Kentucky universities.....February, 1865

John C. Breckinridge appointed Secretary of War, Confederate States of America.....1865

General Palmer relieves General Burbridge from command of the district of Kentucky.....Feb. 10, 1865

Agricultural College established

Feb. 22, 1865

By proclamation of the governor, business is suspended on the occasion of the funeral of Lincoln.....April 19, 1865

Old command of General Morgan surrenders to Brig-Gen. E. H. Hobson at Mount Sterling.....May 1, 1865

President Johnson modifies President Lincoln's proclamation of July 5, 1864, "in so far that martial law shall no longer be in force in Kentucky"

Oct. 12, 1865

State farmers' convention held at Frankfort. Forty counties represented

Jan. 11, 1866

"Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, near Lexington, purchased for the new Agricultural College of Kentucky

Jan. 15, 1866

Jesse Root Grant, father of General Grant, appointed postmaster at Covington.....Feb. 25, 1866

"Skaag's men," a band of over 100 armed and mounted outlaws, terrorize the colored population of Marion county

1866

Legislature rejects Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution.....Jan. 10, 1867

Amnesty bill passed; no officer, soldier, or sailor of the United States or so-called Confederate States shall be held responsible, criminally or civilly, in courts of the State for any act done during the late rebellion, under military authority

Feb. 28, 1867

John L. Helm, elected governor, Aug. 5, inaugurated while dangerously ill at his home in Elizabethtown, Sept. 3; dies

Sept. 8, 1867

Lieut.-Gov. John W. Stevenson succeeds.....Sept. 8, 1867

Governor Stevenson authorizes three companies of volunteers against a band of "regulators" and lynchers in Marion, Boyle, and adjoining counties

Oct. 11, 1867

John W. Stevenson elected governor

Aug. 3, 1868

Legislature rejects the Fifteenth Amendment to Constitution

March 13, 1869

A band of so-called "Ku-klux" attack Frank Bowen near Nicholasville, who in self-defence kills one.....March 16, 1869

Seven hundred colored delegates hold a

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- State educational convention near Louisville.....July 14, 1869
- Great commercial convention at Louisville, ex-President Millard Fillmore presides; 520 delegates from twenty-nine States.....Oct. 13, 1869
- Affray at Somerset, Pulaski county, from the whipping of one Cooper by regulators; forty men engaged; three killed.....Nov. 20, 1869
- Legislature establishes an insurance bureau.....May 20, 1870
- Governor Stevenson resigns. Preston H. Leslie, president of the Senate, acting lieutenant-governor, is inaugurated.....Feb. 13, 1871
- Over 100 armed men enter Frankfort at dawn and free a white man charged with murdering a negro, though the jail was guarded by four militiamen..Feb. 25, 1871
- An assault on a United States mail agent (a negro, William H. Gibson), on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad train at North Benson depot, Jan. 26, 1871, occasions sending troops into Kentucky and stopping the mail route for a month.....March, 1871
- Preston H. Leslie elected governor.....Aug. 7, 1871
- National convention in Louisville of "Straight-out Democrats," who repudiate the action of the Baltimore convention nominating Horace Greeley for President, and nominate Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President..Sept. 3-5, 1872
- National industrial exposition opens at Louisville.....Sept. 3, 1872
- Colored Liberal Republican National Convention at Louisville; delegates from twenty-three States; Greeley supported.....Sept. 25, 1872
- State educational convention of colored men in session at Louisville.....Feb. 18-19, 1873
- Governor Leslie advertises in New York City and Louisville that Kentucky is anxious to call in her bonds, and is prepared to pay the principal and interest upon presentation.....Sept. 10, 1873
- Ku-klux outrages in Shelby and Franklin counties.....October, 1873
- General law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.....1874
- Under authority of the legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana, the boundary above Evansville, Ind., deciding jurisdiction over Green Island, is defined. This section had become the refuge of thieves, because of uncertain jurisdiction. The commissioners, governed by the United States survey of 1806, awarded Green Island to Kentucky, the boundary running near the present bed of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side.....1875
- Legislature establishes a bureau of agriculture, horticulture, and statistics, and reduces legal interest from 10 to 8 per cent.....1876
- Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, nominated for President by the Prohibition party.....1876
- Acts passed legislature making 6 per cent. the legal rate of interest in the State, and creating State board of health.....1878
- Act of legislature appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to the memory of John C. Breckinridge, who died May 17, 1875.....1878
- Bill to re-establish the whipping-post passes House, 63 to 21; lost in Senate by casting vote of lieutenant-governor...1878
- Troops sent by governor to Jackson. Breathitt county, to quell an old feud revived by a mob attacking sheriff bringing a prisoner charged with murder to court, under twenty-five guards....Nov. 29, 1878
- Legislature transfers to the United States the five locks and dams constructed by the State in the Kentucky River..1880
- "Regulators," a vigilance association of large extent, disbands, 200 men giving themselves up to the civil authorities in Louisville, and furnishing names of 800 others.....1880
- State Prohibition party organized at Louisville.....Oct. 14, 1881
- Legislature establishes a board of railroad commissioners, and prohibits extortion and discrimination in transportation of freight and passengers.....1882
- McCoy, of Pike county, Ky., kills Hatfield, of Logan county, W. Va., in an election dispute. Four McCoy's arrested for this act are captured by a Hatfield mob, carried into West Virginia, and then secretly taken back to Kentucky and shot.....1882
- One hundredth anniversary of the battle of Blue Licks celebrated on the battlefield.....Aug. 19, 1882

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- Southern exposition opens at Louisville Aug. 1, 1883
- National convention of colored men at Louisville discusses and acts upon civil and political rights.....Sept. 24, 1883
- Governor Buckner announces suspension of State Treasurer Tate (State treasurer for twenty years) for defalcations which proved to amount to \$229,009.21, and act passed creating office of State inspector and examiner.....March, 1888
- State troops stationed at Pikeville to prevent the rescue of three Hatfields who were captured by the sheriff of Pike county, in Logan county, W. Va., and were lodged in Pike county jail, and six other Hatfields who were captured after burning the house of the elder McCoy, and killing his wife, daughter, and son 1888
- Detachment of seventy troops sent to Perry county to protect the circuit court in the "French-Eversole" feud November, 1888
- Stephen G. Sharp elected State treasurer in place of defaulter Tate Aug. 5, 1889
- Perry and Knott counties "absolutely dominated and terrorized by savage and lawless bands," and the circuit court is suspended. The governor refuses to cause expense to the State by calling out troops 1889
- State troops aid in defeat of the Howard faction in the so-called Howard-Turner feud in Harlan county.....Oct. 21, 1889
- Constitutional convention meets at Frankfort.....Sept. 8, 1890
- Tornado, leaving a path 400 yards wide and 3 miles long, passes through Louisville. In Louisville 120 persons are killed; loss to the city, \$2,500,000 March 27, 1890
- Senator James B. Beck drops dead in a railway station in Washington, D. C. May 3, 1890
- United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the claim of Kentucky to the ownership of Green Island in the Ohio River.....May 19, 1890
- John G. Carlisle, elected United States Senator, qualifies.....May 26, 1890
- Hatfield-McCoy feud ended by a marriage.....March 21, 1891
- Constitutional convention adjourns to Sept. 2.....April 11, 1891
- New constitution ratified, 213,950 for, 74,446 against.....Aug. 3, 1891
- Constitutional convention reassembles Sept. 2, and, after amending the constitution adopted by the people, signs and publishes the result.....Sept. 28, 1891
- Governor signs the anti-lottery bill, which makes the dealing in lottery tickets a felony.....March 15, 1892
- One hundredth anniversary of the admission of Kentucky into the Union celebrated at Lexington.....June 1, 1892
- Rush Morgan, the noted desperado who had killed seventeen men, is shot and killed near Hubbard Springs....Jan. 31, 1893
- John G. Carlisle resigns United States Senatorship to become Secretary of the Treasury.....February, 1893
- William Lindsay is elected United States Senator for six years, beginning March 5, 1895.....Jan. 10, 1894
- For the first time in her history Kentucky elects a Republican State ticket, headed by William O. Bradley for governor November, 1895
- In the electoral college Kentucky for the first time casts her vote for Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.....January, 1896
- W. J. Deboe, Republican, of Crittenden county, is elected to succeed Blackburn in the United States Senate, for six years, beginning March 5, 1897....April 28, 1897
- The legislature passes an election law, known as the Goebel law..March, 1898
- The legislature creates a board of prison commissioners, consisting of three members, to administer the affairs of the two penitentiaries of the State, which have hitherto devolved on the commissioners of the sinking fund.....March, 1898
- The legislature appropriates \$500 to mark and properly preserve the graves of the Confederate soldiers slain at the battle of Perryville in 1862....March 16, 1898
- Under the call of the President for troops to serve during the Spanish War four regiments of Kentuckians are tendered to the War Department and accepted as follows: The Louisville Legion (1st Kentucky Infantry), Col. John B. Castleman; 2d Kentucky Infantry, Col. E. H. Gaither; 3d Kentucky Infantry, Col. T. J. Smith; and 4th Kentucky Infantry, Col. David G. Colson.....1898
- Quadrennial election for State officers,

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which is claimed by both the Democratic and the Republican candidates

November, 1899

The State board of election commissioners (one member dissenting) award the certificate of election to the Republican candidate.....December, 1899

The legislature meets in biennial session, before which William Goebel, Democrat, contests the claim of William S. Taylor, Republican, to the office of governor, Taylor being the incumbent.....Jan. 2, 1900

J. C. S. Blackburn is elected United States Senator to succeed William Lindsay Jan. 17, 1900

In Frankfort, while on his way to the State-house to be present at the 10.30 A.M. session of the Senate, Senator William Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor, is shot by a concealed assassin and mortally wounded.....Jan. 30, 1900

Governor Taylor issues a proclamation adjourning the legislature, to meet in London, Laurel county, on Feb. 6, 1900

Jan. 30, 1900

State troops prevent the assembling of the legislature in Frankfort..Jan. 31, 1900

The gubernatorial contest before the legislature having been decided in favor of Senator Goebel, he is sworn in as governor, J. C. W. Beckham as lieutenant-governor.....Jan. 31, 1900

The courts grant an injunction to prevent Governor Taylor from exercising the functions of his office.....Feb. 3, 1900

Goebel dies and J. C. W. Beckham is sworn in as governor by succession, to hold till next general election

Feb. 4, 1900

The legislature is recalled to Frankfort, the Democratic members having for some days met in Louisville and the Republican members in London....Feb. 10, 1900

The legislature reassembles at Frankfort.....Feb. 19, 1900

The state board of election commissioners, sitting as a contest board, decide in favor of the Democratic claimants for the minor State offices

Feb. 26, 1900

The gubernatorial contest between Beckham and Taylor having been submitted to the courts, the Louisville circuit court decides in favor of Beckham

March 10, 1900

The court of appeals decides by a vote

of 6 to 1 that the action of the legislature in declaring Goebel governor was legal

April 6, 1900

An appeal from the decision of the Louisville circuit court in the gubernatorial case is filed in the United States Supreme Court.....April 16, 1900

The grand jury at Frankfort returns indictments against Henry E. Youtsey, Harlan Whitaker, Berry Howard, James Howard, and Dick Combs for the murder of Goebel, and against others as accessory before the fact.....April 17, 1900

In the Franklin county circuit court final judgments in favor of the Democratic claimants for the minor State offices are entered.....April 18, 1900

Col. David G. Colson, on trial at Frankfort for the killing of Ethelbert D. Scott, in the lobby of the Capital Hotel, that city, is acquitted.....April 21, 1900

In the Franklin county circuit court the indictment against Col. David G. Colson for killing Luther G. Demarce in his (Colson's) fight with Ethelbert D. Scott, Jan. 16, 1900, is dismissed

April 24, 1900

The Republican claimants for minor State offices are granted an appeal from the circuit court to the court of appeals

April 24, 1900

In the United States district court for Kentucky, Judge Evans sentences O'Neill, Locke, Crites, and Mullen to three years in the Nashville penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100 each for conspiring to prevent negroes from voting at the November (1899) election.....April 25, 1900

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of Taylor against Beckham for the governorship, decides that it has no jurisdiction. Taylor vacates the office and leaves the State.....May 21, 1900

Republicans in convention in Louisville nominate John W. Yerkes for governor

July 16, 1900

Democrats in convention in Lexington nominate J. C. W. Beckham for governor

July 21, 1900

Caleb Powers, Republican claimant for the office of Secretary of State, on trial at Georgetown for conspiring to murder Senator Goebel, is found guilty and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for life.....Aug. 18, 1900

Judge Cantrill, of the Scott county cir-

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cuit court, grants Caleb Powers an appeal.....August, 1900

The legislature meets in extraordinary session to amend or repeal the election law of 1898, known as the Goebel law

Aug. 28, 1900

James Howard, on trial at Frankfort for the murder of Goebel, is found guilty, and his punishment is fixed at death

Sept. 26, 1900

Judge Cantrill, of the Franklin circuit court, sentences James Howard to hang Dec. 7, but grants an appeal

Sept. 29, 1900

Henry E. Youtsey, on trial at Georgetown for complicity in the Goebel mur-

der, is found guilty, and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for life

Oct. 20, 1900

J. C. W. Beckham is elected governor

Nov. 6, 1900

Act of Congress dividing Kentucky into two federal court districts is approved by the President.....Feb. 12, 1901

The court of appeals reverses the decision of the Scott county circuit court in the case of Caleb Powers and orders a new trial.....March 28, 1901

The court of appeals reverses the decision of the Franklin county circuit court in the case of James Howard and orders a new trial.....March 28, 1901

LOUISIANA

Louisiana, the central gulf State of the United States, has for its southern boundary the Gulf of Mexico, and south of 31° N. it extends from the Sabine River on the west to the Pearl River on the east, about 250 miles. North of lat. 31° N. its eastern boundary is the Mississippi River, which separates it from Mississippi, and the Sabine River and Texas form its western boundary. That portion of the State lying east of the Mississippi River is bounded on the north by the State of Mississippi, and that west of the Mississippi River by Arkansas. Lat. 28° 56' to 33° N., and long. 89° to 94° W. Area, 45,420 square miles, in ninety-nine parishes. Population, 1890, 1,118,587; 1900, 1,381,625. Capital, Baton Rouge. It differs from the other States in that its jurisprudence is based on the Roman or civil law instead of the common law of England, and the counties are called parishes.

Robert Cavalier de la Salle descends the Mississippi to its mouth, names the country Louisiana, and takes possession in the name of the King of France

April 9, 1682

Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville enters the Mississippi.....March 2, 1699

D'Iberville, having settled Biloxi, sails for France, leaving his lieutenant, Sauvolle de la Villantry, in command

May 3, 1699

Jean Baptist Le Moyne Bienville (born in Montreal, Feb. 23, 1680), brother of

D'Iberville, returning from an expedition north of Lake Pontchartrain, finds an English ship at the mouth of the Mississippi, which sails away after being notified by Bienville that France had taken possession.....Sept. 15, 1699

Sauvolle appointed governor of Louisiana.....Dec. 7, 1699

D'Iberville returns from France in company with Bienville, and establishes a fort on the Mississippi, where they are visited by the Chevalier de Tonti

Jan. 17, 1700

Sauvolle dying, Bienville succeeds him

Aug. 22, 1701

De Muys, appointed governor-general of Louisiana, dies on his way from France, and Bienville continues in command..1707

King grants to Sieur Antony Crozat exclusive trading rights in Louisiana for ten years.....Sept. 14, 1712

Lamothe Cadillac arrives from France as governor, and appoints Bienville lieutenant.....May 17, 1713

Bienville makes peace with the Choctaw Indians.....1715

Governor Cadillac, in search of silver, goes to the Illinois country and incurs the enmity of the Natchez Indians..1715

Bienville ascends the Mississippi to subject the Natchez, and establishes Fort Rosalie in their country.....April, 1716

M. de l'Epinau arrives as governor from France.....March 9, 1717

Crozat surrenders his trading privilege to the King.....Aug. 23, 1717

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

- Company of the West chartered to foster and preserve the colony. Sept. 6, 1717
- Three French vessels arrive with sixty-nine colonists and troops and Bienville's commission as governor of Louisiana
Feb. 9, 1718
- Fort Naquitchos on the Red River established by M. Bienville. 1718
- New Orleans founded by Bienville. 1718
- Eighty girls from a house of correction in Paris arrive in charge of three Ursuline nuns. February, 1721
- Balize or buoy established at the mouth of the Mississippi. 1722
- Company of Germans, settlers on John Law's grant ("Law's bubble") on the Arkansas River, descend the river to near New Orleans and locate there. 1722
- Seat of government removed to New Orleans 1723
- Black code for punishing slaves promulgated by Bienville. 1724
- Bienville recalled to France; Périer becomes commander-general
Aug. 9, 1726
- Some Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrive at New Orleans, and a nunnery is erected 1727
- Arrival of a cargo of girls sent from France by the company, each provided with a small casket of wearing apparel
1728
- [Known as "Filles à la Casette," or casket girls.]
- Chevalier Loubois, with allied French and Choctaws, advances against Natchez Indians, who had massacred the garrison of Fort Rosalie and occupied it; the Indians desert the fort and 200 prisoners in it. January, 1730
- M. Périer makes another expedition against the Natchez and secures their chief Great Sun and others
Jan. 24, 1731
- [Great Sun died a prisoner, the others were sold as slaves to St. Domingo.]
- Company of the West surrenders its charter to the King. Jan. 23, 1731
- Superior council of Louisiana reorganized by letters patent; Périer continued in office. May 7, 1732
- Settlement at Baton Rouge. 1733
- Bienville reappointed governor. 1733
- Bienville repulsed in an expedition against the Chickasaw Indians
May 26, 1736
- Second expedition of Bienville against the Chickasaws, who sue for peace
1740
- Marquis de Vaudreuil appointed governor; Bienville returns to France
May 10, 1743
- Marquis de Vaudreuil marches against the Chickasaws; unable to take their towns, he garrisons the fort on the Tombigbee erected by Bienville, and returns to New Orleans. 1753
- Louis Billouart, Chevalier de Kerlerec, succeeds Vaudreuil, who was appointed governor of Canada. Feb. 9, 1754
- First arrival of Acadians at New Orleans; they are sent to Attakapas and Opelousas. 1756
- M. Dubreuil erects a sugar-mill in New Orleans (cane-growing having been started by the Jesuits in 1751). 1758
- Garrison of Fort Du Quesne flee towards New Orleans, evacuating and setting fire to the fort. Nov. 24, 1758
- France cedes Louisiana to Spain, and to England all east of the Mississippi River except the island of New Orleans, and makes the Mississippi free to both nations. Nov. 3, 1762
- Kerlerec succeeded by D'Abadie as director-general, who arrives at New Orleans. June 29, 1763
- Delegates from all parts of the parish at New Orleans elect Jean Milhet to petition the King that the province be not severed from France. 1763
- English troops occupy Baton Rouge
February, 1764
- Nyon de Villiers, who was in command, abandons the Illinois district and reaches New Orleans. July 2, 1764
- D'Abadie dies and is succeeded by Aubrey. Feb. 4, 1765
- Large colony of Acadians from Maine arrive. February, 1766
- Antonio d'Ulloa lands at New Orleans with civil officers and soldiers to take possession of the province. March 5, 1766
- Decree dictated by Ulloa and proclaimed by Aubrey that all captains of vessels from France or Santo Domingo report to Ulloa on arrival with bills of lading and passports, and that the agents for sale of cargo submit to competent examiners the prices they propose to sell at, subject to reduction by the examiners if too high. Sept. 6, 1766

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An address to the superior council signed by nearly 600 men claims freedom of commerce with the ports of France and America, and demands the expulsion of Ulloa; it was adopted by the council

Oct. 25, 1768

Ulloa, enjoined to leave the city, flees to Havana. The French flag is displayed, Aubrey and Foucault (a leader in the revolution) are summoned to govern the colony as before, and the people institute a republic.....Oct. 29, 1768

Don Alexander O'Reilly, captain-general, lands at the Balize, and demands the government in the name of Spain

July 28, 1769

O'Reilly, with twenty-four Spanish vessels, appears before New Orleans, lands 2,600 Spanish troops, and assumes possession of Louisiana.....Aug. 18, 1769

Nine leaders of the revolution arrested and brought before General O'Reilly; commissary Foucault sent to France and thrown into the Bastille....Aug. 21, 1769

Six leaders of the revolution are imprisoned, and six sentenced to be hanged are shot, no hangman being found

Oct. 25, 1769

O'Reilly abolishes by proclamation the superior council, and substitutes a cabildo of six perpetual regidores, two ordinary alcaldes, and an attorney-general syndic over which the governor presides

Nov. 25, 1769

Black code re-enacted by proclamation of O'Reilly.....1770

O'Reilly delivers up the government to Don Luis de Unzaga.....Oct. 29, 1770

Unzaga appointed captain-general of Caracas, Don Bernardo de Galvez assumes the government.....Feb. 1, 1777

Galvez by proclamation grants privilege of trading with any part of the United States.....April 20, 1778

Settlement called New Iberia on the Bayou Teche by about 500 immigrants from Canary Islands.....January, 1779

Galvez captures Baton Rouge from the British.....Sept. 21, 1779

Galvez moves against Fort Charlotte on the Mobile River and captures it

March 14, 1780

John James Audubon born at New Orleans.....May 4, 1780

Galvez invests Pensacola, which capitulates.....May 9, 1781

Treaty of peace at Paris between Great Britain, Spain, and the United States

Sept. 3, 1783

Galvez succeeds his father in the viceroyalty of Mexico in 1785; Don Estevan Miro acts in his place and receives his commission as governor

June 2, 1786

Gen. James Wilkinson reaches New Orleans in June with a small cargo of tobacco and other goods. Perhaps to advance mercantile schemes he has interviews with Governor Miro and professes accord with him in seeking a rupture between the western and eastern United States, and increase of Spanish power in America. He returns to Philadelphia

September, 1787

Settlers from western North Carolina arrive, after failure to erect the State of FranklandMarch, 1789

French refugees from Santo Domingo reach New Orleans, and a few of them open the first regular theatre in the city

1791

Don François Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, succeeds Miro as governor and intendant of Louisiana...January, 1792

Publication of the first newspaper in Louisiana, *Le Moniteur de la Louisiane*

1794

Genet, the French ambassador to the United States, plans an expedition against the Spanish dominions, and a society of French Jacobins in Philadelphia addresses an inflammatory circular to the French in Louisiana.....1794

"Canal Carondelet," from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, projected, begun, and abandoned by Governor Périer in 1727; recommenced and completed

1795

Étienne de Boré succeeds in producing sugar from cane, beginning a new industry

1795

By treaty Spain grants the United States "the right to deposit their merchandise and effects at New Orleans for the space of three years, and at the end of that time to continue, or an equivalent establishment to be assigned at some other point on the Mississippi River"

Oct. 27, 1795

Spanish commissioner Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, and United States commissioner Andrew Ellicott, meet at

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

- Natchez to define the boundary between Spanish and United States possessions
Feb. 24, 1797
- Carondelet refuses to surrender the posts on the Mississippi, hoping for a separation of the western United States from the eastern.....1797
- Carondelet appointed governor of the Mexican provinces; Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos succeeds in Louisiana
Aug. 1, 1797
- Don Juan Ventura Morales, Spanish intendant, refuses a place of deposit to United States citizens in New Orleans
1799
- On the death of Gayoso the Marquis de Casa-Calvo succeeds as governor, and Don Ramon de Lopez y Angullo as intendant of Louisiana.....July 18, 1799
- By a secret treaty at St. Ildefonso the King of Spain retrocedes Louisiana to France.....Oct. 1, 1800
- Treaty at Madrid confirms treaty of St. Ildefonso.....March 21, 1801
- Right of deposit restored to the people of the United States.....1801
- Don Juan Manuel de Salcedo arrives as governor of Louisiana and Florida, Morales succeeds Lopez as intendant
June 15, 1801
- By proclamation of Morales, citizens of United States are refused deposit in New Orleans, and importation in American bottoms is prohibited.....October, 1802
- Morales, fearing famine in the province, disregards his regulation and annuls the prohibition.....1803
- Laussat, the prefect appointed by Napoleon, arrives at New Orleans
March 26, 1803
- By treaty at Paris, Napoleon cedes Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs.....April 30, 1803
- Casa-Calvo and Salcedo, Spanish commissioners, present the keys of New Orleans to citizen Laussat, who takes possession of Louisiana in the name of France
Nov. 30, 1803
- Gen. James Wilkinson encamps on the Mississippi near New Orleans, and the Spanish troops sail for Havana
Dec. 18, 1803
- Citizen Laussat as commissioner for France delivers New Orleans to General Wilkinson and W. C. C. Claiborne as commissioners for the United States, leaving left bank of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain to the Spanish
Dec. 20, 1803
- Congress divides Louisiana into a southern territory of Orleans and a northern district of Louisiana.....March 26, 1804
- Territorial government in Orleans begins: William C. C. Claiborne governor
Oct. 1, 1804
- Vessel bringing nearly 200 French prisoners of the British government, who had captured the ship, Governor Claiborne refuses to allow it to ascend the river; the French desert the ship, which is seized by the United States marshal at request of British claimants
Nov. 3, 1804
- New Orleans chartered as a city..1804
- Territorial government giving the people no power, the "merchants, planters, and other inhabitants of Louisiana" petition Congress, declaring its organization oppressive and degrading....Jan. 4, 1805
- Congress provides for a government of the Territory of Orleans in all respects like that of Mississippi Territory, except as to the descent and distribution of estates and the prohibition of slavery
March 2, 1805
- Col. Aaron Burr arrives in New Orleans, to remain ten or twelve days
June 26, 1805
- Governor Claiborne orders the Marquis of Casa-Calvo and the intendant Morales out of the country, and a source of great anxiety is removed.....July, 1806
- Territorial legislature meets
March 24, 1806
- General Wilkinson, at St. Louis, receiving a confidential letter from Aaron Burr, denounces him in a message to Washington; Nov. 27, 1806, President Jefferson by proclamation makes known the traitorous enterprise; Oct. 29, Wilkinson, by message to the Spanish commander-in-chief, proposes the withdrawal of troops of both governments from advanced positions to Nacogdoches and Natchitoches respectively, which was agreed to; General Wilkinson reaches New Orleans.....Nov. 25, 1806
- Arrest in New Orleans of several men charged with abetting Burr's treason
December, 1806
- Digest of civil law adopted, legislature adjourned.....March 31, 1808

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

- General Wilkinson, ordered to New Orleans with troops, arrives April 19. He is afterwards relieved by Wade Hampton.....1809
- Citizens of Baton Rouge territory attack the reduced garrison of the fort at Baton Rouge, and in the skirmish the Spanish Governor Grandpé is shot, and the garrison capitulates..September, 1810
- Convention of the people of Baton Rouge territory at St. Francisville frame a constitution, elect a governor, and establish the independent Territory of west Florida.....Sept. 29, 1810
- Under proclamation of the President, Governor Claiborne takes possession of west Florida, and annexes it to the Territory of Orleans.....Dec. 7, 1810
- An insurrection of slaves in the parish of St. John is suppressed after sixty or more are killed. The heads of sixteen who were captured and executed were set on poles along the river as a warning
January, 1811
- Act to enable the people of Orleans to form a State government signed by President Madison.....Feb. 20, 1811
- Exclusive grant by legislature to Livingston and Fulton to build steamboats for eighteen years from Jan. 1, 1812
1811
- Arrival from Pittsburg of first steam-vessel on the Mississippi..Jan. 10, 1812
- Constitutional convention at New Orleans adjourns.....Jan. 22, 1812
- Congress admits Louisiana as a State
April 8, 1812
- Congress extends the limits of Louisiana to include all between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers south of lat. 31° N.
April 14, 1812
- First session of State legislature at New Orleans.....June, 1812
- General Wilkinson resumes command in Louisiana and arrives at New Orleans
June 8, 1812
- W. C. C. Claiborne elected governor
Aug. 19, 1812
- General Wilkinson superseded by General Flournoy.....June, 1813
- Colonel Nicholas (British) by proclamation incites people of Louisiana and Kentucky to revolt.....Aug. 29, 1814
- Barataria Island occupied by pirates under Jean Lafitte; the British under Sir William H. Percy invite them to hostility against the United States; Lafitte refuses.....Aug. 30, 1814
- Citizens of New Orleans and vicinity meet, pass resolutions of loyalty, and address the people.....Sept. 15, 1814
- Flotilla sails from New Orleans against the pirates, who prepare to resist, but abandon nine ships to the Americans
Sept. 18, 1814
- General Jackson arrives at New Orleans
Dec. 2, 1814
- British threaten New Orleans and capture gunboats under Lieut. Thos. A. C. Jones.....Dec. 14, 1814
- Battle at Villeré's plantation, 12 miles from New Orleans; the English advance repulsed by General Jackson
Dec. 23, 1814
- Battle at Chalmette's plantation; British repulsed.....Dec. 28, 1814
- Battle at Rodriguez Canal
Jan. 1, 1815
- Battle of New Orleans...Jan. 8, 1815
- Unsuccessful attack on Fort St. Philip by the British.....Jan. 9-18, 1815
- British General Lambert abandons expedition against New Orleans
Jan. 19, 1815
- General Jackson orders all French subjects having certificates of discharge to return to the interior, Feb. 28. Has Louallier arrested as a spy; Hall, as abetting a mutiny in granting a *habeas corpus* for Louallier; arrests Hollander; releases all three; and for high-handed methods is tried and fined \$1,000.....1815
- Frederic Tudor ships ice to New Orleans from Boston.....1820
- Thomas B. Robertson elected governor
1820
- Governor Robertson resigning to become judge of United States district court, President Thibodeaux of the Senate acts as governor until inauguration of Governor-elect Henry Johnson
December, 1824
- Visit of Lafayette; the legislature appropriates \$15,000 for his entertainment
1825
- Legislature grants \$10,000 to Thomas Jefferson Randolph for the family of Thomas Jefferson, as a mark of gratitude from Louisiana.....March 16, 1827
- Seat of government removed from New Orleans to Donaldsonville.....1829
- Provision for running boundary-line be-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

tween Louisiana and Arkansas Territory under act of Congress.....1830

New Orleans again made the seat of government.....Jan. 8, 1831

Pontchartrain Railroad, 4½ miles long, opened for traffic.....April, 1831

Branch mint at New Orleans receives first bullion.....March 8, 1838

During this and the two previous years Louisiana furnished 1,179 volunteers in the Florida war.....1838

New constitution adopted in convention May 14, 1845

Legislature meets in new State-house at Baton Rouge.....Jan. 21, 1850

Steamer *Pampero*, with 500 men under Lopez, for expedition against Cuba, leaves New Orleans.....Aug. 3, 1851

Riot because of Cuban expedition in New Orleans; office of Spanish paper *La Patria* destroyedAug. 21, 1851

Convention to revise constitution meets at Baton Rouge.....July 5, 1852

University of Louisiana chartered..1853

Commercial convention of Southern and Southwestern States meets at New Orleans Jan. 8, 1855

William Walker, with his expedition, leaves New Orleans, ostensibly for Mobile, but really for Nicaragua, eluding the United States authorities.....Nov. 11, 1857

Walker surrenders to Com. Hiram Paulding; indignation meetings at New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern cities Dec. 8, 1857

Political disturbance in New Orleans; 500 men as a vigilance committee seize the court-house and State arsenal; Know-nothing party occupy Lafayette Square June 4-5, 1858

Legislature in extra session provides for a State convention and votes \$500,000 to organize military companies; Wirt Adams, commissioner from Mississippi, asks the legislature to join in secession December, 1860

Immense popular meeting in New Orleans on announcement of the secession of South Carolina.....Dec. 21, 1860

Mass-meeting held at New Orleans to ratify "Southern Rights" nominations for the convention.....Dec. 25, 1860

Seizure by Confederates of forts St. Philip, Jackson, and Livingston, arsenal at Baton Rouge, and United States revenue-cutter *Lewis Cass*.....Jan. 10-13, 1861

Ordinance of secession adopted in convention, yeas 113, nays 17..Jan. 26, 1861

Mint and custom-house in New Orleans seized by Confederates.....Jan. 31, 1861

Convention to join Southern Confederacy; State flag adopted, a red ground, crossed by bars of blue and white and bearing a single star of pale yellow Feb. 4, 1861

Louisiana ratifies the Confederate constitution.....March 22, 1861

Louisiana raises 3,000 Confederate troops, and at call of Governor Moore 3,000 additional.....April 24, 1861

First gun cast for Confederate navy at Phenix Iron Works at Gretna, near New Orleans.....May 4, 1861

Port of New Orleans blockaded by United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*; Ship Island occupied by Union troops....1861

Banks of New Orleans suspend specie payments.....Sept. 18, 1861

Confederate martial law instituted in New Orleans.....Oct 11, 1861

Federal steamship *Richmond*, under John Pope, while coaling near New Orleans, is struck by a Confederate ram Oct. 12, 1861

State casts its electoral vote for Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States.....Feb. 19, 1862

Admiral Farragut passes forts Jackson and Philip with his fleet, morning April 24, 1862

Surrender of New Orleans to Admiral FarragutApril 25, 1862

Capture of forts Jackson and Philip by the Federals.....April 28, 1862

Confederate capital transferred to Opelousas.....April, 1862

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler takes possession of New Orleans.....May 1, 1862

Baton Rouge occupied by Federals May 27, 1862

William B. Mumford, for taking down the United States flag from the United States mint after the surrender of the city to Admiral Farragut, hanged at New Orleans by order of General Butler June 7, 1862

Federal troops in Baton Rouge, besieged by Confederates, Aug. 5, evacuate by order from General Butler Aug. 16, 1862

Brig.-Gen. Geo. F. Shepley military governor of Louisiana.....Aug. 21, 1862

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

- General Grover occupies Baton Rouge
Dec. 16, 1862
- Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks relieves General
Butler.....Dec. 16, 1862
- Election held by order of President
Lincoln; Messrs. Hahn and Flanders
chosen to Congress; they take seats, Feb.
9, 1863, and occupy them until
March 3, 1863
- Henry W. Allen chosen governor by Con-
federates; seat of government at Shreve-
port1863
- Michael Hahn chosen governor at Fed-
eral election in New Orleans and vicinity
Feb. 22, 1864
- Governor Hahn appointed military gov-
ernor by the President....March 15, 1864
- Convention at New Orleans to revise the
constitution.....April 6, 1864
- Bureau of free labor, predecessor of the
Freedmen's bureau, opened at New Orleans
1865
- Governor Hahn resigning, is succeeded
by Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Welles
March 4, 1865
- Confederate Governor Allen resigns
June 2, 1865
- Governor Welles re-elected..Nov. 6, 1865
[This government, though never recog-
nized by Congress, continued until March,
1867.]
- Constitution of 1864 left the negroes still
disfranchised; a convention, chiefly of
blacks who wished to frame a new con-
stitution, meets in New Orleans and re-
sults in a riot; several hundred negroes
killed.....July 30, 1866
- Congress passes the military recon-
struction act.....March 2, 1867
- General Sheridan appointed commander
of the 5th Military District, Louisiana
and Texas.....March 19, 1867
- General Sheridan removes Governor
Wells "for making himself an impediment
to the faithful execution of the reconstruc-
tion act," and substitutes Thomas J.
Durant, who declines, and Benjamin F.
Flanders is appointed.....June 8, 1867
- Sheridan relieved and General Hancock
appointed.....Aug. 17, 1867
- Constitutional convention at New Or-
leans adopts a constitution prohibiting
slavery, declaring the ordinance of seces-
sion null, and wholly disfranchising ex-
Confederates.....Nov. 22, 1867
- General Hancock relieved by General
Buchanan as commander of the 5th Military
District.....March 18, 1868
- State election; new constitution ratified,
and Henry C. Warmouth elected governor
April 18, 1868
- Congress readmits the Southern States
June 25, 1868
- Fourteenth Amendment adopted by the
legislature.....July, 1868
- Numerous political and color riots occur
in New Orleans, Opelousas, and other por-
tions of the State during the year....1868
- Passage of social equality bill, giv-
ing all persons, without regard to color
or previous condition, equal privileges in
public conveyances or places of public re-
sort.....Jan. 4, 1869
- Fifteenth Amendment ratified by Senate,
Feb. 27, and by House.....March 1, 1869
- "Crescent City Live-stock and Slaugh-
ter-house Company," a monopoly in New
Orleans which excited opposition, and was
finally declared unconstitutional and re-
strained by perpetual injunction, was
created by the legislature and went into
operation.....June 1, 1869
- Legislature grants to the New Orleans,
Mobile, and Chattanooga Railway Com-
pany \$3,000,000 in 8-per-cent. State bonds,
payable in four instalments..Feb. 21, 1870
- Legislature unites Jefferson City and
Algiers with New Orleans under one
charter.....1870
- George M. Wickliffe, State auditor, im-
peached and convicted of extortion and
fraud.....March 3, 1870
- A political contest between two factions
of the Republican party. The State cen-
tral committee—S. B. Packard, United
States marshal at the head—call a con-
vention to choose a State committee. The
opposition, under Lieut.-Gov. Oscar J.
Dunn (colored), meet in the custom-house.
Governor Warmouth and P. B. S. Pinch-
back (colored) are refused admission, and
the Warmouthites meet in Turner's Hall
Aug. 8, 1871
- On the death of Lieutenant-Governor
Dunn, the election of P. B. S. Pinchback
by the Senate in extra session is claimed
as unconstitutional by the opposition, led
by George W. Carter, speaker of the
House, and known as "Carterites"
- Nov. 22, 1871
- Warmouth legislature meets at Me-
chanics' Institute; the Carterites over the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

"Gem Saloon," on Royal Street, Jan. 6. Colonel Carter, by proclamation, proposes to seize the Mechanics' Institute building, and appears before it with several thousand men, but is prevented by General Emory.....Jan. 22, 1872

In extra session the House, in the absence of Colonel Carter, declares the speaker's chair vacant, chooses O. H. Brewster speaker, and approves the course of Governor Warmouth.....1872

Act passed funding the indebtedness of the State.....April 30, 1872

Conventions of the two wings of the Republican party at Baton Rouge, headed respectively by Packard and Pinchback. The Packard convention nominates William Pitt Kellogg for governor

June 19, 1872

Adjourned meeting of the Pinchback convention nominates P. B. S. Pinchback for governor.....Aug. 9, 1872

Fusion of two wings of the Republican party by the State central committee nominates Kellogg for governor and Pinchback for Congressman-at-large.....1872

Judge Durell, in December, declares Kellogg elected governor at election held

Nov. 4, 1872

"Fusion legislature" in the City Hall, New Orleans, impeaches and suspends Governor Warmouth.....Dec. 11, 1872

Inauguration of Kellogg as governor, also of John McEnery, nominee of the Democratic reformers and liberals

Jan. 14, 1873

Members of McEnery legislature seized and marched to the guard-house by armed police.....March 6, 1873

People submit to the Kellogg government "at the point of the bayonet," as many express it. People's convention at New Orleans.....Nov. 24, 1873

"Crescent City White League" formed, "to assist in restoring an honest and intelligent government to the State of Louisiana".....1874

Six Republican officials, arrested near Coushatta, in Red River parish, while being taken to Shreveport, are shot

Aug. 30, 1874

People send a committee to demand the abdication of Kellogg, and the McEnery faction, 10,000 strong, led by D. B. Penn, lieutenant-governor, appear before the State-house; a conflict takes place be-

tween the insurgents and police, the State-house is captured, and members of the McEnery legislature installed

Sept. 14, 1874

McEnery and Penn surrender the State buildings without resistance to General Brooke.....Sept. 17, 1874

General Brooke appointed military governor, and Governor Kellogg resumes his duties.....Sept. 19, 1874

Legislature meets and United States troops are called in to quell disturbance; great excitement throughout the United States.....Jan. 8, 1875

Claims of the several candidates are submitted to a congressional committee or board of arbitration, in which William A. Wheeler is prominent, and the so-called "Wheeler Adjustment" is agreed to

April 14, 1875

Immigration convention held in the chamber of commerce, New Orleans, comprising delegates from the Southern and Western States.....March 1-2, 1876

At election held this day both Republican and Democratic parties claim the victory.....Nov. 6, 1876

S. B. Packard, Republican, inaugurated governor at the State-house, New Orleans.

Francis T. Nicholls, Democrat, inaugurated at St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, and both legislatures meet.....Jan. 8, 1877

Courts, police stations, and arsenal at New Orleans are peaceably surrendered to the Nicholls authorities...Jan. 9, 1877

Packard failing to receive aid from the United States government, and a commission appointed by President Hayes to investigate the political situation in Louisiana reporting public sentiment in favor of the Nicholls government, the Packard legislature is dispersed....April 21, 1877

Nicholls government occupies State-house.....April 24, 1877

Legislature, by concurrent resolution, directs Senators and Congressmen to use every effort to secure the passage of the Bland silver bill and of the bill to repeal the so-called resumption act introduced in the Senate.....Jan. 19, 1878

Political disturbance in Tensas and Concordia parishes, resulting in killing a man named Peck, and the wounding by his companions of three colored men; investigated by Congress.....1878

By act of Congress, March 3, 1875. a

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—LOUISIANA

contract was made with Capt. James Buchanan Eads for the construction of jetty-work at the mouth of the South Pass in the Mississippi River, to secure and maintain a navigable channel 200 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Captain Eads's work has already resulted in a clear channel of the required width and deeper than the 20 feet specified.....1878

Constitutional convention at New Orleans frames a constitution. Capital changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge April 21, 1879

Louis A. Wiltz, Democrat, elected governor, and the new constitution ratified by the people.....Dec. 8, 1879

Debt ordinance, fixing the interest on consolidated State bonds at 2½ per cent. for five years, 3 per cent. for fifteen years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, and limit of State tax fixed at 6 mills, ratified by the people at the election Dec. 8, 1879

Bureau of agriculture and immigration created.....Jan. 14, 1880

Board of liquidation appointed in New Orleans to retire all the valid debt of the city, a total of \$17,736,508.96, exchanging it for 4-per-cent. bonds payable in fifty years.....1880

University for the higher education of colored boys opens.....1880

Death of Governor Wiltz, Lieutenant-Governor McEnery succeeds..Oct. 17, 1881

Suit begun against Louisiana by New York and New Hampshire on coupons on Louisiana State bonds transferred to these States by the holders thereof.....1881

Two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mouths of the Mississippi by La Salle.....April 10, 1882

Chief-Justice Waite renders his decision in the New York and New Hampshire suits against Louisiana, that "one State cannot create a controversy with another State within the meaning of that term as used in the judicial clauses of the Constitution, by assuming the prosecution of debts owing by other States to its citizens" March 5, 1883

Levee convention held at Baton Rouge, recommending placing the entire convict force at work on the levees June 19, 1883

World's industrial and cotton centennial exposition held at New Orleans..1885

First Prohibition convention ever held in Louisiana meets at Shreveport Aug. 19, 1885

North, Central, and South American exposition opens.....Nov. 10, 1885

Legislature grants relief to wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers of the State, and to the widows of the Confederate soldiers killed or wounded in the war 1886

Charter of the Louisiana State lottery expiring in 1894, the anti-lottery people, in convention at New Orleans, found an anti-lottery league to oppose its renewal Feb. 28, 1890

Louisiana Lottery Company offers the State \$1,000,000 per year, double its former offer, for the privilege of maintaining a lottery.....May 13, 1890

House of Delegates passes a bill amending the State constitution, by granting a recharter to the Louisiana State Lottery Company for twenty-five years for \$1,000,000 per annum.....June 25, 1890

State legislature settles the lottery question conditionally by accepting \$1,250,000 per year for the lottery privilege July 1, 1890

Governor Nicholls vetoes the lottery bill July 7, 1890

Anti-lottery league meets in New Orleans, 500 delegates.....Aug. 7, 1890

Chief of Police David C. Hennessey, of New Orleans, is waylaid and killed by Italian "Mafia," to whose band he had traced a number of crimes, night of Oct. 15, 1890

Killing in the parish prison at New Orleans of eleven Italians..March 14, 1891

Officers of the Louisiana lottery indicted by the grand jury in Sioux Falls, N. D., under United States laws Oct. 23, 1891

John A. Morris, in a letter, withdraws his proposition for the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana lottery Feb. 4, 1892

Convention of United Confederate Veterans meets at New Orleans..April 8, 1892

Proposed constitutional amendment to continue the Louisiana State lottery for twenty-five years from Jan. 1, 1894, is rejected by vote at State election April 19, 1892

Monument erected to David C. Hennessey (assassinated by Mafia in 1890) by the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MAINE

people of New Orleans, is unveiled at Metarie Cemetery.....May 30, 1892

Nicaragua Canal convention opens in New Orleans; delegates from every State and Territory.....Nov. 30, 1892

United States Senator Randall L. Gibson dies at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dec. 15, 1892

Donaldson Caffrey appointed by Governor Foster United States Senator to fill unexpired term.....Dec. 31, 1892

Gen. P. G. T. Beaurgard dies at New Orleans, aged seventy-five years

Feb. 20, 1893

Destructive cyclone along the Gulf of Mexico; over 2,000 lives lost..Oct. 2, 1893

United States Senator Edward D. White appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Feb. 19, 1894

Newton C. Blanchard, member of Con-

gress, appointed Senator by Governor Foster to fill the unexpired term of White

March 7, 1894

Ex-Gov. J. Madison Wells dies at Leconte, La.....Feb. 28, 1899

Five Italians lynched at Tallulah, La., for murder of Dr. J. F. Hodge

July 20, 1899

Constitutional amendment authorizing \$75,000 annually for Confederate pensions adopted.....November, 1900

Constitutional amendment enabling New Orleans to issue bonds for water, sewerage, and drainage adopted....November, 1900

St. Charles College at Grand Coteau destroyed by fire.....Feb. 17, 1900

Conflict between police and negroes in New Orleans; fourteen persons killed, thirty seriously injured.....July, 1900

The leasing of convicts to private contractors stopped.....March 3, 1901

MAINE

Maine. The extreme eastern point of the United States is West Quoddy Head, which is also the eastern extremity of the State of Maine. Maine is the largest of the Eastern States, and, including islands, it has a south shore-line of 2,400 miles on the Atlantic. It is limited in latitude by 43° 4' and 47° 31' N., and in longitude by 66° and 71° W. Its extreme breadth is 210 miles, narrowing in the north to about half that distance. New Brunswick and the St. Croix River form the eastern and northern boundary; the Canadian province of Quebec lies to the northwest, and New Hampshire to the west below lat. 45° 20'. Area, 33,040 square miles in sixteen counties. Population, 1890, 661,086; 1900, 694,466. Capital, Augusta, since 1832.

First Englishman known to have conducted an expedition to the shores of Maine, then "Norumbega," was John Walker, in the service of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who reached the Penobscot River

1580

Speedicell and *Discoverer*, from Bristol, England, commanded by Martin Pring, enter Penobscot Bay and the mouth of a river, probably the Saco..June 7, 1603

Henry IV. of France grants to Pierre de Gast Sieur de Monts all the territory

between lat. 40° and 46° N., and appoints him governor of the country, which is called Acadia.....Nov. 8, 1603

De Monts, accompanied by M. de Poutrincourt, and Samuel Champlain, visits his patent, and discovers Passamaquoddy Bay and the Schoodie or St. Croix River.....May, 1604

Later in the season De Monts erects a fort on St. Croix Island, and spends the winter there.....1604

De Monts enters Penobscot Bay, erects a cross at Kennebec, and takes possession in the name of the King. He also visits Casco Bay, Saco River, and Cape Cod

May, 1605

George Weymouth, sent out by the Earl of Southampton, anchors at Monhegan Island, May 17, 1605; St. George's Island, May 19, and Penobscot Bay, June 12. After pleasant intercourse with natives, he seizes and carries away five of them1605

Colonies of Virginia and Plymouth incorporated with a grant of land between 34° and 45°, including all islands within 100 miles of the coast, the permission given the Plymouth colony to begin a plantation anywhere above lat. 38°

April 10, 1606

Lord John Popham, chief-justice of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MAINE

England, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, fit out two ships and 100 emigrants, under George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, which land at Stage Island. . . Aug. 11, 1607

Finding Stage Island too small, they establish a colony and "Popham's Fort" on the west bank of the Sagadahoc River
1607

Discouraged by the death of George Popham, and the burning of their storehouse, they return to England in the spring of. 1608

Two French Jesuits, Biard and Massé, with several families, settle on Mount Desert Island. 1609

Twenty-five French colonists land on Mount Desert Island and found a settlement called St. Saviour. . . . March, 1613

[They were soon expelled by the English from Virginia under Captain Argal as trespassers on English territory.]

Capt. John Smith arrives at Monhegan from England. Building seven boats, he explores the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod, and makes a map of it, to which Prince Charles assigned the name of New England. April, 1614

War, famine, and pestilence depopulate the Indian territories in Maine during the years. 1615-18

Plymouth Company receives a new patent to lands between 40° and 48°, and in length "by the same breadth throughout the mainland from sea to sea"
Nov. 3, 1620

Gorges and Capt. John Mason procure of the Plymouth council a patent of all the country between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, from the Atlantic to the rivers Canada and Iroquois, which they called "The Province of Laconia". . . Aug. 10, 1622

Permanent settlement made at Monhegan. 1622

Permanent settlement at Saco. . . 1623

Gorges procures a patent from Plymouth council to 24,000 acres on each side of the Agamenticus (York) River, and plants a colony. 1624

New Plymouth colony erects a trading-house at Penobscot; the first English establishment of the kind in these waters
1626

Abraham Shurte commissioned by Giles Elbridge and Robert Aldsworth to purchase Monhegan Island; buys it for £50. It is added to the Pemaquid plantation.

over which Shurte acted as agent and chief magistrate for thirty years. 1626

Eight patents granted by Plymouth council, covering the seaboard from the Piscataqua to the Penobscot, except the "territory of Sagadahoc" below the Damariscotta. Among these were the "Kennebec," "Lygonia," or plough patent, with settlement on Casco Bay, the "Waldo patent," and "Pemaquid". 1630-31

A French vessel visits the New Plymouth trading-house at Penobscot, and carries off booty valued at £500, and within three years the English abandon it to the French. June, 1632

Crew of sixteen Indian traders, under Dixy Bull, turn pirates, attack the fort at Pemaquid, and menace the coast until the next summer, when they are beaten off. 1632

Trading-house established by the English at Machias, which next year was seized by Claude de la Tour, the French commander at Port Royal. 1633

Plymouth council surrender their charter, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges appointed governor-general over the whole of New England. April 25, 1635

M. d'Aulney de Charnisy, from the Acadian country, takes possession of the trading-house at Biguyduce (Penobscot) for France. 1635

Gorges, empowered by the Plymouth council, April 22, 1635, sends over his son William as governor of the territory between Piscataqua and Sagadahoc, called New Somerstshire, who organizes the first government and opens the first court within the present State of Maine

March 28, 1636

Gorges obtains from Charles I. a provincial charter to land between Piscataqua and Sagadahoc and Kennebec rivers, extending 120 miles north and south, which was incorporated and named "The Province and County of Maine"

April 3, 1639

Thomas Purchase, first settler at Pejepscot, on the Androscoggin, assigns to Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, "all the tract of Pejepscot, on both sides of the river, 4 miles square towards the sea"

Aug. 22, 1639

Thomas Gorges appointed deputy-governor of the province of Maine

March 10, 1640

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First general court under the charter opened at Saco.....June 25, 1640
Gorges founds in Agamenticus a city of 21 square miles, which he calls Gorgeana.....March 1, 1642

Alexander Rigby purchases the abandoned "Plough patent, or Lybonia," and commissions George Cleaves deputy president, who opens a court at Saco styled "The General Assembly of the Province of Lygonia," which extended from Cape Porpoise to Casco.....April, 1643

Richard Vines elected deputy-governor of the province of Maine.....1644

Commissioners appointed for the purpose decide that the province of Lygonia does not belong to the province of Maine, as the latter contended, and the Kennebec River is assigned as the boundary between the two provinces.....March, 1646

Court of province of Maine convenes at Wells, at mouth of the Kennebec River, and Edward Godfrey elected governor of the province.....1646

Massachusetts, in 1651, laying claim by her charter to all lands south of a line drawn eastward from a point 3 miles north of the source of the river Merrimac, found this point by survey to lie in lat. 43° 43' 12", with its eastern point on Upper Clapboard Island, in Casco Bay, and confirms it by assumption of jurisdiction.....Oct. 23, 1652

Isle of Shoals, and all territory north of Piscataqua belonging to Massachusetts, erected into county of Yorkshire....1652

Kittery, incorporated in 1647, and Agamenticus made into the town of York 1652

General court of elections at Boston admits for the first time two representatives from Maine: John Wincoln, of Kittery, and Edward Rishworth, of York

May, 1653
Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise declared towns.....1653

English, under Major Sedgwick subdue Penobscot and Port Royal, 1654, and the whole Acadian province is confirmed to the English, who hold it for thirteen years1655

Towns of Scarborough and Falmouth erected (see 1786).....1658

Quakers hold their first meeting in Maine, at Newichawannock, or Piscataqua December, 1662

Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the original proprietor, obtains from the King an order to the governor and council of Massachusetts to restore his province in Maine.....Jan. 11, 1664

A part of the grant of the King of England to the Duke of York includes the territory between the St. Croix and Pemaquid and northward, variously called the "Sagadahoc Territory," "New Castle," and the "County of Cornwall "

March 12, 1664

King's commissioners establish a form of provisional government in the province of Maine.....June 23, 1665

By the treaty of Breda the English surrender Nova Scotia to France, which also claims the province east of the Penobscot July 31, 1667

Four commissioners from Massachusetts hold a convention in York, commanding the people of the province of Maine in his Majesty's name to yield again all obedience to the colony, doing this at the request of prominent citizens in the province.....July, 1668

New survey of the Massachusetts boundary to the north having been made by George Mountjoy, and the line fixed at lat. 43° 49' 12", its eastern terminus on White Head Island in Penobscot Bay, Massachusetts appoints four commissioners, who open a court at Pemaquid and proceed to organize the additional territory

May, 1674

Duke of York takes a new patent from the King, and commissions Sir Edmund Andros governor of both New York and Sagadahoc.....June 22, 1674

Indian depredations and massacres in King Philip's War begin, Sept. 12; attack Saco, Sept. 18, and burn Scarborough

Sept. 20, 1675

King by council confirms the decision of a commission which had been appointed and reported that "the right of soil in New Hampshire and Maine probably belonged not to Massachusetts colony, but to the terre-tenants".....1676

For the second time (the first in 1674) the Dutch capture the French fortification at Penobscot, but are soon driven out by the English.....1676

Indians attack Casco, burn Arrowsick and Pemaquid, and attack Jewel's Island

August-September, 1676

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Indians destroy the settlement at Cape Neddock; forty persons slain or captured

Sept. 25, 1676

One hundred and twenty Indians capture the fort and part of its garrison at Black Point.....Aug. 14, 1676

Massachusetts employs John Usher, a Boston trader then in England, to negotiate the purchase of the province of Maine, who concluded a bargain, took an assignment, and gave Georges £1,250; original indenture bears date

May 6, 1676

Indian hostilities continue throughout 1677; affair at Mare Point, Feb. 18; Pemaquid, Feb. 26. Indians attack Wells several times; again attack Black Point, May 16-18, and ambush a party of ninety men near that point, killing sixty

June 29, 1677

Sir Edmund Andros, fearing French aggression in the Duke's Sagadahoc province, sends a force from New York to Pemaquid to establish a fort and custom-house

June, 1677

Peace made with the Indians upon the Androscoggin and Kennebec, at Casco, by a commission from the government of Massachusetts.....April 12, 1678

Thomas Danforth chosen president of Maine by the governor and board of colonial assistants of Massachusetts.....1680

Baptists make their first appearance in Maine in 1681; William Screven, their leader, organizes a church, but the members are obliged to remove to South Carolina to avoid persecution.....1683

Charter of Massachusetts colony adjudged forfeited, and liberties of the colonies seized by the crown; Colonel Kirke appointed governor of Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Maine; Charles II. dying before Kirke could embark, James II. did not reappoint him

June 18, 1684

Charter being vacated, various purchases were made from the Indians; the most important, known as the "Pejepscot purchase," was made by Richard Wharton, and covered lands "lying between Cape Small-point and Maquoit, thence northward on the west side of the Androscoggin, 4 miles in width to the 'Upper falls,' and 5 miles on the other side of the river down to Merry-meeting bay"

July 7, 1684

Treaty made by Maine and New Hampshire with four tribes of Indians

Sept. 8, 1685

Joseph Dudley, a native of Massachusetts, graduate of Harvard in 1665, made by James II. president of Maine

May, 1686

Sir Edmund Andros arrives at Boston to supersede Dudley as president of the colonies.....Dec. 20, 1686

Andros commissioned captain-general and vice-admiral over the whole of New England, New York, and the Jerseys

March, 1688

Andros seizes upon Penobscot, and sacks house and fort of Baron de St. Castin, aiding to precipitate an Indian war

April, 1688

First outbreak of King William's War at the new settlement of North Yarmouth on Royals River. Indians surprise and break up the settlement, Aug. 13. They attack and burn New Dartmouth (New Castle), and destroy the fort and break up the settlement on the Sheepscot River

Sept. 5-6, 1688

Governor Andros using unwise measures in opposing Indians, arouses the people, who restore Danforth to the office of provincial president, appoint a council for the safety of the people, and resume the government according to charter rights

April 18, 1689

Garrison at Pemaquid attacked by Indians and forced to surrender

Aug. 2, 1689

Maj. Benjamin Church, with 600 men raised by Massachusetts, proceeds to the Kennebec, and, ranging along the coasts, intimidates the Indians; leaving sixty soldiers at Fort Loyal, he returns with the rest to Massachusetts.....1689

Newichawannock (now Salmon Falls), attacked by French and Indians under Sieur Artel, and fifty-four settlers captured and the settlement burned

March 18, 1690

Five hundred French and Indians under Castin attack Fort Loyal at Falmouth; the people abandon the village and retire to the garrison, May 16, which capitulates on the 20th, when the French, after burning the town, retire to Quebec with 100 prisoners.....May, 1690

Sir William Phipps leaves Boston with five vessels for Nova Scotia. He captures

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Port Royal, and takes possession of the whole country and coast to Penobscot

May, 1690

Three hundred men under Major Church are again sent from Massachusetts, Sept. 2, to reduce Indians in the province. He attacks them at Pejepscot Fort on the Androscoggin, freeing some English captives; has an engagement with them at Purpooduck Sept. 21, and returns home leaving 100 men as garrison at Wells

September, 1690

Five months' truce signed at Sagadahoc by commissioners from Massachusetts and the Indians, who agree to surrender all prisoners and to make a lasting peace at Wells the following May. . . . Nov. 29, 1690

Indians failing to meet President Danforth as agreed at Wells on May 1, he returns to York and sends a reinforcement to Wells. Shortly after their arrival they are attacked by 200 Indians, whom they repulse. June 9, 1691

Charter of William and Mary, or the Provincial charter, passes the seals and receives royal sanction, and the province of Maine is united with the royal province of Massachusetts Bay. Oct. 7, 1691

Two hundred Indians, led by Canadian French, assault York on the Agamenticus River. The inhabitants find shelter in the garrisoned houses and repulse the enemy, who retire after burning the town and killing and capturing about half of the people. Feb. 5, 1692

Eight representatives from Maine appear in the Massachusetts House of Representatives at its first session

June 8, 1692

Five hundred French and Indians under Burneffe attack Wells, defended by a small garrison and two sloops, which had just arrived in the harbor bringing supplies and ammunition; repulsed after a siege of forty-eight hours. . . . June 10, 1692

Fort built at Pemaquid. August, 1692

Indians negotiate a treaty of peace with the English. Aug. 11, 1693

French and Indians under Iberville, Villebon, and Castin, capture the fort at Pemaquid. July 15, 1696

Eastern Sagadahoc claimed by the French as part of Nova Scotia under the treaty of Ryswick. Sept. 11, 1697

Treaty of Aug. 11, 1693, signed and ratified with additional articles at Mare Point

(now in Brunswick) between the whites and Indians. Jan. 7, 1699

Indians under French leaders attack Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough, Casco, Spurwink, and Purpooduck; the last two entirely destroyed. Thus opened the third Indian war, known as Queen Anne's War. Aug. 10, 1703

Enemy destroy Black Point, attack York and Berwick; legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire offer £20 for every Indian prisoner under ten years of age, and £40 for every one older, or for his scalp. September-October, 1703

Colonel Church leads an expedition against the enemy in the east, visits Penobscot Bay, and proceeds as far as the Bay of Fundy. He returns, having destroyed all the settlements in the vicinity of Port Royal, and taken 106 prisoners and a large amount of plunder with the loss of only six men. 1704

Francis Nicholson, late lieutenant-governor of Virginia, arrives at Boston, July 15, with his fleet. He sails Sept. 18, reaches Port Royal Sept. 24, lands his forces, and opens three batteries Oct. 1, and Subercase, the governor, capitulates the next day, and Nicholson names the place Annapolis Royal. Oct. 2, 1710

By treaty of Utrecht, "all Nova Scotia, Annapolis Royal, and all other things in these parts" belonging to France are ceded to Great Britain. March 30, 1713

Berwick incorporated out of the northern settlements of Kittery. . . . June 9, 1713

Fort George erected on the west side of the Androscoggin, opposite the lower falls. 1715

Parker's Island and Arrowsick made a town or municipal corporation by the name of Georgetown. June 13, 1716

Name of Saco changed to Biddeford

Nov. 18, 1718

First violence of the "Three Years' or Lovewell's War," the fourth Indian war, was the taking of nine families on Merry-meeting Bay by sixty Indians in canoes, June 13; they attack the fort at St. George's River and burn Brunswick

June-July, 1722

One thousand men raised by the general court to carry on the Indian war

Aug. 8, 1722

Capt. Josiah Winslow and sixteen men, in two boats on the St. George's River,

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ambushed and surrounded by about 100 Indians in thirty canoes, and all killed

May 1, 1724

Father Sebastian Rasle, a Jesuit long located at the Indian village of Norridgewock on the Kennebec, is suspected by the English settlers of instigating the Indians against them; a party under Colonel Westbrook, sent to seize him in 1721, is unsuccessful, but a second party under Captain Moulton and Harmon, with 100 men each, succeed in putting him and about thirty Indian converts to death

Aug. 12, 1724

Capt. John Lovewell with thirty-three men is surprised by Indians at Pegwacket; a desperate battle ensues; the Indians are repulsed, but with a loss to the English of ten killed, including Captain Lovewell, fourteen wounded, and one missing

May 8, 1725

Treaty known as "Drummer's Treaty," signed by four Indian delegates at Boston

Dec. 15, 1725

David Dunbar, an Irishman, obtains royal sanction to settle and govern the province of Sagadahoc.....1729

Owing to the arbitrary acts of Dunbar he is removed from his office, April 4, 1733, by royal instruction, and Massachusetts resumes jurisdiction of Sagadahoc territory.....Aug. 25, 1733

Brunswick incorporated..June 24, 1737

King in council fixes the line between Maine and New Hampshire to "pass through the entrance of Piscataqua Harbor and the middle of the river to the farthest head of Salmon Falls River, thence north 2°; west, true course, 120 miles".....March 5, 1739

Rev. George Whitefield visits Maine and preaches at York, Wells, and Biddeford

1741

First attack of Indians (the fifth Indian war) upon St. George and Damariscotta (New Castle), July 19; the provincial government declares war against all the Eastern tribes, and offers bounties for Indian captives or scalps

Aug. 23, 1745

Indian skirmishes and depredations throughout the Sagadahoc territory during.....1746

By May 1, 1747, the whole frontier from Wells to Topsham is infested with Indians, who make an attack on Pemaquid, May

26, and unsuccessful attacks on forts Frederick and St. George..September, 1747

Indian hostilities in Maine brought to an end by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed.....Oct. 7, 1748

A treaty based on Drummer's treaty of 1725 made with Indians at Falmouth by commission from Massachusetts

Oct. 16, 1749

Indians attack Fort Richmond, on the Kennebec, but, hearing that the garrison had been reinforced, they retire, but attack Dresden, Swain Island, Wiscasset, Sheepscot, and Georgetown, and withdraw with twenty or thirty captives

Sept. 11-25, 1750

Commissioners meet the Indians at St. George's Fort, Aug. 3, and proclaim a cessation of hostilities..Sept. 3, 1751

New Castle incorporated, the first of the towns in the territory of Sagadahoc

June 19, 1753

Fort Halifax, on the Kennebec River below the Tecomet Falls; Fort Western, at Augusta; and Fort Shirley, or Frankfort, in Dresden, all built during the year..1754

In consequence of French and Indian depredations, war is declared on all the Indian tribes east of Piscataqua, and bounties offered for prisoners and scalps

June 11, 1755

Acadians or French Neutrals dwelling principally about Annapolis, Grand Pré, and vicinity are forcibly removed by order of lieutenant-governor Lawrence and the provisional council, and dispersed among the American colonies from Maine to Georgia.....September, 1755

Skirmishes with the Indians at Brunswick, New Gloucester, Windham, where the Indian chief Poland is killed, and at Georgetown and Fort Halifax.....1756

Possession is taken of the Penobscot country, and Fort Pownal built and garrisoned with 100 men under Jedediah Preble.....July 28, 1759

Nauseag, a precinct of Georgetown, the birthplace of Sir William Phipps, first royal governor of the Massachusetts provinces, erected into a town by the name of Woolwich.....Oct. 20, 1759

Pownalborough, embracing the present towns of Dresden, Wiscasset, Alna, and Swan Island, is incorporated

Feb. 13, 1760

Peace made with the remnant of the

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Indian tribes in the vicinity of Fort Pownall.....April 29, 1760

General court establishes the counties of Cumberland (that part of Maine between the Saco and Androscoggin) and Lincoln (that part east of the Androscoggin).....June 19, 1760

Mount Desert Island granted to Governor Barnard.....1762

Town of Bristol, embracing the ancient Pemaquid, incorporated....June 18, 1765

Town of Hallowell, embracing Cushnoc (Augusta) and Winslow, including Waterville, incorporated.....April 26, 1771

Pepperellborough, afterwards Saco, incorporated.....June 9, 1772

Belfast incorporated; first town on the Penobscot.....June 22, 1773

New Gloucester incorporated

March 8, 1774

County convention, thirty-nine delegates from nine towns in Cumberland county, held at Falmouth, at which meeting Sheriff William Tyng declared his avowal to obey the province law and not that of Parliament, and which advises "a firm and persevering opposition to every design, dark or open, framed to abridge our English liberties"

Sept. 21, 1774

Captain Mowatt and two companions of the British sloop-of-war *Canseau* are made prisoners by fifty or sixty volunteers under Lieut.-Col. Samuel Thompson, while ashore at Falmouth. The sailing-master of the *Canseau* excites the people by threatening to burn the town if Mowatt is not restored; being released on parole, Mowatt weighs anchor, sails for Portsmouth.....May 9, 1775

An English schooner, the *Margranetto*, loading at Machias, is seized by a party of volunteers under Benjamin Foster and Jeremiah O'Brien; after capturing this prize O'Brien sails into the Bay of Fundy, and on his return captures a schooner and tender which were in search of the *Margranetto*.....June, 1775

Col. Benedict Arnold, with a force of about 1,100 men, passes up the Kennebec to attack Quebec.....September, 1775

Captain Mowatt arrives in Falmouth (now Portland) with four armed vessels, Oct. 17, with orders from Admiral Graves to destroy the town, which he burns

Oct. 18, 1775

Warren incorporated; first town on St. George River.....Nov. 7, 1776

Fryeburg, scene of Lovewell's fight in 1725, incorporated.....Jan. 11, 1777

Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, by vote of Congress, erected into the "District of Maine".....1778

British General McLane and 900 troops take possession of the Peninsula of Major Bigyduce (now Castine), begin a fort, and station three sloops-of-war under Captain Mowatt.....Jan. 12, 1779

Pittston, the fortieth and last town established by the general court under the royal charter, incorporated..Feb. 4, 1779

Expedition of nineteen armed vessels and twenty-four transports, under Gurdon Saltonstall, a Connecticut sea-captain, and 1,500 men from Massachusetts under General Lovell, arrive at Penobscot, July 25, for the purpose of dislodging the British; they remain inactive, however, until the arrival of five British ships from New York, which force the Americans to burn their vessels and disperse....Aug. 13, 1779

Six hundred troops raised to protect the Eastern Department, between Piscataqua and St. Croix, and command given to Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, with headquarters at Thomaston1780

Bath incorporated, the first town established by the new government

Feb. 17, 1781

General Wadsworth captured at Thomaston and imprisoned at Castine, Feb. 18; escapes.....June 18, 1781

Land office is opened at the seat of government, and State lands in the district of Maine are sold to soldiers and emigrants at \$1 per acre on the navigable waters; elsewhere given, provided settlers clear sixteen acres in four years.....1784

First issue of the *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, the earliest newspaper established in Maine.....Jan. 1, 1785

Mount Desert, confiscated from Governor Bernard, is reconfirmed in part to his son John and to French claimants.....1785

Convention to consider the separation of the district from Massachusetts meets at Falmouth.....Oct. 5, 1785

Convention appointed at the October meeting assembles at Falmouth and draws up a statement of particulars

Jan. 4, 1786

Massachusetts lands, 1,107,396 acres, be-

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tween Penobscot and St. Croix rivers, disposed of by lottery; a large portion purchased by William Bingham, of Philadelphia.....March, 1786

Falmouth divided and the peninsula with several opposite islands incorporated and named Portland.....July 4, 1786

Convention of thirty-one delegates meets at Portland and petitions the general court that the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln be erected into a separate State, and suggests that the towns vote on the subject.....Sept. 6, 1786

[Convention reassembling, Jan. 3, 1787, finds votes cast on separation 994, 645 being yeas; motion to present the petition to the legislature lost, but was presented the year following.]

General Court sets off from Lincoln county the new counties of Hancock, from Penobscot Bay to the head of Gouldsborough River, and Washington, east of Hancock.....June 25, 1789

Bangor incorporated.....Feb. 25, 1791

Last meeting of the Salem Presbytery, marking the decline of the Presbyterian Church founded at Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, is held at Gray....Sept. 14, 1791

Charter granted by the General Court for Bowdoin College in Brunswick

June 24, 1794

Augusta (the ancient Cushnoc) incorporated under the name of Harrington, Feb. 20, 1796; changed to Augusta

June 9, 1796

At Providence, the commission appointed to determine and settle, according to the Jay treaty, what river was the St. Croix, made a report that the mouth of the river is in Passamaquoddy Bay, in lat. 45° 5' 5" N., and long. 67° 12' 30" W. of London, and 3° 54' 15" E. of Harvard College, and that the boundary of Maine was up this river and the Cheputnatecook to a marked stake called "the Monument"

Oct. 25, 1798

Kennebec county erected from north part of Lincoln.....Feb. 20, 1799

Northern parts of York and Cumberland counties erected into the county of Oxford.....March 4, 1805

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow born in Portland.....Feb. 27, 1807

County of Somerset established from the northerly part of Kennebec

March 1, 1809

Three commissioners appointed by governor and council to act on land titles in Lincoln county.....Feb. 27, 1811

Bower, a British brig of eighteen guns and 104 men, Captain Blyth, engages the American brig *Enterprise*, sixteen guns and 102 men, Captain Burrows, off Portland. In thirty-five minutes the *Bower* surrenders and is taken to Portland by her captor (both commanders killed)

Sept. 5, 1813

Extent of "Pejepscot purchase" is declared according to the resolve of the General Court, March 8, 1787, that "Twenty-mile Falls," 20 miles above Brunswick, are the "uppermost Great Falls" in the Androscoggin River referred to in the deed to Wharton, dated July 7, 1684; matter settled.....1814

Fort Sullivan, in Eastport, under command of Maj. Perley Putnam, surrenders to a British force from Halifax

July 11, 1814

Fort at Castine destroyed by its garrison on the approach of a British fleet from Halifax.....Sept. 1, 1814

Frankfort delaying surrender, the British threaten vengeance against the place and sail for Castine.....Sept. 1-7, 1814

British force under Sherwood and Griffiths land at Buck's Harbor, about 3 miles below Machias, and march against the fort, which the garrison desert and blow up.....Sept. 12, 1814

British Maj.-Gen. Gerard Gosselin appointed to govern the province between Brunswick and Penobscot.....1814

British sloop from Halifax, with a cargo invoiced at \$40,000, on her passage to Castine is captured and carried into Camden.....November, 1814

General court appoints a day of thanksgiving on news of peace and of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.....Feb. 22, 1815

British troops evacuate Castine

April 25, 1815

Between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants emigrate to Ohio.....1815-16

County of Penobscot incorporated (the ninth and last prior to the separation)

Sept. 15, 1815

Meetings held in all towns and plantations of the district of Maine, and a vote taken on the question of separation from Massachusetts result in 10,393 yeas and 6,501 nays.....May 20, 1816

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First separation law takes effect, directing voters to meet in their towns on the first Monday of September to vote on the question, and send delegates to Brunswick the last Monday of September, who, if a majority of at least 5 to 4 favor separation, should form a constitution

June 20, 1816

Convention of 185 delegates convenes at Brunswick; vote shows 11,961 yeas to 10,347 nays; the attempt to seek admission as a State failing, the convention was dissolved.....September, 1816

First meeting at St. Andrew's of joint commission, Thomas Barclay for Great Britain, Cornelius Van Ness for the United States, to determine the northeastern and northern boundary of Maine; no result

Sept. 23, 1816

President Monroe visits Maine on his tour of inspection of fortifications, etc.

1817

United States war-ship *Alabama*, eighty-four guns, 2,633 tons, commenced and left on the stocks at Kittery unfinished..1818

Agricultural Society of District of Maine incorporated.....Feb. 16, 1818

Law of the United States, making every State a district in which vessels must enter and clear, proving a stumbling-block in the matter of the separation of Maine, is changed, and the eastern coast divided into two great districts.....March 2, 1819

About seventy towns petition the legislature for separation, and bill passed granting it.....June 19, 1819

Under separation act, after an election in July, and the proclamation of the governor, Aug. 24, a convention of 269 delegates at Portland elects William King president, and appoints a committee of thirty-three to report a constitution

Oct. 11, 1819

Congress admits Maine into the Union; capital, Portland.....March 3, 1820

Within seventeen months Governor King, commissioner under the Spanish treaty, resigns his office to Mr. Williamson, president of the Senate, who six months after, being elected to Congress, surrenders it to Mr. Ames, speaker of the House. The president of the next Senate was Mr. Rose, who acted as governor one day, until Governor Parris was inducted..1820-21

Waterville College (afterwards Colby University) established at Waterville 1820

Maine Historical Society incorporated

Feb. 5, 1822

Last meeting of commissioners to determine the northern and northeastern boundary of Maine held at New York. (They disagree, and subsequently the matter is referred to William, King of the Netherlands).....April 13, 1822

Wild lands in Maine surveyed and divided between Maine and Massachusetts 1826

Boundary north and east of Maine referred to William, King of the Netherlands, for settlement.....Jan. 12, 1829

Governor Lincoln dying, Nathan Cutler, president of the Senate, succeeds him

Oct. 8, 1829

Cumberland and Oxford Canal, from Portland to Sebago Pond, completed

1829

William, King of the Netherlands, recommends as the boundary of Maine a line due north from the source of the St. Croix to the river St. John; thence in the middle of that river through the St. Francis to its source, and thence along the highlands southwesterly to "mile tree" and head of the Connecticut River

Jan. 10, 1831

Capital removed from Portland to Augusta; legislature meets...Jan. 4, 1832

Bangor and Orono Railroad, 10 miles in length, completed.....1836

Rufus McIntire, land agent for Maine, and two others, sent to drive trespassers from timber on disputed territory in the north of the State, are taken by an armed force as prisoners to Fredericton, but soon released by the governor of New Brunswick.....Feb. 11, 1839

Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick issues a proclamation regarding as an invasion of her Majesty's territory the attempt of a force of 200 armed men from Maine to drive off persons cutting timber on disputed territory.....Feb. 13, 1839

Agreement made between the British government and the United States to prevent immediate hostilities between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick, that armed men should be withdrawn from the territory, and the trespassers be kept off by the combined efforts of both governments.....Feb. 27, 1839

Act of Congress passed authorizing the President to resist any attempt of Great

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Britain to enforce exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory in the north of Maine.....March 3, 1839

Gen. Winfield Scott, sent to command on the Maine frontier, arranges a truce and joint occupancy of the disputed territory by both governments

March 21, 1839

Treaty concluded at Washington between Lord Ashburton, for Great Britain, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, for the United States, fixing the boundary of Maine on the north, freeing navigation of the St. John's River, confirming land in disputed territory to those in possession, and allowing Maine and Massachusetts compensation for territory given up, to be paid by the United States

August 9, 1842

Edward Kavanagh, acting governor in the place of Governor Fairfield, elected United States Senator.....March 3, 1843

Act restricting sale of liquors

August, 1846

Nathan Clifford appointed Attorney-General.....Dec. 23, 1846

Law enacted establishing a State board of education.....1846

Death at Hallowell, of Nathan Read, inventor, the first man to apply for a patent before the patent law was enacted

Jan. 20, 1849

State insane hospital at Augusta burned. Twenty-seven inmates and one assistant perish in the flames

Dec. 4, 1850

"Maine law," an act "to prohibit drinking-houses and tippling-shops," passed in May, approved by the governor June 2, and enforced first at Bangor

July 4, 1851

Act abolishing the State board of education, the governor to appoint a school commissioner for each county.....1852

Search and seizure act for the confiscation of liquors..passed.....1853

James G. Blaine moves from Philadelphia to Augusta, and becomes editor of the *Kennebec Journal*.....1853

Maine purchases for \$362,500 the share of Massachusetts in wild lands in the State.....1853

Act passed by legislature appointing a superintendent of common schools

April 17, 1854

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad

leased to the Grand Trunk Railway for 999 years.....1855

Whole system of legislation on liquor repealed, and license law drafted by Phineas Barnes, of Portland, enacted....1856

Joseph H. Williams, governor, to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected United States Senator.....Feb. 26, 1857

Nathan Clifford, justice of the Supreme Court.....Jan. 28, 1858

Maine liquor law in all its parts reenacted1858

Bill passed granting the proceeds of 1,000,000 acres of land and the claims of Maine on the government of the United States, for the completion of the railroad from Portland to Halifax.....1861

Hannibal Hamlin inaugurated Vice-President of the United States

March, 4, 1861

Extra three days' session of the legislature, and provision made for ten regiments of volunteers for the Federal army, and a coast-guard if necessary

April 22, 1861

Office of the *Democrat*, a secession newspaper published in Bangor, entirely destroyed by a mob.....Aug. 12, 1861

United States Secretary of State Seward permits passage of British troops across the State from Portland to Canada1862

Officers and crew of the Confederate privateer *Archer* enter the harbor of Portland, capture the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, and put to sea; being pursued, they take to their boats and blow up their prize, and are themselves captured

June 29, 1863

Foreign Emigrant Association of Maine incorporated, to which the State agrees to give \$25 for every able-bodied foreign emigrant introduced into Maine by them 1864

William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury.....July 1, 1864

A small party of Confederate raiders from St. John's, N. B., led by one Collins, of Mississippi, attempt the robbery of a bank in Calais; but, the authorities being forewarned by the American consul at St. John's, the attempt fails.July 18, 1864

Great fire in Portland, burning over an area 1½ miles long by ¼ of a mile wide; 1,500 buildings burned; loss between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.....July 4, 1866

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Legislature passes a stringent prohibitory liquor law, and appoints a State constable to enforce its provisions.....1867

State agricultural college established at Orono.....1868

Constabulary law of 1867 repealed.1868

James G. Blaine, speaker House of Representatives.....1869

State temperance convention assembles at Portland and nominates Hon. N. C. Hitchborn for governor....June 29, 1869

Swedish colony founded in Aroostook county by fifty-one immigrants brought from Gothenburg by the board of commissioners of immigration, which arrive at "New Sweden".....July 23, 1870

A bill to increase the stringency of the prohibitory liquor laws passes both Houses without opposition.....1870

Liquor law amended so as to bring cider and wine made from fruits grown in the State within the prohibition.....1872

State convention for the formation of a woman's suffrage association assembles at Augusta.....February, 1873

Act passed providing for a State board of immigration, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, and land agent.....1873

Woman's suffrage convention at Augusta resolves: "That we pledge ourselves never to cease the agitation we have begun until all unjust discriminations against women are swept away".....Jan. 28, 1874

Compulsory education act passed by the legislature.....1875

Death penalty in Maine abolished by law.....1876

Senator Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of United States Treasury.....June, 1876

Fifty-two Swedes in "New Sweden" are naturalized.....1876

Marble statue of Gen. William King, first governor of Maine, presented to the United States government and placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, January, 1878

State Greenback Convention held at Lewiston, 782 delegates; Joseph W. Smith nominated for governor.....June 5, 1878

September election: Selden Connor, Republican, 56,544; Joseph L. Smith, Greenback, 41,371; Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat, 28,218; no choice by people

Sept. 9, 1878

Garcelon chosen governor by legislature

Jan. 3, 1879

Vote for governor: Daniel F. Davis, Republican, 68,766; Garcelon, Democrat, 21,688; Smith, National or Greenback, 47,590.....Sept. 8, 1879

Republican press claims the Senate by seven majority, the House by twenty-eight. In November great excitement is produced by the rumor that the governor and council would endeavor to count out the Republican majority and count in a Fusion (Democrat and National) majority. The sub-committee of the council make their report.....Dec. 26, 1879

Legislature convenes, and seventy-eight Fusion members and two Republicans qualify. The Senate elects James D. Lamson (Fusion) president

Jan. 7, 1880

Commanders of all military organizations in the State are required to report to Major-General Chamberlain

Jan. 12, 1880

Republicans organize a legislature

Jan. 12, 1880

Governor Garcelon's office being vacant after Jan. 7, President of the Senate Lamson asks if Major-General Chamberlain will recognize him as governor. Chamberlain refers the question to the Supreme Court.....Jan. 12, 1880

Supreme Court recognizes the Republican legislature. The Fusionists become demoralized, and Daniel Davis assumes the office of governor.....Jan. 16, 1880

Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, Greenback, elected governor.....Sept. 13, 1880

Act passed making women eligible to the office of supervisor of schools and superintending school committees....1881

United States Senator James G. Blaine appointed Secretary of State.....1881

Act passed restoring the death penalty for murder.....1883

Vote on amending the constitution, forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, 70,783 for, 23,811 against

September, 1884

Convention of the People's party, held at Portland, nominate Presidential electors favoring Benjamin F. Butler

October, 1884

Act establishing a State board of health

1885

Acts abolishing capital punishment and establishing Arbor Day.....1887

Sebastian S. Marble, president of the

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Senate, succeeds Governor Bodwell, who dies.....	Dec. 15, 1887	James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, resigns.....	June 4, 1892
Act passed forbidding manufacturing "trusts" and heating railroad cars by common stoves.....	1889	James G. Blaine dies at Washington, D. C., aged sixty-three years	Jan. 27, 1893
State convention of Union Labor party meets at Waterville, and nominates Isaac R. Clark, of Bangor, for governor	May 20, 1890	Neal Dow, "the father of prohibition," dies at Portland.....	Oct. 2, 1897
Legislature enacts an Australian ballot law.....	March 24, 1891	Steamer <i>Portland</i> lost in a gale, 118 lives lost.....	Nov. 29, 1898
First Monday in September (Labor Day) made a legal holiday by legislature at session ending.....	April 3, 1891	Nelson Dingley dies at Washington, D. C.....	Jan. 13, 1899
Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, born 1809, dies at Bangor....	July 4, 1891	Twenty persons drowned by an accident at Bar Harbor.....	Aug. 6, 1899
		Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896, dies at Bath	Sept. 5, 1900

MARYLAND

Maryland, one of the United States, on the central Atlantic coast, lies wholly north of the Potomac River, which, forming the boundary-line that separates it from West Virginia and Virginia, gives the State a peculiar form. The State varies in width from about 5 miles near the West Virginia line to 120 along the Chesapeake Bay, which cuts the State into two parts. On the east it is bounded by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean. It is limited in latitude by 37° 53' to 39° 42' N., the northern limit being the famous Mason and Dixon line, marking its division from Pennsylvania. In longitude it is limited by 75° 2' to 79° 30' W. Area, 12,210 square miles, in twenty-four counties. Population, 1890, 1,042,390; 1900, 1,188,044. Capital, Annapolis.

Maryland is included in the grant of King James of England to the South Virginia colony.....April 10, 1606

Capt. John Smith leaves Jamestown to explore the Chesapeake Bay, and discovers the mouths of the Susquehanna, Northeast, Elk, and Sassafra rivers at its head.....July-August, 1608

Maryland included in the second charter to Virginia, which covered land from Point Comfort along the coast north for 200 miles, and south the same distance, and "from sea to sea" (Atlantic to the Pacific).....May 23, 1609

Royal license given to William Claiborne, one of the council and secretary of state of the colony in Virginia, by King

Charles to trade in all seas and lands in those parts of the English possessions in America for which there is not already a patent granted, and giving Claiborne power "to direct and govern" such of the King's subjects "as shall be under his command in his voyages and discoveries."

May 16, 1631
Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtains from King Charles the promise of a grant of land now Maryland, but dies before charter is executed..April 15, 1632

Cecilus Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland, son of Lord Baltimore, receives from King Charles a grant covering territory hitherto unsettled, having for its southern boundary the Potomac from its source to its mouth, the ocean on the east, and Delaware Bay as far north as the 40th parallel, following that parallel to the meridian of the fountain of the Potomac....June 20, 1632

Virginians objecting to the grant to Lord Baltimore, the King refers their petition to the privy council, who decides "That the Lord Baltimore should be left to his patent, and the other parties to the course of law".....July 3, 1633

Colony sent out from Cowes in the *Isle of Wright* by Lord Baltimore, under his brother Leonard Calvert, to settle in Maryland, arrives off Point Comfort, Va.

Feb. 24, 1634
At Point Comfort Governor Calvert has an interview with Claiborne, in which he intimates that certain settlements of the

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latter on the Isle of Kent, in Chesapeake Bay, would be considered as a part of the Maryland plantation. After the governor had explored the Potomac as far as Piscataway Creek he returns to St. George's River, and, sailing up about 12 miles to the Indian town of Yoamaco, makes a treaty with the tribe, and sends for the colonists, who arrive, take peaceable possession, and name the place St. Mary's

March 27, 1634

Colony export a cargo of Indian corn to England.....1635

First legislative Assembly at St. Mary's
Feb. 26, 1635

Claiborne, having threatened the colony at St. Mary's, grants a warrant to Ratcliffe Warren to "seize and capture any vessel belonging to the colony." Warren fits out a pinnace, with which he attacks two armed pinnaces fitted out at St. Mary's and under the command of Thomas Cornwallis, and engages in a battle in the Pocomoke, or Wicomico River, which results in the death of Warren and victory for the colony.....April or May, 1635

Lord Baltimore commissions Governor Calvert to call an assembly to signify to the colony his dissent to laws made by the Assembly in 1635, and propounding others for their assent...April 15, 1637

Governor commissions George Evelyn as commander of the Isle of Kent now subjected to Maryland....Dec. 30, 1637

Assembly, including representatives from the Isle of Kent, considers laws offered by the lord proprietor. They reject them and frame others, which when sent to England Lord Baltimore rejects. Assembly meets.....Jan. 25, 1638

By reference from the King and proclamation in Virginia, the claim of Claiborne to the Isle of Kent and Palmer's Island is rejected in favor of Lord Baltimore.....Aprfl 4, 1638

Lord Baltimore finally gives assent to the right of the Assembly to originate laws.....August, 1638

Assembly meets at St. Mary's and enacts laws for the government of the province
March 19, 1639

Order executed by the governor and council to equip an expedition against the Indians of the eastern shore and the Susquehannocks.....May 28, 1639

Nicholas Hervey commissioned to in-

vade the territory of the Maquantequat Indians.....Jan. 3, 1640

Petition of Claiborne to the governor and council to restore his property in the Isle of Kent denied...Aug. 21, 1640

Act regulating measures, and adopting the Winchester bushel as the standard

1641

Governor Calvert, returning to England, appoints Giles Brent lieutenant-general, admiral, chief magistrate, and commander of Maryland in his absence...April 11, 1643

Governor Brent issues a proclamation for arresting the person and seizing the ship of Richard Ingle, to answer the charge of treason in instigating a rebellion against the government in Maryland. Ingle arrested, but makes his escape

January, 1644

So-called "Ingle's and Claiborne's rebellion" occurs in Maryland. Of this rebellion little is known, except the destruction of the great seal of the province at St. Mary's in February, 1645, and the appointment of Edward Hill as governor in the absence of Governor Calvert, who fled from the parliamentary party, probably to Virginia. At the restoration of the authority of Lord Baltimore, 1646, the insurrectionists carried away or destroyed most of the records and public papers of the province.....1644-46

Governor Calvert organizes a military force in Virginia and proceeds to St. Mary's, and regains that part of his province.....1646

First mention made in the legislative journal of the upper and lower Houses of Assembly.....1647

Recovering the Isle of Kent, Governor Calvert pardons all the inhabitants, and appoints Robert Vaughan chief captain and commander of the militia and civil governor.....April 18, 1647

Governor Calvert nominates Thomas Greene as his successor.....June 9, 1647

Miss Margaret Brent, administratrix of Governor Calvert, asks from the Assembly a vote in the House for herself, and another as attorney for Lord Baltimore: refused.....January, 1648

New "great seal" for the province of Maryland sent over by Lord Baltimore

Aug. 12, 1648

Governor Greene removed by Lord Baltimore, and William Stone, of Virginia,

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"a zealous Protestant, and generally knowne to have beene always zealously affected to the Parliament," appointed

1648

Tolerance act, the first securing religious liberty ever passed by an established legislature, provides that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be any waies troubled, molested, or discountenanced for, or in respect of, his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province . . . nor any way compelled to the beleefe or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent" . . . April, 1649

Assembly grants Lord Baltimore power to seize and dispose of any lands purchased of any Indian, unless the purchaser could show a lawful title thereto from his lordship under the great seal

1649

Mr. Durand, elder of a Puritan or Independent church founded in Virginia in 1642 (from Massachusetts), and which was broken up and driven out by that government, obtains permission of the lord proprietary's government to settle with his people at Providence or Anne Arundel, now Annapolis . . . 1649

Commission granted by Lord Baltimore to Robert Brooke, as commander of a county (Charles) "around about and next adjoining to the place which he should settle," on the south side of the Patuxent, with a colony he was transporting to Maryland . . . Sept. 20, 1649

During the temporary absence of Governor Stone, Thomas Greene, the deputy governor, proclaims Charles II. King, and grants a general pardon . . . Nov. 15, 1649

Settlement at Providence organized into a county called Anne Arundel

July 30, 1650

Act passed by the Assembly punishing by death and confiscation of property any compliance with Claiborne in opposition to Lord Baltimore's dominion over the province . . . 1650

A rumor of the dissolution or resignation in England of Lord Baltimore's patents leads the Puritans of Anne Arundel to refuse to send any burgesses or delegates to the General Assembly at St. Mary's when summoned . . . 1651

Council of state in England appoints three officers of the navy, together with

Richard Bennett and William Claiborne, of Virginia, a commission to "use their best endeavors to reduce all the plantations upon the bay of Chesapeake to their due obedience to the Parliament and Commonwealth of England" . . . Sept. 20, 1651

Numerous hostilities in the past having greatly reduced the Indian tribes in Maryland, Lord Baltimore grants a tract of land at the head of Wicomico River, containing 8,000 or 10,000 acres, to be known as Calverton Manor, to be reserved for the Indians . . . 1651

Commissioners proceed to Maryland and engage Governor Stone and the rest of Lord Baltimore's officers to "submit themselves to the government of the Commonwealth of England"; thus taking the control from Lord Baltimore . . . March, 1652

By proclamation of the commissioners Governor Stone is reinstated as governor of Maryland, which he assumes "until the pleasure of the state of England be known" . . . June 28, 1652

Treaty with the Susquehannock Indians at the river of Severn, ceding their lands from the Patuxent River to Palmer's Island and on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay, and from Choptank River to the northeast branch, northward of Elk River, on the eastern side of the bay

July 5, 1652

Lord Baltimore issues instructions to Governor Stone for strictly enforcing the submission of all the inhabitants of the province of Maryland to his proprietary rights . . . Feb. 7, 1654

Governor Stone, by proclamation, declares that the province of Maryland is under the government of Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, etc.

May 6, 1654

Robert Brooke, commander of Charles county, having been discharged by Lord Baltimore, Governor Stone erects the county into the county of Calvert

July 3, 1654

Commissioners Bennett and Claiborne, hearing of the new orders and instructions from Lord Baltimore, come to Maryland and make a second reduction of the province, appointing Capt. William Fuller and others commissioners for governing the affairs of Maryland . . . July 22, 1654

Captain Fuller and the other commis-

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sioners call an assembly at Patuxent, it passes an "act of recognition"

Oct. 26, 1654

Acts of the Assembly; one concerning religion, declaring that "none who profess the Popish religion can be protected in the province by the laws of England . . . nor by the government of the commonwealth of England, etc., but to be restrained from the exercise thereof." One making void the declaration of Governor Stone requiring the people to acknowledge Lord Baltimore as absolute lord of the province

October, 1654

Governor Stone, hearing from England that Lord Baltimore still retained his patent, reassumes the government and organizes a military force in county of St. Mary's under Josias Fendall, who seizes the provincial records, which had been deposited in the house of Mr. Richard Preston, on the Patuxent, during the revolution in July, 1654, and also arms and ammunition which had been stored in the house.....January, 1655

With 200 men and twelve vessels, Governor Stone proceeds by land and water against the Puritans of Anne Arundel

March 20, 1655

People of Providence having prepared for an invasion, a battle ensues between the Puritans and the "Marylanders," of which it is said "of the whole company of the Marylanders there escaped only four or five"; about fifty were slain or wounded. Of the Puritans, two were killed and two died of wounds.....March 25, 1655

A few days after the battle, four of Governor Stone's men were executed out of ten who were court-martialled and sentenced to be shot; the others, including Governor Stone, escaping sentence, but held as prisoners of war.....March, 1655

Commission received from Lord Baltimore appointing Josias Fendall governor of Maryland.....July 10, 1656

In the matter of the proprietary rights of Lord Baltimore in Maryland, at this time under consideration in England, the commissioners for trade report to Cromwell's council of state favorably to Lord Baltimore.....Sept. 16, 1656

Josias Fendall, arrested and imprisoned by the Puritans, takes an oath that he will neither "directly nor indirectly be any disturber to the government till there

be a full determination ended in England of all the matters relating to the government" and is released.....Sept. 24, 1656

Lord Baltimore creates his brother Philip Calvert one of the councillors to the governor of Maryland, and principal secretary of his province..November, 1656

Luke Barber appointed deputy governor in the absence of Governor Fendall, who embarks for England.....June 18, 1657

Puritan assembly meets at Patuxent

Sept. 24, 1657

Report of the commissioners for trade made Sept 16, 1656, being favorable to the rights of Lord Baltimore, the Puritan agents enter into a treaty with Lord Baltimore to give up their power in the province and give due obedience to his lordship's government; he agreeing especially "that he will never give his assent to the repeal of the law established in Maryland, whereby all persons professing to believe in Jesus Christ have freedom of conscience there".....Nov. 30, 1657

First Quaker missionaries appear in Maryland.....1657

Puritan party in Maryland surrender their power to the governor

March 24, 1658

Governor of Maryland asserts Lord Baltimore's title to the Dutch settlements on Delaware Bay, and demands the submission of the settlement, which is refused

1659

Baltimore county founded.....1659

Fendall, proving inimical to Lord Baltimore, is removed, and succeeded by Philip Calvert, who is sworn in at the provincial council held at Patuxent..December, 1660

Charles Calvert, eldest son of the lord proprietary, appointed governor...1661-62

At the request of the Assembly, Lord Baltimore coins in England (1661) a large quantity of shillings, sixpences, and pennies, which were put in circulation in the province by act of Assembly passed..1662

On account of excessive production, an act is passed prohibiting the planting of tobacco for one year.....1666

First naturalization act passed, admitting certain French and Bohemians to citizenship ..1666

Boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia from Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean established, and the true location of Watkins Point on the bay,

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marking its beginning, settled by a commission; Philip Calvert, of Maryland, and Edmond Scarborough, of Virginia, appointed.....June 25, 1668

Act to encourage importation of slaves 1671

George Fox visits the Friends in Maryland1672

A number of outrages on the people of Maryland and Virginia by the Indians; five chiefs of the Susquehannocks, captured in a joint expedition, are put to death by Major Trueman, commanding the Maryland forces, although they protested their innocence and blamed the Senecas for the outrages. For this act Major Trueman was impeached by the House of Delegates, but escaped punishment....Sept. 25, 1675

Cecilius Calvert dies, and Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, becomes proprietary.....Nov. 30, 1675

Thomas Notley appointed governor, to act as deputy in the name of his infant son Cecil Calvert.....1676

Government land-office erected in the province by the lord proprietary.....1680

Ordinance promulgated by the proprietary limiting suffrage to freeholders or inhabitants of property...September, 1681

Charles, Lord Baltimore, reassumes personal government.....1681

William Penn receives his grant to territory west of the Delaware and north of Maryland1681

In the contest between William Penn and Lord Baltimore, Penn claims 39° as the "beginning of the parallel of 40°"; and the King and council decide that the Maryland charter only included "lands uncultivated and inhabited by savages," and that therefore the territory along the Delaware was not included; that the peninsula between the two bays be divided equally, all east of a line drawn from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree to belong to Penn....November, 1685

Council of nine deputies, with William Joseph as president, appointed by Lord Baltimore, govern the province during his absence in England.....1685

Deputies failing to proclaim William and Mary rulers in the province, a convention of Protestants (termed Associators), John Coothe at the head, assembles for the defence of the Protestant religion, and asserting the rights of King William

and Queen Mary to the province of Maryland and all English dominions

April, 1689

Associators move upon St. Mary's and the council abandons the State-house and provincial records to them. President Joseph and the council retiring to a fort upon the Patuxent, Coode marches upon them with several hundred men, to whom they surrender, leaving the Associators masters of the situation....July 25, 1689

King William approves the motives of the Associators in taking up arms against Lord Baltimore's government, and authorizes them to continue in power

Feb. 1, 1690

Sir Lionel Copley appointed royal governor of Maryland.....1691

Immediately after Governor Copley's arrival in Maryland he summons a General Assembly at St. Mary's, which passes an act of recognition of William and Mary, and then overthrows equal toleration in the province, and establishes the Church of England as the State Church of Maryland.....May, 1692

On the death of Governor Copley, Sir Edmund Andros assumes the government until the arrival of his successor, Nicholson1693

Capital removed by law to Providence, now Annapolis.....1694

Public post established from the Potomac through Annapolis to Philadelphia, route to be covered eight times in a year, and postman to receive a salary of £50 sterling.....1695

Annapolis incorporated by law, the government intrusted to eight freeholders, called "commissioners and trustees"

1696

State-house destroyed by fire, and many of the records of Anne Arundel county burned1704

Royal charter of incorporation granted Annapolis by Governor Seymour

Aug. 16, 1708

Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, being a Protestant, the province is surrendered to him shortly before his death, which occurred....April 16, 1715

John Hart, proprietary governor, representing Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, and infant heir of Benedict Leonard Calvert1715

By resolution the lower House of As-

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sembly declare that "the people of Maryland are entitled to all the rights and immunities of free Englishmen, and are of necessity inheritors of the common law of England"1722

Act passed for "the encouragement of learning, and erecting schools in the several counties of the province," under which law a public free school was established at Battle Creek, Calvert county.....1723

A Complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland, printed at Annapolis by William Parks.....1727

First newspaper printed in Maryland, the *Maryland Gazette*, published at Annapolis by William Parks.....1727

Baltimore laid out on lands belonging to Charles Carroll, by commissioners appointed by the legislature.....1730

Agreement entered into that the boundary between Maryland and Delaware should be that fixed by the decree of 1685, and that between Maryland and Pennsylvania a line drawn due west, 15 miles south of Philadelphia.....1732

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, born at Annapolis.....Sept. 20, 1737

Legislature appropriates £7,562 to meet the expense of raising and equipping 500 volunteers for the great expedition against the Spanish dominions.....1740

Treaty concluded with the Six Nations by Governor Bladen in conjunction with the representatives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, Pa., whereby, in consideration of the payment of £300, the Indians agree to relinquish all claims to territory within the boundary of Maryland.....1744

Town of Frederick laid out by Patrick Dulany.....September, 1745

Assembly votes £4,500 to raise a body of men for an expedition against Canada, June 26, and an additional appropriation of £1,100.....November, 1746

Nanticoke Indians emigrate from Maryland to Wyoming, carrying the bones of their dead with them.....May, 1748

Frederick Calvert becomes sixth Lord Baltimore by the death of Charles Calvert.....April 24, 1751

Lord Baltimore directs Governor Sharpe to investigate as to which branch of the Potomac is the source, Virginia claiming the north branch and Maryland the south

1753

Maryland frontier being subjected to incursions of the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg, Pa.), the General Assembly convenes at Annapolis and votes £6,000 to aid Virginia in the reduction of the fort.....July 11, 1754

Command of the forces engaged against the French on the Ohio given to Governor Sharpe under royal commission....1754

Fort is erected at Cumberland, and garrisoned with two companies as a resting-place for expeditions against Fort Duquesne1754

Two companies, under Captain Dagworthy and Lieutenants Bacon and Fort, march from Annapolis to the western frontier.....1754

General Assembly passes a law for the levying of troops, and providing a pension for those maimed in service

Dec. 24, 1754

After Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania became one extended field of battles, murder, desolation, and panic

1755

Acadians, consigned to the province at their expulsion, arrive.....1755

Act to raise £40,000 for erecting Fort Frederick and other forts and block-houses on the frontier, and for a joint expedition against Fort Duquesne.

March 22, 1756

Governor Sharpe appoints a day of thanksgiving for the capture of Fort Duquesne, and the Assembly grants £1,500 to the Maryland troops who took part in the expedition.....November, 1758

Frederick, Lord Baltimore, agrees to the appointment of the commission, Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who surveyed the line known by their name, and set up milestones: agreement made.....July 4, 1760

Zachariah Hood, a merchant of Annapolis, is appointed stamp distributor under the Stamp Act; arriving with his stamps, he is obliged to land clandestinely: his effigy is whipped, hanged, and burned, and he seeks refuge in New York. The Assembly, prorogued from 1763, meets and protests against the Stamp Act, and appoints Col. Edward Tilghman, William Murdock, and Thomas Ringgold delegates to the congress of deputies from all the colonies.....1765

Frederick county court deciding the

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Stamp Act unconstitutional, a popular demonstration takes place, the "Sons of Liberty" carry through the streets a coffin inscribed, "The Stamp Act expired of a mortal stab received from the Genius of Liberty in Frederick county court, Nov. 23, 1765, aged 22 days"....Nov. 30, 1765

Public officers in Annapolis, urged by the people, treat the Stamp Act as a nullity.....April 3, 1766

People of Maryland enter into articles for non-importation of British superfluities and for the promotion of American manufactures.....June 20, 1769

British bark *Good Intent*, arriving at Annapolis, a meeting of the Associators is held, and it is resolved that the cargo of English goods should not be landed

1770

Assembly attempts to diminish the amount of fees collectible by the public officials and established clergy, but is pro-rogued by the governor, who issues a proclamation fixing the old rates, and requiring the officers to receive the amount in money if tendered.....Nov. 26, 1770

Frederick, Lord Baltimore, dying without an heir, bequeaths his proprietary to Henry Harford, his natural son..1771

People aroused by the governor's proclamation, under the leadership of Charles Carroll, elect the popular candidates Messrs. Paca and Hammond to the House, and bury the obnoxious proclamation in effigy.....May 14, 1773

Convention meets at Annapolis, proposes an absolute cessation of intercourse with the mother-country, and nominates Samuel Chase, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Matthew Tilghman, and Thomas Johnson delegates to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia

June 22, 1774

Anthony Stewart, the owner of the brig *Peggy Stewart*, having paid the duty on a few packages of tea included in the cargo, the people are excited by his act, and under advice of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Stewart burns his vessel

Oct. 14, 1774

George Washington, present in Congress as a member from Virginia, is nominated by Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, to be commander-in-chief of the American forces, and unanimously chosen

June 15, 1775

Convention of Maryland assembles and adopts the famous "Association of the Freemen of Maryland," which becomes the written constitution of Maryland for a year.....July 26, 1775

"Maryland line," under Col. William Smallwood, engage in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, the storming of Fort Washington, battles of Trenton and Princeton; they begin the year 1,444 strong, and are reduced to a mere handful at the close.....1776

Batteries erected near Baltimore and Annapolis, and public records removed to Upper Marlboro for safety in preparation for an attack by the British under Lord Dunsmore.....1776

James Wilkinson repairs to the camp before Boston as a volunteer from Maryland1776

Convention assembles and unanimously orders the delegates to Congress to unite in declaring the colonies free and independent, reserving to the State, however, complete internal sovereignty; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, chief advocate of this resolution, was on July 4, 1776, chosen a delegate; convention met

June 28, 1776

Declaration of Independence publicly read at Baltimore, with acclamations for the prosperity of the United States

July 22, 1776

Convention for framing a State constitution assembles at Annapolis, Aug. 14, and completes its labors (constitution never submitted to the people)

Nov. 11, 1776

Continental Congress meets at Baltimore.....Dec. 20, 1776

Maryland line, under Brigadier-General Smallwood, engage in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and are stationed at Wilmington during the winter to protect Delaware.....1777

First legislature under the new constitution assembles, Feb. 5, and elects Thomas Johnson governor...Feb. 13, 1777

Count Pulaski raises a legion in Maryland consisting of sixty-eight horse and 200 foot.....1778

Maryland line active in battle of Monmouth.....June 28, 1778

Legislature votes officers of the Maryland line who serve through the war, and their widows, half-pay during life, to com-

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- mence after seven years' pay voted by Congress.....1779
- Bill to confiscate British property passes both Houses.....October, 1780
- Maryland line, under Major - General De Kalb, engage in the battles of Camden (where De Kalb was killed), Cowpens, Guilford Court-house, Hobkirk's Hill, assault of Ninety-six, and Eutaw Springs 1780-81
- Maryland, to secure rights to Western lands, delays signing the Articles of Confederation until, with other States, Virginia cedes lands northwest of the Ohio to the United States in January, 1781; Maryland delegates, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, sign the articles...March 1, 1781
- Officers of Maryland line organize State "Society of the Cincinnati" at Annapolis, Major-General Smallwood president Nov. 21, 1783
- United States Congress meets at Annapolis.....Nov. 26, 1783
- Washington resigns his commission as commander-in-chief, at the State-house in Annapolis.....Dec. 23, 1783
- Delegates from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York assemble at Annapolis to consider the condition of the nation, and request all the States to send delegates to a convention at Philadelphia the following May September, 1786
- James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll, delegates from Maryland to the convention at Philadelphia, sign the Constitution of the United States.....Sept. 17, 1787
- Maryland adopts the Constitution April 28, 1788
- Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland, nominated associate justice of the Supreme Court.....Sept. 26, 1789
- John Carroll, D.D., consecrated bishop of Baltimore, with jurisdiction over all the Catholics in the United States, the first bishop consecrated in the United States (Church, Roman Catholic)....1790
- The State, by law, Dec. 23, 1788, cedes to the United States such district 10 miles square Congress may select for the United States capital; the District of Columbia selected.....1790
- Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, appointed associate justice of Supreme Court Aug. 5, 1791
- Act extending the right of suffrage and substituting the ballot for *viva voce* voting passed.....Dec. 28, 1801
- Legislature presents a sword and belt to George Washington Mann, of Maryland, one of two soldiers who planted the American flag on the walls of Derne, Tripoli April 27, 1805
- Several associations formed in Baltimore to encourage home manufacture and sale of domestic goods during the embargo against British vessels.....1808
- First number of *Niles's Register* issued in Baltimore by Hezekiah Niles Sept. 7, 1811
- Gabriel Duval, of Maryland, appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.....Nov. 18, 1811
- Printing-office of the *Federal Republican*, an anti-war paper in Baltimore, destroyed by a mob June 22, 1812. They attack the house of the editor, A. C. Hanson, which was garrisoned, break into the jail, whither some of the assailed had been taken, and in the riot General Lingan is killed and others left for dead July 28, 1812
- British Admiral Cockburn with four ships-of-the-line and six frigates plunders and burns Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Frederickstown, and Georgetown March, 1813
- Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington by the British Aug. 24, 1814
- British advancing on Baltimore under General Ross are repulsed at North Point, General Ross is killed.....Sept. 12, 1814
- British fleet bombard Fort McHenry Sept. 13, 1814
- Francis S. Key, of Maryland, imprisoned on one of the British vessels, composes the *Star-Spangled Banner* Sept. 13, 1814
- Lancastrian school system introduced in Baltimore.....1820
- Act passed abolishing the old division into hundreds, as fiscal, military, and election districts, and making an election district the jurisdiction of the constable 1824
- Act passed for primary schools Feb. 28, 1826
- Ground broken for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the President of the United States.....July 4, 1828

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MARYLAND

Ground broken by Charles Carroll and corner-stone set for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, chartered 1827

July 4, 1828

Phoenix Company erect their shot-tower, 234 feet high, in Baltimore. Completed without scaffolding.....Nov. 25, 1828

First public school in Baltimore under law of 1827 opened.....Sept. 21, 1829

Mount St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, established in 1809, is this year incorporated as a college.....1830

On death of Governor Martin, George Howard, first named of the executive council, succeeds to the office

July 10, 1831

National anti-masonic convention assembles at Baltimore and nominates William Wirt for President of the United States.....Sept. 26, 1831

Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, appointed Attorney-General of the United States.....Dec. 27, 1831

Taney appointed Secretary of the Treasury.....Sept. 24, 1833

Hospital for the insane at Spring Grove, Baltimore county, opened.....1834

Taney appointed chief-justice Supreme Court of the United States

March 15, 1836

Legislature passes the famous internal improvement bill, subscribing \$3,000,000 in State bonds to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, \$3,000,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, \$500,000 to the Maryland Crosscut Canal, \$500,000 to the Annapolis and Potomac Canal, and \$1,000,000 to the Eastern Shore Railroad—in all \$8,000,000.....June 3, 1836

State convention irrespective of party meets in Baltimore and adopts resolutions for revising the constitution

June 6, 1836

Constitution revised; governor to be elected by the people, council abolished, Senate reorganized, one third to be elected by the people every two years..1836

Convention of Whig young men, 15,000 to 20,000 delegates from every State in the Union, meets at Baltimore

May 4, 1840

Democratic National Convention meets at Baltimore.....May 5, 1840

Issue of State bonds reaches \$16,050,000; deficit of treasury, \$556,387.38

Dec. 1, 1840

State tax levied of 20 cents on every \$100, afterwards increased to 25 cents

April 1, 1841

Maryland Historical Society founded

January, 1844

Whig National Convention in Baltimore nominates Henry Clay for President.....May 1, 1844

Morse magnetic telegraph from Washington to Baltimore completed

May 20, 1844

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominates for President James K. Polk.....May 27-29, 1844

Act waiving the State liens in favor of \$1,700,000 bonds to be issued by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company at par, with a guarantee that for five years after completion not less than 195,000 tons would be transported annually upon it, and a contract is made for the completion of the canal to Cumberland

March 10, 1845

United States Naval Academy established at Annapolis.....1845

Rev. Charles Turner Torrey dies in State-prison under sentence for enticing slaves from the State.....May 9, 1846

State resumes the payment of interest on her debt at the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore.....Jan. 1, 1848

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominates Gen. Lewis Cass, United States Senator from Michigan, for President.....May 22, 1848

Edgar Allan Poe, born Jan. 26, 1809, dies in Washington University Hospital, Baltimore; buried in Westminster graveyard.....Oct. 7, 1849

Election riots between Democrats and Know-nothings.....Nov. 4, 1849

Convention to frame a new constitution meets at Annapolis, Nov. 4, 1850, completes its labors May 13, 1851; the constitution ratified by the people..June 4, 1851

Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominates Gen. Winfield Scott for President.....June 16, 1852

Whig National Convention at Baltimore adopts the nominees of the American party, Fillmore and Donelson, for President and Vice-President

Sept. 17, 1856

George Peabody gives \$300,000 to found Peabody Institute.....Feb. 12, 1857

Strike of the conductors and train men

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MARYLAND

on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, militia called out; amicably settled

April 29, 1857

Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore nominates John Bell, of Tennessee, for President..... May 9, 1860

Democratic National Convention meets by adjournment from Charleston, S. C. in Baltimore, June 18, 1860. On the 23d a large number of delegates withdraw, and the remaining delegates nominate Stephen A. Douglas for President. The seceders nominate John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky..... June 23, 1860

Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, appointed Secretary of the Treasury

Dec. 12, 1860

A. H. Handy, commissioner from Mississippi, addresses a meeting in Baltimore on the subject of secession... Dec. 19, 1860

Secession flag raised and saluted with artillery on Federal Hill, Baltimore, but on the third round the cannon are seized and the flag pulled down... April 18, 1861

Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore by a mob, several soldiers and civilians killed and wounded... April 19, 1861

House of Delegates rejects a secession ordinance by 53 to 13..... April 29, 1861

United States volunteers under General Butler take possession of the Relay house on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

May 5, 1861

General Butler, at the head of 900 men, occupies Baltimore without opposition

May 13, 1861

Confederates invade the State and occupy Frederick, Sept. 8, 1862. General Lee issues a proclamation to the people of Maryland promising protection and assistance in regaining their rights. On Sept. 10 the Confederates evacuate the city, and it is occupied by the Army of the Potomac..... Sept. 12, 1861

Battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, and Antietam..... Sept. 17, 1861

State legislature unable to organize, many members being arrested on suspicion of treason..... Sept. 17, 1861

Governor Hicks calls an extra session of the legislature "to consider and determine the steps necessary to be taken to enable the State of Maryland to take her place with the other loyal States in defence of the Constitution and Union." The legislature meets at Frederick..... Dec. 3, 1861

Gen. Robert C. Schenck proclaims martial law in the west-shore counties

June 30, 1863

Issue at the State election is emancipation, and the Union party divides on the subject into the Union and Unconditional Union parties: the latter carries the election..... Nov. 4, 1863

General Schenck arrests many persons suspected of treason, and suspends the Maryland Club and similar societies

1863

Every Union master allowed \$300 for each of his slaves enlisting by act of Congress..... Feb. 24, 1864

General Lee detaches a force for the invasion of Maryland, which overpowers the Federals under Gen. Lew. Wallace in a battle on the Monocacy River... July 9, 1864

Convention for framing a new constitution meets at Annapolis, April 27; completes its work, Sept. 6; ratified

Oct. 12-13, 1864

[This constitution abolished slavery, and disfranchised all who had aided or encouraged rebellion against the United States. Home vote, 27,541 for, 29,536 against; soldiers, 2,633 for, 263 against; majority for, 375.]

Maryland Agricultural College established in Prince George's county.... 1865

Fair held at Baltimore for the relief of the destitute in the Southern States; net receipts, \$164,569.97..... April, 1866

Peabody Institute formally inaugurated;

George Peabody present.... Oct. 24, 1866

Legislature passes a very stringent Sunday law..... 1866

Johns Hopkins University incorporated

Aug. 24, 1867

New constitution, framed by a convention which met at Annapolis May 8, 1867, which abolishes office of lieutenant-governor, ratified by the people

Sept. 18, 1867

[Vote for, 27,152; against, 23,036.]

New school law passed giving control of educational matters in each county to a board of county commissioners

April 1, 1868

State election in November, 1869, the whole Democratic ticket elected, and a legislature unanimously Democratic meets

Jan. 5, 1870

Legislature unanimously rejects the Fifteenth Amendment, and passes a school

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MARYLAND

law vesting the supervision of schools in a State board, county boards, and school district boards.....1870

State convention of those favoring the extension of the right of suffrage to women held at Baltimore....Feb. 29, 1872

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominates Horace Greeley, by a vote made unanimous, for President

July 9-10, 1872

State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry meets in Baltimore, and makes a declaration of policy and principle

March 7, 1874

Public education act modified: Board of education to consist of the governor, principal of normal school, and four persons appointed by the governor from presidents and examiners of the several county boards.....1874

James B. Groome elected governor by General Assembly, Governor Whyte being elected United States Senator

March 4, 1875

Foundation of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, endowed with \$4,500,000 by Johns Hopkins in 1873, is laid in Baltimore

1875

Daniel C. Gilman installed president of the Johns Hopkins University

Feb. 22, 1876

Affray in the streets of Baltimore; the 6th Regiment of militia being ordered out by Governor Carroll against strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland; the soldiers are stoned, and fire on the mob, killing nine and wounding twenty or thirty; the mob sets fire to the railroad station.....July 20, 1877

Commissioners appointed by legislatures of 1874 and 1876 for boundary between Maryland and Virginia report

Jan. 16, 1877

Congress appropriates \$25,000 for surveying a route for a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays to shorten the distance from Baltimore to the ocean by about 200 miles.....1878

State convention of tax-payers held at Baltimore to redress grievances and secure relief from taxation

Aug. 12, 1879

Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore

Oct. 10-15, 1880

Henry Lloyd, president of the Senate,

succeeds Governor McLane, who is appointed United States minister to France

March 27, 1885

Public library, established by gift of Enoch Pratt in 1882, formally opened in Baltimore.....Jan. 4, 1886

Sharp contest in Chester River between the State oyster steamer *McLane* and a fleet of illegal dredgers; two schooners are run down and sunk and others captured.....Dec. 10, 1888

State oyster steamer *Robert Baughman* fights with the schooner *Robert McAllister*, an unlicensed oyster-boat....Jan. 2, 1889

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal wrecked by flood on the Potomac, which also swept away the historic building known as John Brown's Fort.....June, 1889

In 1888 Virginia leased about 3,200 acres of oyster ground on Hog Island to one Lewis; Maryland claims a right to the ground, but the national coast survey rejects her claim; Governor Jackson proclaims the ground open to both States, and the Maryland schooner *Lawson* anchors on the Hog Island grounds; the *Lawson* is attacked, run down, and sunk by the Virginia police-boat *Augustus*, Nov. 27; harmony is restored between the States, Virginia withdrawing her exclusive claim.....December, 1889

Australian ballot law passed by Maryland legislature, and a high-license law enacted for Baltimore.....1890

Decoration Day made a legal holiday by act of legislature.....1890

State Treasurer Stevenson Archer discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$132,401.25, March 27; is arrested at his home in Belair, April 10; is tried, pleads guilty, and is sentenced to five years' imprisonment.....July 7, 1890

Ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas dies at Baltimore, aged eighty....Oct. 2, 1890

United States Senator Ephraim King Wilson dies in Washington, D. C.

Feb. 24, 1891

Monument erected by the State to Leonard Calvert, first governor of the colony, at Old St. Mary's.....June 3, 1891

Charles H. Gibson qualifies as United States Senator by executive appointment to fill place of Senator Wilson, deceased

Dec. 7, 1891

Ex-Postmaster-Gen. John A. Cresswell dies at Belair.....Dec. 23, 1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Charles H. Gibson elected by the legislature as United States Senator to fill unexpired term.....Jan. 21, 1892
 Ex-Gov. E. Louis Lowe dies in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged seventy....Aug. 23, 1892

Amendment to constitution in reference to judge of the Supreme Bench adopted Nov. 7, 1893
 The single-tax in operation at Hyattsville declared unconstitutional.....1893

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is the chief political division of New England and one of the original thirteen United States. It lies for the most part between 40° and 42° 45' N. lat., and 70° 30' and 73° 30' W. long. The States of Vermont and New Hampshire lie immediately on the north; on the east lies the Atlantic Ocean, giving it a sea-frontage of about 250 miles; to the south lie the Atlantic Ocean and the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Immediately on its western boundaries lie Rhode Island, New York, and New Hampshire. It extends east and west 190 miles, and 50 miles north and south, with a projection at the southeast, and a lesser one at the northeast, that increases the breadth to about 110 miles. Area, 8,315 square miles, in fourteen counties. Population, 1890, 2,238,943; 1900, 2,805,346. Capital, Boston.

Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, sailing from Falmouth, England, after a passage of forty-nine days, discovers land in lat. 43° 30' N.....May 14, 1602

He discovers a "mighty headland," which, from the quantity of codfish caught in the vicinity, is called Cape Cod; the voyagers land; this is the first spot upon which the first known English discoverers of Massachusetts set foot....May 15, 1602

Martin Pring, in the *Speedwell*, of sixty tons, and William Browne, in the *Discoverer*, of twenty-six tons, make discoveries along the New England coast..1603

Capt. George Weymouth, with twenty-eight men, in the *Archangel*, explores the coast of Massachusetts and Maine, also the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers...1605

Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson River1609

Capt. John Smith explores the coast from the Penobscot River to Cape Cod, and names the country New England....1614

Capt. John Smith publishes his *Description of New England*, to invite permanent settlements there.....1616

A disease among the Indians nearly depopulates the New England coast..1616-18

"Great patent of New England" passes the seals.....Nov. 3, 1620

[This patent, which has scarcely a parallel in the history of the world, covered a territory extending from 40° to 48° of north latitude, and in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.]

Speedwell, of sixty tons, is purchased in Holland to take part of the English emigrants there to England, and thence across the Atlantic.....1620

Leaves Delft, Holland, for Southampton, England.....July 22, 1620

Is found to be unfitted for a voyage across the Atlantic and is dismissed

Aug. 21, 1620

Mayflower sails from Plymouth Harbor, having on board 101 passengers

Sept. 6, 1620

After a stormy passage of sixty-three days sights the cliffs of Cape Cod and comes to anchor in Cape Cod Harbor

Nov. 9, 1620

Peregrine White born on board the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor. The first white child born in New England

November, 1620

Mayflower sails from Cape Cod Dec. 15, and anchors at Plymouth....Dec. 16, 1620

First death at Plymouth, Richard Buttridge.....Dec. 21, 1620

Passengers leave the ship and land at Plymouth Rock.....Dec. 21, 1620

Storehouse erected at Plymouth, 20 feet square with a thatched roof

Dec. 24-30, 1620

Colony begins to erect separate houses

Jan. 9, 1621

Storehouse takes fire and nearly burns down.....Jan. 14, 1621

Mrs. Rose Standish, the wife of Miles Standish, dies.....Jan. 29, 1621

Miles Standish made captain with military authority.....Feb. 17, 1621

William White dies.....Feb. 21, 1621

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Samoset, the first Indian to visit the colony, saying, "Welcome, Englishmen!"

March 16, 1621

Massasoit, the grand sachem of the Wampanoags, with about sixty of his warriors, visits the colony. . . . March 22, 1621

Treaty between the colony and Massasoit, which is faithfully observed for fifty-five years. March 22, 1621

John Carver unanimously confirmed as governor of the colony for the new civil year. March 23, 1621

Forty-four deaths in the colony in four months to. April 1, 1621

Mayflower sails for England on her return voyage. April 5, 1621

Governor Carver dies. April 5, 1621

William Bradford elected governor, Isaac Allerton deputy. 1621

Susanna, the widow of William White, marries Edward Winslow, the first marriage in the colony. May 12, 1621

Twenty acres of Indian corn and beans are planted and six acres of barley and pease by the colony in the spring of 1621

First duel in New England was fought between Edward Dotey and Edward Leister, servants of Stephen Hopkins, with sword and dagger; they were sentenced to have their head and heels tied together, and thus remain for twenty-four hours without food or drink; after an hour's endurance they were relieved on promises and pleadings. June 18, 1621

First Thanksgiving in the colony

September, 1621

Village of Plymouth contains at this time seven dwelling-houses and four other buildings. September, 1621

Capt. Miles Standish, with nine Plymouth colonists and three Indians, explores the country about Massachusetts Bay

October, 1621

Fortune, a vessel of fifty-five tons, bringing thirty-six passengers, arrives at Plymouth. Nov. 11, 1621

The same vessel, laden with beaver and other skins and lumber, valued at \$2,400, the first remittance from New Plymouth, sails on her return voyage. . . . Dec. 3, 1621

John Alden marries Priscilla Mullens (the Puritan maiden), daughter of William Mullens. 1621

Town surrounded by a palisade and a stockade built. February, 1622

Much suffering from lack of food
spring of 1622

Canonicus, sachem of the Narragansets, sends by way of defiance a bundle of arrows tied in a rattlesnake's skin to Plymouth; Governor Bradford sends back the skin stuffed with powder and balls; this intimidates the tribe. . . . 1622

Colonists plant sixty acres of corn. 1622

Two ships, *Charity* and *Swan*, with about sixty passengers, sent over by a Mr. Weston, a dissatisfied member of the Plymouth Company, to attempt a settlement, arrives. July, 1622

They attempt a settlement at a place called Wessagusset (now Weymouth), on Massachusetts Bay, during the year. 1622

This colony, unable to support itself, breaks up, after nearly involving the Plymouth colony in a war with the Indians 1623

Great distress at Plymouth for want of food. spring of 1623

Two ships, *Anne* and *Little James*, of forty-four tons, the latter built for the colony, arrive at Plymouth, bringing sixty passengers. August, 1623

Capt. Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with Mr. Morrell, an Episcopal minister, and many others, arrive and select a site at Wessagusset for settlement. September, 1623

Ship *Charity*, bringing a supply of clothing and a bull and three heifers, first neat cattle imported into New England

March 24, 1624

Population of Plymouth colony, 180, and number of dwelling-houses, thirty-two; a substantial fort, a vessel of forty-four tons, with smaller boats; large tracts of land under cultivation, and enclosures for the cattle, goats, swine, and poultry

spring, 1624

Capt. Robert Gorges returns to England early in. 1624

A few settlers remain at Wessagusset; some families come from Weymouth, England, and the name is changed to Weymouth. 1624

Settlement commenced at Cape Ann with the intention of connecting the settlement with the fishing interests. 1624

William Bradford again elected governor of Plymouth colony. 1624

John Lyford and John Oldham expelled from the colony. 1624

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Captain Wollaston and about thirty others commence a settlement at a place they call Mount Wollaston (now Quincy)

1625

Thomas Morton on the departure of Wollaston takes charge, and changes the name to Merry Mount.....1626

Robert Conant removes from the settlement at Cape Ann to Naumkeag (now Salem)1626

Plymouth colony establish an outpost on Buzzard's Bay; friendly commerce begins with the Dutch at New Amsterdam...1627

Partnership of merchants and colonists being unprofitable, and the community system failing, eight colonists of Plymouth buy of the London partners their interests for \$9,000, in nine annual instalments; the community system is abandoned, a division made of movable property, and twenty acres of land near the town is assigned in fee to each colonist.....January, 1628

Rev. John White, a Puritan minister of Dorchester, England, enlists some gentlemen who obtain a patent conveying to them that part of New England lying between 3 miles to the north of the Merrimac River and 3 miles to the south of the Charles River, and every part thereof in Massachusetts Bay; and in length between the described breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea

March 19, 1628

Company appoint John Endicott governor of the colony "until themselves should come over".....May 30, 1628

Endicott, with wife and children and about fifty others, embarks in ship *Abigail* from England for Massachusetts

June 20, 1628

Plymouth people admonish Thomas Morton of "Merry Mount" twice; the third time they sent Capt. Miles Standish "with some aid"; Morton's followers are disarmed and dispersed without bloodshed, while he is conducted to Plymouth and from there sent to England (upon this incident Hawthorne writes, *The Maypole at Merry Mount*).....June, 1628

A second and larger company, numbering sixty women and maids, twenty-six children, and 300 men, among whom is the Rev. Francis Higginson, on several vessels, leave England for Salem, bringing food, arms, tools, and 140 cattle.....May, 1629

Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague,

with others commence a settlement at Mishawums, now Charlestown

June 24, 1629

A church established at Salem with Mr. Skelton as ordained pastor and Mr. Higginson as teacher.....August, 1629

John and Samuel Browne, members of the colonial council and of the Massachusetts Company, are sent back to England by Governor Endicott for their opposition to the church and advocacy of Episcopacy.....1629

Transfer of the Massachusetts colony's government from London to New England

August, 1629

John Winthrop chosen governor and Thomas Dudley lieutenant-governor of the Massachusetts colony.....Aug. 20, 1629

Governor Winthrop, with Isaac Johnson and his wife, Lady Arbella Johnson, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, sail from England in the *Arbella* for Massachusetts

April 8, 1630

Vessel arrives at Salem..June 12, 1630

Lady Arbella Johnson died

Aug. 30, 1630

Her husband, Isaac Johnson, died

Sept. 30, 1630

First general court met at Boston

Oct. 19, 1630

Seventeen ships, bringing about 1,500 emigrants, arrive in Massachusetts Bay and at Plymouth during the year....1630

First church at Boston, third in order of time in the colony, gathered at CharlestownJuly, 1630

Watertown settled by Sir Richard Saltonstall.....1630

Roxbury settled by William Pynchon

1630

Newtown (now Cambridge) settled by Mr. Dudley, Mr. Bradstreet, and others

1630

Dorchester and Boston settled....1630

Lynn settled.....1630

Famine in the Massachusetts Bay colony

December, 1630, and January, 1631

A general fast appointed for Feb. 6; ship *Lyon* arrives, laden with provisions and bringing twenty-six passengers, among them Roger Williams.....Feb. 5, 1631

Roger Williams is appointed assistant to Mr. Skelton in the ministry at Salem, but, asserting his views of religious toleration, the independence of conscience, of the civil magistrates, and the separation

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

of church and state, he is obliged to withdraw to the Plymouth colony. . . early in 1631

Second general court makes the Massachusetts colony a theocracy, which lasts for a half-century. May 18, 1631

Rev. John Eliot, afterwards distinguished as "Apostle to the Indians," arrives at Massachusetts Bay and becomes first teacher of the church at Roxbury. . . Nov. 2, 1631

Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, resigning, Edward Winslow is chosen governor. 1632

Port begun at Boston on Cornhill. . 1632

Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, visits Plymouth. Oct. 25, 1632

A vessel of thirty tons built at Mystic called *Blessing of the Bay*. 1632

Plymouth colonists send Captain Holmes to erect a trading-house on the Connecticut River at Windsor, above Hartford 1633

John Oldham and three others travel as far as the Dutch trading-houses on the Connecticut River, and bring back flattering reports of that country. 1633

Salary of the governor of Massachusetts Bay fixed at £150. 1633

Griffin brings 200 passengers, some of them eminent men, as John Haynes, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, and Samuel Stone 1633

Small-pox destroys many of the Indians of Massachusetts. 1633

Ipswich settled 1633

Scituate settled 1633

Roger Williams returns to Salem from Plymouth colony. 1633

Thomas Dudley chosen governor and Robert Ludlow deputy governor of the Massachusetts colony. 1634

John Endicott cuts from the flag the red cross, at Salem, as being a "relic of antichrist and a Popish symbol"

January, 1634

Anne Hutchinson, of Alford, England, with her husband, William Hutchinson, arrives in the *Griffin*. 1634

News of the creation of a colonial commission, recall of the Massachusetts charter, and appointment of a governor-general by the English government, received at Boston. April 10, 1634

Rev. Samuel Skelton dies at Salem, the first minister who died in New England.

Aug. 2, 1634

Elders of the church decide that if a governor-general were sent over from England he ought not to be accepted. . . 1635

Endicott reprimanded by the court for mutilating the colors at Salem. . . 1635

First appointment of selectmen at Charlestown. Feb. 10, 1635

General court orders the fortifications repaired, appoints a military commission with extraordinary powers to guard the rights and liberties of Massachusetts

March, 1635

Freemen choose John Haynes as governor of Massachusetts, selected by deputies from the towns, before the meeting of the court, the first instance of "caucus" on record. May 6, 1635

Concord first settled. 1635

Richard Dummer founds Newbury. . 1635

Roger Williams advocates the inviolable freedom of faith. He appears before the magistrates to defend it. April, 1635

Rev. John Avery drowned while on his way to Marblehead from Newbury

Aug. 14, 1635

Roger Williams is sentenced to depart out of the jurisdiction of the colony within six weeks, but owing to clamor of a stanch minority is permitted to remain until spring. October, 1635

John Winthrop, the younger, Hugh Peters, and Henry Vane arrive at Boston. Oct. 3, 1635

Captain Underhill is sent to apprehend Roger Williams, as he still continued "to preach," and carry him aboard a ship bound for England, but finds him gone

December, 1635

Roger Williams finds refuge with Massasoit, the sachem of the Wampanoags, and commences a settlement at Seekonk, on the east side of Narragansett Bay; but learning from Mr. Winslow, of Plymouth, that he was within the patent of that colony, he and five others move to the other side of the bay, having obtained a grant of land from Canonicus, the head sachem of the Narragansets. He names this settlement Providence. 1636

A law of the colony prohibits erecting a dwelling-house more than half a mile from the meeting-house. 1636

Religious controversy with Mrs. Anne Hutchinson begins. 1636

Sir Henry Vane chosen governor of Massachusetts 1636

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Rev. Thomas Hooker and friends remove from Newtown (Cambridge) to Connecticut, and found Hartford.....June, 1636

John Oldham killed by the Indians near Block Island.....July, 1636

Expedition sent, under command of John Endicott, to punish the Indians of Block Island for the murder of John Oldham.....1636

Pequod War begins.....August, 1636

General Court of Massachusetts agrees to give £400 towards a school or college

Oct. 28, 1636

Roger Williams baffles the Pequods by an alliance with the Narraganset Indians, leaving the Pequods single-handed against the English, visiting the sachem of the Narragansets, Miantonomoh, near Newport, while the Pequod ambassadors were there in council.....December, 1636

John Winthrop chosen governor of Massachusetts.....1637

Capt. John Mason, with some sixty men from the Connecticut colony, and Capt. John Underhill, with twenty men from the Massachusetts colony, accompanied by 200 Narraganset warriors, attack the Pequod fort on the Mystic, capture and destroy it with all its occupants, numbering 600 and over.....May 26, 1637

Gov. Henry Vane returns to England

Aug. 3, 1637

Pequod War ends by total annihilation of the tribe.....October, 1637

Rev. John Wheelwright, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, disfranchised and banished for supporting her.....Nov. 2, 1637

He journeys to New Hampshire and finds Exeter.....1637

Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, under sentence of banishment, is committed to Joseph Welde, of Roxbury, for safe-keeping, until the court shall dispose of her

Nov. 2, 1637

She is excommunicated, sent out of the jurisdiction, and retires to Narraganset Bay, where her husband had gone

March, 1638

John Harvard, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, bequeaths his library and half of his estate, which amounted to £700, for a college

Sept. 14, 1638

"Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" organized as the "Military Company of Boston".....February, 1638

Rev. John Harvard dies at Charlestown
Sept. 14, 1638

Three thousand emigrants arrive from England during.....1638

Printing-press established at Cambridge by Stephen Daye.....March, 1639

College at Cambridge (then Newtown) the place fixed upon as the site of it, is named Harvard, after its founder

March 13, 1639

Inhabitants from the town of Lynn settle on Long Island.....1640

First original publication from Massachusetts, a volume of poems by Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, wife of Governor Bradstreet

1640

New England navigation and commerce date from.....1640

Cultivation of hemp and flax successfully undertaken, and the manufacture of linen, cotton, and woollen cloths are begun, particularly at Rowley, a new town, where a colony of Yorkshire clothiers settle, with Ezekiel Rogers, grandson of the famous martyr (John Rogers), for their minister

1640

Hugh Bewitt is banished from the Massachusetts colony for maintaining that he was free from "original sin." By order of the court he was to be gone within fifteen days upon pain of death, and if he returned he should be hanged.

Dec. 9, 1640

Trouble of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies with Samuel Gorton begins

1641

Governor Bellingham, of Massachusetts, selects his bride, and performs the marriage ceremony himself.....1641

A body of fundamental laws, being compiled from drafts submitted, is sent to every town within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, to be first considered by the magistrates and elders, and then to be published by the constables, "that if any man saw anything to be altered, he might communicate his thoughts to some of the deputies." Thus deliberately prepared, these laws, ninety-eight in number, were formally adopted by the name of "Fundamentals" or "Body of Liberties"

December, 1641

First commencement at Harvard College.....1642

Elder Williams Brewster, of Plymouth, dies.....April 18, 1643

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Four of the New England colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven, unite as the "United Colonies of New England," for mutual protection and assistance. Articles of union signed at Boston.....May 19, 1643

Massachusetts divided into four counties—viz., Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex, and Norfolk.....1643

Martha's Vineyard settled by some people from Watertown.....1643

James Britton and Mary Latham put to death for adultery.....1643

A thousand acres of land planted to orchards and gardens, 15,000 other acres under general tillage; the number of neat cattle estimated at 12,000, and sheep at 3,000; money scarce, and bullets for a time pass for farthings.....1643

Samuel Gorton is banished for heresy and disrespect to the magistrates, and purchases a tract of land called Shawomet of the Narragansets, and begins a settlement there.....1643

Gorton and his companions, summoned to Boston, refusing, a detachment of forty men is sent to arrest them; Gorton and his followers, after an unsuccessful attempt to defend themselves, are taken to Boston and tried. Gorton and seven others are found guilty

November, 1643

They are ordered, at the next court, to depart out of the jurisdiction within fourteen days, and not to return to Massachusetts or Shawomet under pain of death.....March, 1644

Rev. John Wheelwright's sentence of banishment revoked upon his acknowledging his error and asking pardon

March, 1644

Roger Williams proceeds to England and obtains a charter, including the shores and islands of Narraganset Bay west of Plymouth and south of Massachusetts as far as the Pequod River and country, to be known as the Providence Plantation, the inhabitants to rule themselves as they shall find most suitable.

September, 1644

Anabaptists banished from Massachusetts.....1644

Free schools established at Roxbury and other towns, to be supported by voluntary allowance or by tax upon such as refuse.....1645

Law passed against slave-stealing..1645

Mrs. Oliver, for reproaching the magistrates, is adjudged to be whipped; and a cleft stick placed upon her tongue for speaking ill of the elders.....1646

Plymouth and Boston visited by Captain Cromwell, who from a common sailor had come to command three ships, and amassed wealth as a buccaneer, or "fighter of the Spaniard"; he spends money freely in both places.....1646

John Eliot preaches his first sermon to the Indians near Newtown Corners, afterwards called Nonantum, or "place of rejoicing".....Oct. 28, 1646

Thomas Morton, of "Merry Mount," dies at Agamenticus, Me.....1646

Law passed requiring every township which contained fifty householders to have a school-house and employ a teacher; and each town containing 1,000 freeholders a grammar school.....1647

Epidemic visits New England, which "took them like a cold and a light fever with it"; it extended throughout the country among Indians, English, French, and Dutch; among those who died of it were Mr. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, and Mrs. Winthrop, wife of the governor, and over fifty others in Massachusetts.....June 14, 1647

Samuel Gorton, after the second banishment from Massachusetts, 1644, proceeds to England to obtain redress; this he partially obtains, and, returning again, settles at Shawomet, which he now names Warwick, after the Earl of Warwick, who had assisted him.....1648

Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, indicted for a witch, found guilty, and executed.....June 15, 1648

[This was the first trial and execution for witchcraft in Massachusetts.]

Gov. John Winthrop, in the tenth term of his office as governor of Massachusetts, dies, aged sixty-three, leaving a fourth wife; he also left a journal commencing with his departure from England and continued up to the time of his death

March 26, 1649

William Pynchon, of Springfield, having published a book upon *Redemption and Justification*, the General Court orders it to be publicly burned in the market-place as containing doctrines of a dangerous tendency.....1649

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

John Clarke, a minister from the Baptist church at Newport, R. I., and two others are arrested at Lynn as Baptists and sent to Boston, where Clarke is sentenced to pay a fine of £20 or be whipped; the fine is paid and he is released with the injunction to leave the colony.....1651

Obadiah Holmes, one of Clarke's companions, is fined £30; not paying it, he gets thirty strokes with a three-corded whip and is sent out of the colony....1651

Hugh Parsons and his wife Mary tried for witchcraft; Mrs. Parsons dies in prison, Parsons is acquitted.....1651

Oliver Cromwell invites people of Massachusetts to Ireland.....1651

French of Canada appeal to the people of New England for aid against the Iroquois without success.....1651

Mint set up at Boston (by the General Court) which coins shillings, sixpences, and a few smaller coin.....1652

[The date (1652) was not changed for thirty years. John Hull was first mint-master, and, being allowed fifteen pence out of every twenty shillings coined, he amassed a large fortune.]

President Dunster, of Harvard College, is indicted for disturbing infant baptism in the Cambridge church; is convicted, sentenced to a public admonition on lecture day, laid under bonds for good behavior, and compelled to resign and throw himself on the mercies of the General Court.....October, 1654

Charles Chauncy accepts presidency of Harvard College.....November, 1654

Edward Winslow, one of the *Mayflower's* first passengers and governor of Plymouth, dies, aged sixty, on shipboard near Hispaniola, and is buried at sea

May 8, 1655

Mrs. Anne Hibbins, sister of Governor Bellingham and widow of a magistrate, is condemned and executed as a witch..1656

Two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin (Quakers), arrive from England and are landed at Boston....July, 1656

Eight more arrive in the *Speedwell*

Aug. 7, 1656

These were all imprisoned and banished without ceremony, and the masters of the vessels which brought them were placed under bonds to take them away....1656

At the next session of the General Court a penalty of £100 was imposed upon the

master of any ship bringing Quakers within the jurisdiction; and all brought in were to be sent to jail, given twenty stripes, and kept at work until transported.....Oct. 4, 1656

[Plymouth, Connecticut, and the Dutch at Manhattan (but not the government at Providence, R. I.) adopt similar laws.]

William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson hanged as returned Quakers

Oct. 27, 1659

Town of Hadley settled.....1659

Mary Dyer was to be hanged (as a Quaker) with Robinson and Stevenson, but through the pleadings of her son she was reprieved and again banished; returning again to Massachusetts, she is hanged.....June 1, 1660

Charles II. restored.....May 29, 1660

Edward Whalley and William Goffe, the regicides, arrive at Boston

July 27, 1660

Hugh Peters executed in England..1660

General Court forbids celebration of Christmas under a penalty of 5s....1660

William Ledea is tried, convicted, and banished as a Quaker, but, returning, he is tried and hanged.....March 14, 1661

Representations of the Quakers in England caused Charles II. to require the government to desist from proceedings against them; a ship was immediately chartered, and Samuel Shattock, who had been banished from Massachusetts, was appointed to convey the King's letter to Governor Endicott; soon after receiving it Governor Endicott orders the discharge of all Quakers in prison.....Sept. 9, 1661

Eliot finishes translation of New Testament into Indian.....1661

Charles II. proclaimed sovereign in Massachusetts.....Aug. 8, 1661

Sir Henry Vane executed in England 1662

Children of respectable people not "professors" allowed to be baptized; called the "Half-way Covenant"; adopted....1662

Metacomet, or Philip, youngest son of Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoags and friend of the English, becomes sachem of the tribe on the death of his brother Alexander.....1662

Four ships, *Guinea*, thirty-six guns, *Elia*s, thirty guns, *Martin*, sixteen guns, and *William and Nicholas*, ten guns, with 450 soldiers, are sent from England

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

against the Dutch at New Netherland. They bring four commissioners to arrange affairs in New England—viz., Col. Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, Col. George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, who reach Boston.....July 23, 1664

Governor Endicott dies (aged seventy-seven).....May 3, 1665

Massachusetts ordered by the English government to send agents to England to answer for refusing the commissioners jurisdiction; she replies evasively..1666

Baptists form a church in Boston, first in Massachusetts.....1664-68

Church of Massachusetts debates with Baptists at Boston.....April 14, 1668

Title of "reverend" first applied to the clergy of New England.....1670

Two young married Quaker women walk naked through the towns of Newbury and Salem, in emulation of the prophet Ezekiel, as a sign of the nakedness of the land.....1671

George Fox, founder and apostle of the Quakers, comes to Rhode Island, but does not venture into Massachusetts.....1672

Governor Bellingham dies in office

1673

Population of Massachusetts proper was over 22,000, that of the Plymouth colony was probably not far from 7,000, while the Indian population was less than 8,000 in both territories.....1675

Three Indians of the Wampanoags are seized, taken to Plymouth, tried, and executed for the murder of one Sausaman, an Indian of the Massachusetts tribe.....June, 1675

Indians attack Swanzey and kill several persons.....June 24, 1675

Wampanoags, under Philip, attacked by colonists, leave Narraganset Bay, unite with the Nipmucs, and attack Brookfield; the residents, in the principal building, defend themselves from Aug. 2 to 5, when Major Willard with a troop of horse routs the Indians.....1675

Hadley attacked by Indians on a fast day while the inhabitants are at church

Sept. 1, 1675

Captain Beers and his party ambushed near Northfield; he with twenty of his men killed.....Sept. 4, 1675

Captain Lothrop, of Beverly, having been sent with ninety picked men, the "flower of Essex," to bring in the harvest

of the settlements, is surprised by a large body of Indians at a small stream, now Bloody Brook, and totally defeated

Sept. 18, 1675

Deerfield and Northfield abandoned by the inhabitants and burned by the Indians.....September, 1675

Commissioners meet and agree that 1,000 troops must be levied by the united colonies; Massachusetts to raise 527, Plymouth, 158, and Connecticut, 315

Sept. 9, 1675

[Gov. Josiah Winslow, of Plymouth, to command the whole.]

Springfield attacked and about fifty buildings burned, but the Indians are driven off.....Oct. 5, 1675

Hatfield attacked.....Oct. 19, 1675

It was resolved to regard the Narragansets as enemies, and to make a winter campaign against them

Nov. 2, 1675

Several bodies of troops from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Plymouth, numbering about 1,000, unite about 15 miles from the Narraganset fort

Dec. 18, 1675

The fort was carried and the Indians routed and the whole place burned; over 1,000 Indians were killed and captured; the English lost about 200 killed and wounded and six captains killed; this "swamp fight" occurred Sunday

Dec. 19, 1675

Indians attack Lancaster, and after killing all the men carry the women and children into captivity.....Feb. 5, 1676

Six hundred additional troops ordered to be levied.....Feb. 8, 1676

Medfield surprised and laid in ashes

Feb. 21, 1676

Weymouth, within 18 miles of Boston, attacked and seven buildings burned

Feb. 24 1676

Groton attacked....March 3, 9, 13, 1676

Town of Plymouth assaulted and twelve persons killed.....March, 1676

Warwick burned and Providence partially destroyed.....March 17, 1676

[The aged Roger Williams accepts a commission as captain for the defence of the town he had founded.]

Captain Pierce, of Scituate, with about fifty men and twenty Indians, routed near Seekonk; his entire party cut off

March 26. 1676

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

Marlborough attacked and partially burned March 26, 1676
 Seekonk laid in ashes... March 28, 1676
 Canonchet, sachem of the Narragansets, captured..... April 9, 1676
 Sudbury attacked and partially burned; Captain Wadsworth, of Milton, and his party surprised and totally defeated

April 21, 1676
 Plymouth again attacked... May 11, 1676
 Indians defeated at Turner's Falls, on the Connecticut, by Captain Turner, who is afterwards killed and his command partially defeated by the arrival of other Indians..... May 18, 1676

Scituate threatened and partially destroyed..... May 20, 1676

Edward Randolph arrives at Boston as a special messenger from the English government to make minute inquiries into the condition of the country.... June 10, 1676

Indians again attack Hadley, but are repulsed..... June 12, 1676

King Philip's allies deserting him, he, with a few of his own tribe, moves back to Mount Hope, in his own territory

July, 1676
 Here, surrounded in a swamp by troops under Captain Church, he is shot by an Indian while attempting to escape

Aug. 12, 1676
 [His little son sold into slavery.]

Edward Randolph sails for England, July 30, and presents to the English government a description of New England, headed, *An Answer to Several Heads of Inquiry Concerning the Present State of New England*..... Oct. 12, 1676

William Stoughton and Peter Bulkely sent to the King as agents by Massachusetts with an address.... Oct. 30, 1676

Proceedings of England against Massachusetts charter..... January, 1677

Massachusetts purchases the claims of Gorges to Maine for about \$6,000

May 6, 1677
 Governor Leverett dies in office

March 16, 1679
 Simon Bradstreet made governor, then seventy-six years of age..... May, 1679

Edward Randolph, collector of customs at Boston..... December, 1679

Stoughton and Bulkely return to Boston, unsuccessful in their efforts to conciliate the English government

December, 1679

Massachusetts becomes the lord proprietary of Maine, and, in obedience to an ordinance of the General Court, Massachusetts proceeds to organize the government of Maine..... 1680

Edward Randolph sends over a "memorial" to the King, urging proceedings against the charter of Massachusetts. 1683

Charter of Massachusetts Bay vacated in England..... June 18, 1684
 King James II. proclaimed in Boston

April 20, 1685
 Copy of the judgment of the forfeiture of the charter of Massachusetts received at Boston..... July 2, 1685

[This charter had guided the colony for fifty-five years.]

Plymouth colony divided into three counties—viz., Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable 1685

Provisional government constituted with Joseph Dudley as president.. May 14, 1686

First Episcopal church organized in Boston 1686

Sir Edmund Andros arrives at Boston in the *Kingfisher*, a 50-gun ship, bearing a commission for the government of all New England..... Dec. 20, 1686

Charter government is publicly displaced by arbitrary commission, popular representation abolished, and the press subjected to censorship..... 1686

Legal consolidation of New England
 Dec. 29, 1687

Governor Andros's activity in oppressive legislation January, 1688

Increase Mather sent to England by the citizens of Massachusetts to lay before the King a petition of grievances. April 7, 1688

Extension of New England to Delaware Bay; Andros made governor of all the territory; seat of government at Boston, the lieutenant-governor to reside at New York April, 1688

News of the landing of the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III. of England) in England received in Boston

April 4, 1689
 People of Boston and vicinity overthrow the government and arrest Governor Andros and his adherents.... April 18, 1689

Provisional government established with Simon Bradstreet as governor, then in his eighty-sixth year..... April 20, 1689

William and Mary proclaimed
 May 29, 1689

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

War with the French and Indians, known as King William's War, commences 1689

Governor Andros impeached and sent to England.....June 27, 1689

Edward Randolph a persistent disturber of the peace of Massachusetts in the interest of the government of England 1676-89

Fleet fitted out by Massachusetts against Port Royal sails from Boston under Sir William Phipps....April 28, 1690

Attack on Port Royal is successful, and the fleet returns with spoils covering cost of the whole expedition....May 30, 1690

Expedition against Canada—New England and New York unite. Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, commands the land forces, and Sir William Phipps the fleet. The expedition is a total failure 1690

First paper money issued in Massachusetts to pay the troops in the Canada expedition.....1690

John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," dies, aged eighty-six.....1690

Second charter granted Massachusetts by England.....Oct. 7, 1691

New charter received.....1692

First appearance of the witchcraft delusion at Salem, at the house of the Rev. Samuel Parris.....March, 1692

Sir William Phipps arrives at Boston as first governor of the new province May 14, 1692

Post-office established in Boston....1693

Indians attack Haverhill (see DUSTIN, HANNAH).....March 15, 1697

Governor Bradstreet dies at Salem, aged ninety-five.....March 27, 1697

Peace of Ryswick proclaimed at Boston Dec. 10, 1697

Captain Kidd seized in Boston as a pirate and sent to England.....1699

Earl of Bellomont supersedes William Stoughton as governor of Massachusetts, and arrives at Boston.....May 26, 1699

Boston contains 1,000 houses and 7,000 people.....1700

Joseph Dudley appointed governor.1702

French and Indians attack and burn Deerfield (see WILLIAMS, ELEAZER) Feb. 28, 1704

Boston *News-Letter*, the first newspaper in the British colonies, was published in Boston.....April 24, 1704

[The paper lived seventy-two years. The only complete file is with the New York Historical Society.]

Benjamin Franklin born in Boston Jan. 17, 1706

Haverhill again attacked by the French and Indians.....Aug. 29, 1708

Port Royal taken from the French by the English.....Oct. 5, 1710

[Name changed from Port-Royal to Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne.]

Expedition against Quebec and Canada leaves Boston.....July 30, 1711

[The fleet, consisting of fifteen ships-of-war and forty transports, is under command of Sir Hovenden Walker, and carries seven regiments of veterans from Marlborough's army and a battalion of marines. Eight vessels of this fleet are wrecked in the river St. Lawrence on the night of Aug. 22, 1711, and the remainder return, having accomplished nothing.]

Boundary between Massachusetts and Connecticut located.....1713

Schooners invented and built at Cape Ann1714

Elizabeth Goose marries Thomas Fleet, of Boston.....1715

[Her mother is said to have been the veritable Mother Goose of *Mother Goose Melodies* for children.]

Population of Massachusetts 94,000 and 2,000 negroes.....1715

Samuel Shute arrives at Boston as governor.....Oct. 4, 1716

Great snow-storm; snow from 10 to 20 feet deep.....Feb. 20-24, 1717

Potatoes first introduced at Andover 1719

Boston *Gazette*, the second newspaper started in Boston.....Dec. 21, 1719

Small-pox breaks out in Massachusetts April, 1721

[Out of 5,889 persons who were attacked in Boston, 844 died.]

Great opposition to inoculation. Cotton Mather interests himself in urging inoculation. Dr. Boylston consents to the experiment upon his children and servants; 100 inoculated during the year.....1721

New England *Courant* started in Boston, with James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin, as editor Aug. 7, 1721

Benjamin Franklin leaves Boston for Philadelphia.....October, 1723

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

William Burnet arrives at Boston as governor.....July, 1728

Dispute between Governor Burnet and the House regarding a fixed salary; the House refusing it.....1728-29

Governor Burnet dies....Sept. 7, 1729

Jonathan Belcher, a native of Massachusetts, appointed governor, and arrives at Boston.....August, 1730

Worcester county formed.....1731

Massachusetts and New Hampshire boundary fixed.....1731

England forbids the colonies to export hats1732

First freemason lodge in America established in Boston.....1733

George Whitefield in Massachusetts 1740

Governor Belcher superseded by William Shirley.....Aug. 13, 1741

[Governor Belcher was the last governor of the two provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.]

Governor Shirley renews the claim for a fixed salary, which is finally decided in favor of the House.....1742

Peter Faneuil builds Faneuil Hall and presents it to the town of Boston 1742

England at war with France, commenced.....March 31, 1744

Expedition against Louisburg, organized by Governor Shirley, under command of William Pepperell.....1745

Troops—of which Massachusetts furnished 3,250, Connecticut 500, and New Hampshire 300—rendezvous at Canseau April 1, 1745

Commodore Warren joins them at Canseau with five ships-of-war and six frigates.....April 23, 1745

Combined forces land a short distance from the fort.....April 29, 1745

Louisburg capitulates....June 17, 1745

William Pepperell made a baronet and Commodore Warren a vice-admiral for their services.....1745

French fleet of forty ships-of-war, besides transports bearing a well-appointed army of veterans for the purpose of recovering Louisburg, come into the American waters.....September, 1746

[This expedition is a disastrous failure, and returns to France.]

Riot in Boston owing to impressment of citizens by Commodore Knowles, of the

British navy; the rioters seize several officers of his command as hostages, Governor Shirley takes refuge in the castle

Nov. 17, 1747

[The officers were finally released, and most of the impressed men sent back.]

Louisburg restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.....Oct. 7, 1748

Governor Shirley goes to England on leave for one year.....September, 1749

Spencer Phipps acting governor in absence of Shirley.....1749

Massachusetts extricates herself from the insolvency of more than fifty years by appropriating to her debt £183,650, received from England for her outlay in the expedition against Louisburg; this came over in solid coin.....September, 1749

Sir William Pepperell, Thomas Hutchinson, James Otis, and two others, as commissioners, meet delegates from the Eastern Indian tribes at Falmouth (now Portland, Me.), and renew the treaty made a quarter of a century before

Oct. 16, 1749

Small-pox again visits Boston....1752

[Of 2,100 persons inoculated with it, only thirty-one died; of the 5,550 taken without inoculation, 514 died.]

Governor Shirley, now past the age of sixty, returns to Massachusetts, bringing with him a young French Catholic girl as his wife.....1753

Expedition against the French in Nova Scotia sails from Boston under command of Gen. John Winslow.....May 20, 1755

Acadians, or "French Neutrals," at Grand Pré, on the northwestern coast of Nova Scotia, are carried away and scattered among the English colonists

September, 1755

Governor Shirley, being recalled, sails for England.....Sept. 25, 1756

Thomas Pownall appointed governor

Aug. 3, 1757

Sir William Pepperell commissioned lieutenant-general of the Massachusetts forces.....1757

Louisburg again besieged and taken by the English.....June 2-July 26, 1758

Governor Pownall succeeded by Francis Bernard, who arrives at Boston

Aug. 3, 1760

Governor Bernard appoints Thomas Hutchinson chief-justice of Massachusetts

December, 1760

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

- James Otis's speech against the "Writs of Assistance".....1761
 ["American independence was then and there born."]
- Dispute between Governor Bernard and the House of Representatives on the right of originating taxes.....1761
- James Otis publishes a pamphlet entitled *A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*.....1762
- Parliament subjects various articles for the first time to duties on exportation from, or importation into, the colonies; passed.....April, 1764
- Citizens of Boston assemble in town-meeting on hearing of this act; instructions to their representatives in the General Court are prepared by Samuel Adams May, 1764
- Governor Bernard replies to the lords of trade.....September, 1764
- Duties laid by Parliament on foreign molasses imported into British colonies; called the sugar or molasses act.....1764
- Stamp Act passed by Parliament March, 1765
- Andrew Oliver, secretary of Massachusetts, accepts the office of distributor of stamps for the province...August, 1765
- Oliver hanged in effigy on a tree (Liberty Tree), and in the evening his house is damaged by the mob Aug. 14, 1765
- Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson's house mobbed and everything in it destroyed, among other things many manuscripts relating to the history of the province, which he had been thirty years in collecting, and which could not be replaced, are lost.....Aug. 26, 1765
- Vessel arrives at Boston with the stamps Sept. 25, 1765
- [These stamps were deposited at Castle William and remained there.]
- Delegates from nine Anglo-American colonies meet at New York....Oct. 7, 1765
- [This congress was composed of twenty-six members. From New York, four; Rhode Island and Delaware, each two; Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, each three. Thomas Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was chosen president of the congress. The manifestoes brought out at this congress were: "A Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America"; an address to the King; a memorial to the House of Lords; and a petition to the House of Commons. The tone of all these was loyal.]
- Stamp Act goes into effect..Nov. 1, 1765
- Andrew Oliver is compelled to resign his office.....Dec. 17, 1765
- Population of Massachusetts, 238,423 1765
- Dr. Benjamin Franklin meets Commons in committee of the whole, to consider petitions from America.....Feb. 3, 1766
- Repeal of the Stamp Act March 18, 1766
- [Repeal was carried in the Commons by a vote of 275 against 167, and in the House of Lords 105 against 71.]
- News of the repeal received at Boston May 16, 1766
- General Court of Massachusetts sends a circular letter to all the American colonies. This letter asks the colonies to co-operate in obtaining a redress of grievances Feb. 11, 1768
- Massachusetts House of Representatives consists of upwards of 100 members, by far the most numerous assembly in America.....1768
- Seizure of the sloop *Liberty*, belonging to John Hancock, on charge of smuggling, occasions a great riot.....June 10, 1768
- Arrival of a squadron of seven vessels from Halifax, with the 14th, 29th, and a part of the 59th regiments of British regulars. These troops, under the command of Gen. Thomas Gage, are landed in Boston.....Sept. 28, 1768
- Governor Bernard recalled, and embarks for England, regretted by none July 31, 1769
- [He had been governor of the province for nine years, and in that time had done more than all the other governors combined to inflame the jealousy of the ministry, to irritate the people over whom he ruled, and to strengthen the spirit of discord and disunion.]
- James Otis severely wounded in an affray at the British coffee-house on King Street, now State Street, in Boston Sept. 5, 1769
- Governor Bernard is succeeded by Thomas Hutchinson as governor....1769
- [He was born at Boston, Sept. 9, 1711; died near London, England, June 3, 1780.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

He was descended through a line of reputable men from Anne Hutchinson.]

Affray in Richardson's house in Boston; the boy "Snider" is mortally wounded by a shot from the house—the first victim

Feb. 22, 1770

Affray at Gray's rope-walk in Boston between citizens and the British soldiers

March 2, 1770

Boston massacre.....March 5, 1770

Graduates of Harvard College take degrees in "homespun".....1770

David Everett, journalist, born at Princeton, Mass.....March 29, 1770

[Author of:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage," etc.

Written while teaching a grammar school at Ipswich.]

Castle William, in Boston Harbor, delivered into the hands of the King's troops by Governor Hutchinson

Sept. 10, 1770

Population of the State, 262,680..1770

Governor Hutchinson's salary, £2,000, paid by the English government. He thus becomes independent of the province

1772

Ministry of England and the East India Company secure an act relieving the company from paying duties on tea sent to America, thus encouraging its sale in the colonies.....May 10, 1773

Arrival at Boston of the first of the tea-ships, with 114 chests of tea

Nov. 28, 1773

Two others arrive early in

December, 1773

At the close of a spirited meeting of the citizens at Faneuil Hall, between fifty and sixty men, disguised as Indians, take possession of the three tea-ships in the harbor, and empty 340 chests of tea into the bay during the evening of

Dec. 16, 1773

New York and Massachusetts boundary established.....1773

Passage of Boston port bill by Parliament.....March 7, 1774

[Under this bill nothing could be unloaded at this port but stores for his Majesty's use and fuel and food for Boston. This was to remain in force until the East India Company had been indemnified for the loss of their tea.]

Failure to repeal the tax on tea in the British Parliament.....April, 1774

Gen. Thomas Gage appointed governor
May 17, 1774

British Parliament passes two acts virtually repealing the charter of Massachusetts. One, entitled "An act for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay," and the other, an act for the more impartial administration of justice in said province. Both bills pass Parliament and are approved

May 20, 1774

Port bill goes into effect..June 1, 1774
Gov. Thomas Hutchinson embarks for

England, forever leaving the country which gave him birth.....June 1, 1774

Fourth, or "King's," Regiment and the 49th of his Majesty's forces land at Boston.....June 14, 1774

Fifth and 38th arrive....July 5, 1774

Fifty-ninth arrives.....Aug. 6, 1774

First Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.....Sept. 5, 1774

[Delegates from Massachusetts were Thomas Cushing, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine.]

Powder seized by British troops at Charlestown; about thirteen tons

Sept. 1, 1774

Governor Gage erects fortifications on the neck which commands the entrance to Boston.....Sept. 5, 1774

A Provincial Congress formed in Massachusetts, at Salem, adjourns to Concord, and chooses John Hancock president, and Benjamin Lincoln, a farmer of Hingham and afterwards a major-general in the Revolutionary army, secretary.Oct. 1, 1774

[This Congress constituted a permanent committee of safety, with comprehensive military powers; it made a complete organization of the militia, embodied a force of minute-men, consisting of one quarter part of the force of the colony, and appointed to the chief command Jedediah Preble, Artemas Ward, and Seth Pomeroy; it proceeded to carry on the government; collectors of taxes were ordered to pay no more money to the late treasurer of the province, but to hand over all future collections to a treasurer appointed by the Congress.]

Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, England, declares the North American colo-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

nies should be a free and independent people.....1774

Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, consisting of upwards of 300 members, meet at Cambridge.....Feb. 1, 1775

Governor Gage sends a detachment of soldiers to Salem to seize some cannon said to be deposited there; they are met by a party of militia, but no collision takes place.....Feb. 26, 1775

British troops, about 800 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, start towards Concord about 10 P.M.....April 18, 1775

Paul Revere's ride to notify the country of the march of the British troops towards Concord, night of.....April 18, 1775

Major Pitcairn, with the advance at Lexington, about 12 miles northwest from Boston, is met by about sixty militia under Captain Parker; here the first collision takes place between British troops and Americans, early in the morning of

April 19, 1775

George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces by the Continental Congress

June 15, 1775

General Gage (lately reinforced) has at Boston about 10,000 men; Generals Clinton, Burgoyne, and Howe are also there.....June, 1775

Massachusetts council of war decides to fortify Bunker Hill....June 16, 1775

Observing these works, General Gage attempts to prevent their completion; the British troops, 3,000 strong, under Sir William Howe and Gen. Robert Pigot, attack the Americans about 3 P.M.

June 17, 1775

The loss of the Americans was 115 killed (among them Dr. Joseph Warren, who had just been appointed major-general), 305 wounded, and thirty captured; British loss was 226 killed and 828 wounded.

Charlestown burned by the British the same day; estimated loss £118,000.

General Washington reaches the army at Cambridge.....July 2, 1775

General Gage recalled; he sails for England.....Oct. 10, 1775

[General Howe in command of the British forces in Boston.]

A heavy cannonade is opened upon Boston from all the American batteries, evening of.....March 2, 1776

Americans occupy Dorchester Heights and throw up strong intrenchments, night of.....March 4, 1776

British evacuate Boston.March 17, 1776

Seven thousand soldiers, 4,000 seamen, and 1,500 families of loyalists sail for Halifax.....March 17, 1776
Americans enter Boston

March 20, 1776

Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Boston from the balcony of the State-house.....July 18, 1776

[At the same time the King's arms are removed.]

Massachusetts quota of troops to serve for three years or during the war is fifteen battalions.....Sept. 10, 1776

Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed in Boston.....1777

Massachusetts' apportionment of the war debt, \$820,000.....October, 1777
[Largest apportionment of any of the States.]

General Gates supersedes General Heath in command of the forces stationed in Massachusetts.....November, 1778

State constitution framed by a convention met at Boston, Sept. 1, 1779; labor completed, March 2, 1780; submitted to the people and ratified.....1780

Academy of Arts and Sciences incorporated at Boston, James Bowdoin president.....May 4, 1780

"Dark Day" Friday.....May 19, 1780

John Hancock first governor.....1780

Population of the State, 316,900..1780

Phillips Academy, Andover, founded,

April 21, 1778; incorporated..Oct. 4, 1780

Population of Massachusetts: Whites, 353,623; blacks, 4,377.....1784

First bank under the State constitution established, known as the Massachusetts bank1784

Massachusetts mint established...1786

[Discontinued after adoption of federal Constitution.]

First symptoms of "Shays's Rebellion" at a convention in the county of Worcester Aug. 15, 1786

This affair culminates at Springfield, when Shays attempts to capture the arsenal there.....Jan. 25, 1787

Massachusetts convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States convenes at Boston.....Jan. 9, 1788

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

- [Governor Hancock chosen president of the convention.]
- Constitution is ratified by a vote of 187 to 168.....Feb. 6, 1788
- Slave-trade prohibited in Massachusetts March 26, 1788
- John Adams elected Vice-President of the United States.....1789
- President Washington visits Boston Oct. 24, 1789
- Williams College at Williamstown, Berkshire county, founded.....1790
- [Incorporated June 22, 1793. Congregational.]
- John Hancock dies at Quincy, aged fifty-six.....Oct. 8, 1793
- Middlesex canal projected.....1793
- John Adams President of the United States.....March 4, 1797
- Frigate *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides," built at Boston.....1799
- Bradford Academy (for women), Bradford, opened.....1803
- Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational) opened.....1808
- State averse to war with England. The legislature, in an address to the people, "declare themselves unable to find any satisfactory solution of it, but in an habitual and impolitic predilection for France".....March 2, 1809
- Massachusetts agrees to a remonstrance, in which she denounces the perseverance in the war after the repeal of the British orders as impolitic and unjust July 15, 1813
- British land at Wareham and burn several vessels and a factory; they also land at Scituate, a few miles from Boston, and throw the whole coast into fresh alarm. A million dollars is appropriated by the legislature for defence June, 1814
- Governor Strong calls out 10,000 militia to defend the State.....1814
- A circular letter to the New England States against the continuance of the war, sent out by Massachusetts..Oct. 17, 1814
- State sends twelve delegates to the Hartford Convention.....Dec. 15, 1814
- News of peace with Great Britain brought to New York by the British sloop-of-war *Favorite*.....Feb. 11, 1815
- [News conveyed to Boston in thirty-two hours, "thought to be a great effort of speed."]
- Recorder*, the first religious paper published in the world.....Jan. 3, 1816
- Maine separates from Massachusetts and erected into a State.....1820
- Constitution of the State revised..1820
- Amherst College, Amherst, dedicated Sept. 18, 1821
- Massachusetts Society organized to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade..1822
- Daniel Webster represents Boston in Congress.....1823
- Corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument laid.....June 17, 1825
- [General Lafayette present, Daniel Webster orator.]
- Journal of Education*, afterwards the *Annals*, started in Boston, the first of its kind in the United States.....1826
- John Adams dies at Quincy July 4, 1826
- Railroad (the first in the United States) 3 miles long, from the granite quarries of Quincy to Neponset River, commenced 1826
- Abbott Academy (for women), Andover, established.....1829
- Massachusetts obtains from the United States \$430,748.26, for services of militia during the War of 1812-14..May 31, 1829
- The *Liberator* (anti-slavery) first published.....Jan. 1, 1831
- Burning of the St. Ursula Convent at Mount Benedict by a mob on the night of Aug. 11, 1834
- Board of education established and organized.....June 29, 1837
- Mount Holyoke College (for the education of women), South Hadley, opened 1837
- Arrest of George Latimer in Boston as a slave.....1842
- [Liberated on payment of \$400 by citizens of Boston.]
- College of the Holy Cross founded at Worcester.....1843
- Completion and dedication of Bunker Hill monument with imposing ceremonies June 17, 1843
- [President Tyler present, Daniel Webster orator.]
- Samuel Hoar, sent by the State to Charleston, to test the constitutionality of the act of South Carolina, whereby any negro on any vessel entering her ports was to be lodged in jail. Mr. Hoar reaches Charleston.....Nov. 28, 1844

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

[He is obliged to leave the city by force a few days afterwards.]

Capt. Henry Purkitt, the last survivor of the "Boston Mohawk Tea Party," dies (aged ninety-one).....March 3, 1846

John Quincy Adams dies at Washington, aged eighty.....Feb. 23, 1848

Water introduced in Boston through new water-works.....Oct. 25, 1848

Shadrach, colored waiter, arrested as a slave in Boston.....Feb. 15, 1851

[Rescued by colored persons and sent to Canada.]

Thomas Sims, a fugitive slave, arrested in Boston and sent back into slavery

April 12, 1851

[He is sold in New Orleans to a brick-mason of Vicksburg, from whence he escapes in 1863 to the besieging army of General Grant, who sent him North.]

Senatorial contest in the State legislature between Charles Sumner (Free-soil) and Robert C. Winthrop. Charles Sumner elected on the twenty-sixth ballot

April 24, 1851

Daniel Webster dies at Marshfield, aged seventy.....Oct. 24, 1852

Law fixing the hours of labor for a day, from Oct. 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, at twelve hours; from April 1, 1854, until Oct. 1, 1854, at eleven hours; and after Oct. 1, 1854, at ten hours....May 17, 1853

New constitution framed by a convention met at Boston, May 7, 1853; completes its work.....Aug. 1, 1853

[Submitted to the people, but not ratified.]

Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society organized by Eli Thayer, and incorporated.....April 20, 1854

Anthony Burns seized as a slave at Boston.....May 27, 1854

[He is remanded to slavery, and, under a strong guard to prevent his release, is taken to the wharf and shipped South. He was subsequently liberated by purchase, and settled in Canada.]

A convention in Worcester declares in favor of a new political organization, to be called the "Republican" party

July 20, 1854

State convention of the Republican party, held at Worcester, nominates Henry Wilson for governor and Increase Sumner for lieutenant-governor.....Sept. 7, 1854

Congress consents to the cession by Mas-

sachusetts to New York of Boston Corner, the southwesterly corner of Berkshire county.....Jan. 3, 1855

Sumner's speech in the United States Senate on the admission of Kansas, known as the "Crime against Kansas"

May 20, 1856

Senator Sumner assaulted and beaten down by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, in the Senate chamber..May 22, 1856

Adjutant-general's report shows the State to have 147,682 men enrolled in the militia, and 5,771 are in active service

1858

Pemberton mills, at Lawrence, fall by reason of defect in building, and afterwards take fire; 115 of the operatives perish and 165 more or less injured

Jan. 10, 1860

John A. Andrews, "the war governor," elected.....1861

Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society at Tremont Temple, Boston, suppressed by the mayor

Jan. 24, 1861

Seven commissioners to the peace conference at Washington appointed by Governor Andrews.....Feb. 5, 1861

Legislature appropriates \$25,000 for supplies for 2,000 troops....April 3, 1861

Sixth Regiment, mustered at Lowell, April 16, leaves Boston for Washington, 17th; attacked by a mob in Baltimore, April 19; three soldiers are killed, twenty-three wounded; arrives at Washington and is quartered in the Senate chamber

5 P.M., April 19, 1861

Legislature convenes in extra session May 14, and passes an act for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, creating the "Union Fund," and authorizing the issue of \$3,000,000 in scrip, supplemented afterwards by an act empowering the governor to issue scrip for \$7,000,000 to be loaned to the United States.....May, 1861

First Massachusetts, the first three-years' regiment to reach Washington, leaves the State.....June 15, 1861

San Jacinto arrives at Boston with Mason and Slidell, Nov. 19; they are incarcerated in Fort Warren

Nov. 24, 1861

Maryland legislature appropriates \$7,000 to be transmitted to the governor of Massachusetts for distribution among

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- the families of those of the Massachusetts regiment who were killed or wounded in the Baltimore riot.....December, 1861
- New England women's auxiliary association organized, with headquarters at Boston.....December, 1861
- Mason and Slidell released and sail for England.....Jan. 1, 1862
- In response to a proclamation by Governor Andrews, calling for more troops, issued Sunday, May 25, 3,100 of the regular militia report at his headquarters on Boston Commons.....May 26, 1862
- Fifty-fourth Regiment (colored), the first formed in the free States, leaves Boston for Port Royal.....May 28, 1863
- [This regiment, in the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, immediately on its arrival at the front, was almost annihilated. Its colonel, Robert G. Shaw, aged twenty-six years, was killed in this assault and buried by the Confederates in the same pit with the dead of his regiment.]
- Mob of non-Unionists, attempting to force the doors of the armory of the 11th Battery, Boston, fired upon and dispersed; several killed and many wounded
July 14, 1863
- Boston College, Boston, chartered and opened.....1863
- Edward Everett dies at Boston
Jan. 16, 1865
- Monument erected in Lowell to the first martyrs from Massachusetts in the Civil War.....June 17, 1865
- Commemoration day at Cambridge in honor of the patriot heroes of Harvard College.....July 21, 1865
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, chartered 1861; opened..1865
- Massachusetts State Primary School at Palmer opened.....1866
- Legislature adopts the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.....March 20, 1867
- Clark Institute for deaf mutes at Northampton opened1867
- Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, chartered 1863; opened
October, 1867
- State legislature adjourns after the longest session ever held in the State up to date, being 165 days.....June 12, 1868
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, chartered 1865; opened..1868
- Governor and council contract with Walter Shanly, of Montreal, and Francis Shanly, of Toronto, to complete the Hoosac tunnel before March, 1874, for \$4,594,268.....Dec. 24, 1868
- Ebenezer R. Hoar appointed United States Attorney-General...March 5, 1869
- Legislature adopts the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.....March 9-12, 1869
- George S. Boutwell appointed Secretary of the Treasury.....March 11, 1869
- Great peace jubilee in Boston
June 15, 1869
- Legislature establishes a bureau of statistics, a State board of health, abolishes the district system of public schools, and adjourns after a session of 171 days
June 25, 1869
- Landing at Duxbury, July 23, of the French Atlantic cables celebrated
July 27, 1869
- Labor Reform party organized at Worcester.....Sept. 28, 1869
- Horace Mann School for the deaf at Boston opened.....1869
- George Peabody buried at Peabody, Mass.....Feb. 8, 1870
- Wendell Philipps nominated for governor by the Prohibition party
Aug. 17, 1870
- Wendell Phillips nominated for governor by the Labor Reform party
Sept. 8, 1870
- Boston University, Boston, chartered 1869; opened.....1871
- World's peace jubilee and international musical festival begins in Boston
June 17, 1872
- Great fire in Boston; 709 brick and stone and 67 wooden buildings burned; loss \$70,000,000; nearly 65 acres burned over; fourteen lives lost...Nov. 9-10, 1872
- Legislature meets in extra session to devise means of relief for Boston
Nov. 19, 1872
- William A. Richardson appointed Secretary of the Treasury....March 17, 1873
- Oakes Ames, M. C., father of the "Crédit Mobilier," dies (aged sixty-nine)
May 8, 1873
- Massachusetts Normal Art School at Boston opened.....May 8, 1873
- Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury annexed to Boston by vote at election held.....Oct. 7, 1873

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS

- Hoosac tunnel completed. Nov. 27, 1873
 Prof. Louis J. R. Agassiz, scientist, born 1807; dies at Cambridge Dec. 14, 1873
 United States Senator Charles Sumner, born in Boston, 1811, dies at Washington March 11, 1874
 Governor Washburn, elected United States Senator to succeed Sumner, resigns executive office to Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Talbot. April 30, 1874
 Bursting of a reservoir dam on Mill River, near Williamsburg, Hampshire county, nearly destroys Williamsburg, Leeds, Haydensville, and Skinnerville; 200 lives and \$1,500,000 worth of property lost. May 16, 1874
 Prohibitory liquor law repealed April 5, 1875
 Centennial celebration of the battles of Lexington and Concord. . . . April 19, 1875
 Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. June 17, 1875
 Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the day Washington assumed command of the army, at Cambridge. . . . July 3, 1875
 Smith College at Northampton, chartered 1871, opened. September, 1875
 Wellesley College, Wellesley, chartered 1870, opened. 1875
 Vice-President Henry Wilson dies suddenly at Washington. Nov. 22, 1875
 Public address in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by Dennis Kearney, the "sand-lot orator" of San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 5, 1878
 Act abolishing nine separate State boards, and creating the board of health, charity, and lunacy, passed by legislature, which adjourns. April 30, 1879
 French ocean cable landed at North Eastham, Cape Cod. Nov. 15, 1879
 Cape Cod ship-canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay begun. 1880
 Anti-screen liquor-saloon law, enacted 1880, goes into effect. 1881
 National law- and -order league organized at Boston. Feb. 22, 1882
 Henry W. Longfellow, born 1807, dies at Cambridge. March 24, 1882
 Ralph Waldo Emerson, born 1803, dies at Concord. April 27, 1882
 Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, "Harvard Annex," organized Jan. 14, 1879, incorporated Aug. 16, 1882
 Celebration at Marshfield of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Daniel Webster (postponed from Oct. 3) Oct. 11, 1882
 "Tom Thumb" (Charles H. Stratton), born 1838, dies at Middleborough July 15, 1883
 Foreign exhibition opens in Boston, continuing until Jan. 12, 1884. . . . Sept. 3, 1883
 Wendell Phillips, born 1811, dies at Boston. Feb. 2, 1884
 Charles O'Connor, born 1804, dies at Nantucket. May 12, 1884
 Statue of John Harvard unveiled at Cambridge. Oct. 15, 1884
 William C. Endicott appointed United States Secretary of War. March 6, 1885
 Elizur Wright, abolitionist, born 1804, dies at Medford. Nov. 22, 1885
 Charles Francis Adams, Sr., born 1807, dies at Boston. Nov. 21, 1886
 State property in the Hoosac tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad sold to Fitchburg Railroad Company. 1887
 First Monday in September (Labor Day) made a legal holiday at session of legislature, which adjourns June 16, 1887
 Spencer F. Baird, naturalist, born 1823; dies at Wood's Holl. Aug. 19, 1887
 Asa Gray, botanist, born 1810, dies at Cambridge. Jan. 30, 1888
 Ballot law modelled on the Australian system adopted by legislature at session ending. May 29, 1888
 Gen. P. H. Sheridan, born 1831, dies at Nonquit. Aug. 5, 1888
 Maria Mitchell, astronomer, born 1818, dies at Lynn. June 28, 1889
 Maritime exhibition opens at Boston Nov. 4, 1889
 Great fire at Lynn; 296 buildings destroyed; 80 acres burned over; loss, \$5,000,000. Nov. 26, 1889
 Haverhill celebrates its 250th anniversary. July 2, 1890
 Cyclone visits the suburbs of South Lawrence, the most severe ever recorded in the New England States; over \$100,000 worth of property destroyed July 26, 1890
 John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish patriot, born 1844, dies at Hull. Aug. 10, 1890
 First annual convention of the letter-carriers of the United States held at Boston; 100 delegates. Aug. 13, 1890
 Accident on the Old Colony Railroad

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- near Quincy; twenty killed, thirty-one injured.....Aug. 19, 1890
- Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, the creator of "Mrs. Partington," born 1814, dies at Chelsea.....Nov. 25, 1890
- Associate Justice Charles Devens, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, dies at Boston.....Jan. 7, 1891
- James Russell Lowell, born 1819, dies at Cambridge.....Aug. 12, 1891
- Phillips Brooks consecrated bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston Oct. 14, 1891
- James Parton, author, born 1822, dies at Newburyport.....Oct. 17, 1891
- First world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens at Boston.....Nov. 10, 1891
- Governor's salary raised from \$5,000 to \$8,000.....March 24, 1892
- City of Quincy celebrates its centennial July 4, 1892
- Ex-Gov. Henry J. Gardner dies at Milton.....July 22, 1892
- Lizzie Borden arrested at Fall River charged with the murder (Aug. 4) of her father and stepmother.....Aug. 11, 1892
- Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Gloucester opens Aug. 23, 1892
- J. G. Whittier dies at Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7; buried at Amesbury Sept. 10, 1892
- Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Woburn begins Oct. 2, 1892
- Gen. Benj. F. Butler, born 1818, dies at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, buried at Lowell.....Jan. 16, 1893
- Phillips Brooks, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, dies at his home, Boston.....Jan. 23, 1893
- Great fire in Boston; loss, \$5,000,000 March 10, 1893
- Tremont Temple destroyed by fire March 19, 1893
- Lizzie Borden tried and acquitted June 20, 1893
- Statue of William Lloyd Garrison unveiled at Newburyport.....July 4, 1893
- Mrs. Lucy Stone, one of the earliest champions of women's rights, dies at Boston.....Oct. 18, 1893
- Francis Parkman dies at Jamaica Plains, at the age of seventy years Nov. 8, 1893
- Ex-Gov. William Gaston dies at Boston, aged seventy-four.....Jan. 19, 1894
- Miss Helen Shafer, president of Wellesley-College, born 1840, dies.....Jan. 20, 1894
- Fast Day abolished and April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, substituted as a holiday (to be called Patriots' Day).....March 16, 1894
- Sixty-eight factories closed in Fall River.....Aug. 13, 1894
- Nathaniel P. Banks dies at Waltham Sept. 1, 1894
- Oliver Wendell Holmes dies at Boston Oct. 7, 1894
- Ex-Speaker Robert C. Winthrop dies at Boston.....Nov. 16, 1894
- The veterans of the 15th, 19th, 23d, and 58th Massachusetts volunteer regiments return captured flags, and the 7th Massachusetts return the State flag to the State officers.....Dec. 22, 1894
- State census taken, showing a total population of 2,500,183.....1895
- Manchester celebrates its 250th anniversary.....July 18, 1895
- Samuel F. Smith, author of *America*, dies at Boston.....Nov. 16, 1895
- The Pilgrim Society celebrates the 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims Dec. 21, 1895
- Cambridge celebrates its fiftieth anniversary as a city, and its 266th anniversary as a settlement.....June 30, 1896
- Ex-Gov. W. E. Russell dies at Adelaide, Quebec.....July 16, 1896
- Monument in memory of Col. R. G. Shaw, 54th Massachusetts Regiment, unveiled on Boston Common Memorial Day.....1897
- Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dies.....Jan. 5, 1897
- Gas main explodes in Boston; fifty persons killed and injured.....March 4, 1897
- Bradford's *History of Plymouth Colony*, usually called *The Log of the Mayflower*, delivered to Ambassador Bayard by the bishop of London.....April 12, 1897
- The log of the *Mayflower* delivered by Mr. Bayard to the governor of Massachusetts in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.....May 26, 1897
- Boston elevated railway bill passed June 10, 1897
- The 100th anniversary of the State-house.....Jan. 11, 1898

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Marblehead and Malden celebrate their 250th anniversaries.....May, 1898
Torrens system of land registration, approved June 23, goes into effect ~

July 1, 1898

The new Southern Union station, one of the largest railway stations in the world, completed.....1899

Resolutions introduced in the Massa-

chusetts legislature revoking the order banishing Roger Williams in 1635

April 18, 1899

Edward Everett Hale resigns his pastorate after forty-three years of service

May 16, 1899

Dwight L. Moody dies at Northfield

Dec. 22, 1899

Ex-Governor Wolcott dies..Dec. 21, 1900

MICHIGAN

Michigan, one of the north central States of the United States, consists of two peninsulas; the upper peninsula lies wholly south of Lake Superior and north of Wisconsin, lakes Michigan and Huron, and is 318 miles long, east and west. The lower peninsula extends north between Lake Michigan on the west and Lake Huron and the Detroit River on the east to the Strait of Mackinaw, a distance of 280 miles. Canada lies to the east, Lake Erie touches the southeastern corner, while Ohio and Indiana form the southern boundary. In latitude the whole State is limited by 41° 42' to 48° 22' N., and in longitude by 82° 86' to 90° 30' W. Area, 58,915 square miles in eighty-three counties. Population in 1890, 2,093,889; 1900, 2,420,982. Capital, Lansing.

Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette establish a permanent mission at Sault Ste. Marie.....1668

Two Sulpician priests, with three canoes and seven men, pass through the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.....1670

French under M. de St. Lussion permitted to occupy Sault Ste. Marie by the Indians, erect a cross at that place bearing the arms of France.....May, 1671

Marquette commences Fort Michilimackinac, starts a Huron settlement, and builds a chapel there.....1671

Marquette is buried near present site of Ludington.....May 18, 1675

Robert la Salle, accompanied by Father Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, sails up lakes Erie and Huron in the *Griffon*, reaching Michilimackinac

Aug. 28, 1670

Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, lord of Bouaget and Montdesert, under a commission from Louis XIV., leaving Montreal in June with 100 men and a Jesuit

missionary, commences the settlement of Detroit.....July 24, 1701

First grant of land (thirty-two acres) made at Detroit by Cadillac to François Fafard Delorme.....1707

Detroit attacked by the Fox Indians; after a three-weeks' siege the French garrison of twenty soldiers, under M. du Buisson, drive the Indians back with severe loss.....May, 1712

Pontiac, with Ottawa Indians, assists in the defence of Detroit against the combined Northern tribes under Mackinac

1746

Further emigration from France to Detroit.....1749

Maj. Robert Rogers is ordered by General Amherst, at Montreal, to take possession of the posts in Michigan and administer the oath of allegiance to the French subjects there.....Sept. 12, 1760

Pontiac makes peace with Major Rogers, and attends the English to Detroit

Nov. 7, 1760

Detroit capitulates, English flag raised on the fort.....Nov. 29, 1760

British seize the forts at Mackinaw and Green Bay.....Sept. 8, 1761

Indian tribes in the Northwest, incited by Pontiac against the English, capture Fort St. Joseph.....May 25, 1763

Pontiac plans an attack on the fort at Detroit. He asks for a council in the fort, so that the Indians allowed in the fort, at a given signal, might begin a general massacre; his plan is disclosed by an Indian woman to the commandant, Major Gladwin, who permits the council, but disposes the garrison so as to intimidate Pontiac.....May 9, 1763

Twenty batteaux, with ninety-seven men under Lieutenant Cuyler, sailing to reinforce the garrison at Detroit, are attacked

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MICHIGAN

by the Indians, taken, compelled to navigate the boats up the Detroit to Hog Island, and there massacred. . . . May 30, 1763

By the strategy of a game of "baggage-way," or lacrosse, played with bat and ball, Indians obtain entrance to the fort at Michilimackinac and massacre the garrison. . . . June 4, 1763

British garrison at Detroit, reinforced by a fleet of gunboats and a detachment of 300 regular troops under Captain Dalzell, send a force of about 274 men to make a night attack on Pontiac, who was encamped near Detroit. The Indians, hearing of the intended attack, form an ambush at Bloody Bridge, and compel the British to retreat after losing twenty killed, among them Dalzell, and forty-two wounded. . . . July 31, 1763

Pontiac remains before Detroit until forced to retire by the advance of Colonel Bradstreet. . . . May, 1764

Charter granted in England to a company for working the copper-mines of Lake Superior. The miners blast 30 feet into the rock, and then abandon the mine
1773

Parliament includes Michigan with Canada. . . . Jan. 22, 1774

Expedition from Detroit under Governor Hamilton against Gen. Roger Clark at Vincennes results in Hamilton's being captured and sent to Virginia; his troops allowed to return to Detroit

March, 1779

Formation of the Northwestern Company for fur trade. . . . 1783

Foundation of Frenchtown laid by a few Canadians who settle on the river Raisin
1784

Indians cede to the United States by treaty at Fort McIntosh a belt of land beginning at the river Raisin and extending to Lake St. Clair, 6 miles wide, also a tract of land 12 miles square at Michilimackinac 1785

Congress includes Michigan in the Northwestern Territory, formed by act

July 13, 1787

First American settlement established on the river Raisin at Frenchtown, which becomes a depot for trade for the Northwestern Fur Company. 1793

Jay's treaty with Great Britain fixing the eastern boundary of the United States, and calling for the surrender of Detroit

and other Western posts held by the British before June 1, 1796, concluded

Nov. 19, 1794

Robert Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Whitney, of Vermont, enter into an agreement with seven merchants of Detroit to endeavor to obtain from the United States government, by bribing members of Congress, a pre-emption right to nearly 20,000,000 acres of land in Michigan, but are exposed and receive a public reprimand 1795

Forts Mackinac (Mackinaw) and Detroit evacuated by the British; Detroit garrisoned by a detachment of General Wayne's army, and Captain Porter first raises the United States flag upon the soil of Michigan. June 11, 1796

Thomas Powers, agent for the Spanish Governor Carondelet, arrives at Detroit to endeavor to interest General Wilkinson in the Spanish intrigues in the West

Aug. 24, 1797

Northwestern Territory assumes the second grade of territorial government; Michigan forms the single county of Wayne, and sends one representative to the General Assembly at Chillicothe. His election was the first held in Michigan under United States rule. 1798

Act of Congress approved establishing Indiana Territory, in which Michigan is partially included. May 7, 1800

Article vi. of the constitution of Ohio, confirmed by the United States government, specifies that the northern boundary should be "a direct line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of Miami Bay". . . 1862

First United States land office opened in Detroit under act of Congress

March 26, 1804

Indiana Territory divided; all north of a line east from the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and north through the lake to the northern boundary of the United States to be the Territory of Michigan by act. Jan. 11, 1805

William Hull appointed first governor of the Territory. March 1, 1805

Town of Detroit destroyed by fire

June 11, 1805

First code of laws for the Territory adopted; called the "Woodward code"

May, 1806

Congress authorizes the governor and

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judges of Michigan to lay out a town, including old Detroit and 10,000 acres adjoining; grants to be made of lots to sufferers by the fire.....1806

Act of Congress passed granting a confirmation of claims of those who had been possessors of land in Michigan since 1796
1807

Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer, the first paper printed in Detroit, issued
Aug. 31, 1809

Memorial presented to Congress setting forth the defenceless condition of Michigan, and praying for aid against the Indians.....Dec. 27, 1811

Governor Hull issues a proclamation from Sandwich, on the Detroit River, inviting people to come in under the American flag, and promising protection; but extermination to those who joined the British and savages against the United States.....July 12, 1812

Lieutenant Hanks, commandant at Fort Mackinac, surrenders to the British
July 17, 1812

Battles of Brownstone, Aug. 4, and Maguaga.....Aug. 9, 1812

General Hull surrenders Detroit to British under General Brock....Aug. 16, 1812

[The forces for its defence were estimated at about 2,000 men. These, with 2,500 stands of arms, twenty-five iron and eight brass pieces of ordnance, forty barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of other military stores, were delivered up to the British without even an attempt to defend them.]

Sudden attack upon the United States troops, under General Winchester, at the river Raisin by the British, and massacre of the panic-stricken United States troops by the Indians.....Jan. 22, 1813

Naval victory over British fleet of six vessels, under Commodore Barclay, by United States squadron of nine vessels, under Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, off Sister Islands, Lake Erie, near Detroit
Sept. 10, 1813

General Harrison takes possession of Detroit.....Sept. 29, 1813

Col. Lewis Cass appointed governor of the Territory.....Oct. 29, 1813

Unsuccessful attempt of United States troops, under Colonel Croghan and Commodore Sinclair, to reduce Fort Mackinac
Aug. 4, 1814

Special commissioner arrives with the treaty of peace lately concluded at Ghent
Feb. 17, 1815

Detroit incorporated as a village..1815

President James Monroe visits Detroit.
Aug. 13, 1817

By act of Congress Michigan Territory is extended westward to the Mississippi, thus including the present State of Wisconsin1818

Remains of soldiers massacred at the Raisin River removed to Detroit, and buried with honors of war..Aug. 8, 1818

Steamboat *Walk-in-the-water* arrives at Detroit, from Buffalo, N. Y., on her first trip.....Aug. 27, 1818

Congress provides for the election of a delegate to Congress by citizens of Michigan.....Feb. 16, 1819

William Woodbridge elected territorial delegate.....Sept. 2, 1819

Treaty with Indians at Saginaw; they cede lands, 60 miles wide, west of Detroit, north to Thunder Bay.....1819

Expedition under Governor Cass starts out in bark canoes to explore the north-western lake coast of Michigan
May 24, 1820

Treaty with the Indians perfected through Governor Cass; all country within the boundaries of Michigan south of Grand River not before ceded is granted to the United States.....1821

Congress establishes a legislative council of nine members, appointed by the President out of eighteen elected by the people.....March 3, 1823

Detroit incorporated as a city....1824

First legislative council at the council house in Detroit.....June 7, 1824

Congress grants the governor and council power to divide the Territory into townships and incorporate the same, and increases the legislative council to thirteen1825

Right of electing members of the legislative council granted to the electors of the Territory.....Jan. 29, 1827

Pontiac and Detroit Railroad chartered
July 31, 1830

Governor Cass resigns; appointed United States Secretary of War
Aug. 1, 1831

George B. Porter appointed governor
Sept. 17, 1831

Troops raised in Michigan at the call

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MICHIGAN

of the United States government to engage in the Black Hawk War

May 22, 1832

Congress adds to Michigan the territory between the Mississippi River and the Missouri and White Earth rivers, thus including the whole of the present Minnesota, Iowa, and parts of North and South Dakota.....

June 28, 1834

Governor Porter dies; Stevens T. Mason acting governor.....

July 6, 1834

Question of southern boundary being agitated, Ohio commissioners, running a line about 12 miles southwest of Adrian, are captured by Michigan troops after several shots.....

April 26, 1835

Michigan having attained a population of over 60,000, a constitutional convention convenes at Detroit.....

May 11, 1835

New constitution ratified by the people

Nov. 2, 1835

Enabling act for Michigan approved

June 15, 1836

Wisconsin Territory formed, comprising all of Michigan Territory west of Lake Michigan

1836

Convention at Ann Arbor rejects the enabling act, as giving Ohio 470 square miles belonging to Michigan since 1787

Sept. 26, 1836

New convention of delegates at Ann Arbor accepts the enabling act

Dec. 14, 1836

After protracted discussion Congress admits Michigan, adding to the State in the upper peninsula 2,500 square miles; act approved.....

Jan. 26, 1837

Legislature passes an act to provide for the organization and support of primary schools.....

March 20, 1837

Board of seven commissioners of internal improvement appointed by act of legislature.....

March, 1837

Meeting of citizens of Detroit friendly to the Canadian patriot cause is held, Jan. 1, 1838. Jan. 5 the schooner *Ann* is seized, loaded with 450 stands of arms stolen from the Detroit jail, and sails away with 132 men and provisions for the patriots. Meeting of the public to preserve neutrality is held...Jan. 8, 1838

William Woodbridge elected governor

November, 1839

Governor Woodbridge, elected United States Senator, is succeeded by James W. Gordon as acting governor...May 31, 1841

Gen. Lewis Cass nominated for President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore

May 22, 1842

University of Michigan, planned by the governor and people in 1817, established by law, March 18, 1837, and located at Ann Arbor, is opened for reception of students.....

Sept. 20, 1842

State land office established at Marshall by law, to take charge of and dispose of 500,000 acres granted by Congress

April, 1843

James G. Birney, of Michigan, nominated as Liberty candidate for President of the United States.....

1844

Copper-mining in the upper peninsula of Michigan begun.....

1845

Seat of government permanently located at Lansing by act approved

March 16, 1847

Michigan and Wisconsin troops enlisted for the Mexican War leave Detroit by boat for Vera Cruz.....

April 24, 1847

Capital punishment, except for treason, abolished in the State.....

1847

Epaphroditus Ransom elected governor

November, 1847

Constitution framed by a convention which met at Lansing June 3; adopted by vote of the people.....

Nov. 5, 1850

Governor McClelland made United States Secretary of the Interior, Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Parsons acting governor

March 6, 1853

Maine liquor law passed.....

1853

State asylum for deaf, dumb, and blind, established by act of legislature in 1848, opens in rented rooms at Flint

February, 1854

Ship-canal around St. Mary's Falls opened

1855

Lands granted by Congress to aid in building a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line.....

1856

State reform school at Lansing opened

Sept. 2, 1856

State agricultural college at Lansing, established by act of legislature, Feb. 12, 1853, opened for students....

May, 1857

State confers the grant of Congress made in 1856 on the Ontonagon and State Line Railroad Company.....

1857

State asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo opened for reception of patients..

1859

First Michigan Regiment, ready and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MICHIGAN

- equipped four days after the President's call, leaves Detroit under orders of the War Department.....May 13, 1861
- State receives from the federal government a grant of 5,891,598 acres of swamp land in Michigan.....1868
- All departments of Michigan University open to women.....1870
- Constitution amended; all distinction of civil and political rights based upon color abolished; ratified by the people
Nov. 8, 1870
- Two State relief committees, with headquarters at Detroit and Grand Rapids, for the relief of sufferers by forest fires in northern Michigan, disburse \$462,106.30 in cash, and about \$250,000 in clothing and supplies from almost every State in the Union, Canada, and abroad
October, 1871
- Soldiers' monument at Detroit, erected by voluntary contributions from citizens of the State, the corner-stone of which was laid July 4, 1867, is unveiled
April 9, 1872
- Board of fish commissioners appointed to organize a State fish-breeding establishment1872
- Corner-stone of the new capitol at Lansing laid.....Oct. 2, 1872
- State board of health appointed..1873
- Commission under legislative authority selects Ionia as the location for a State house of correction.....1873
- Constitutional commission of eighteen members convenes at Lansing and draws up a constitution.....Aug. 27, 1873
- State public school for dependent children at Coldwater, organized 1871, is opened for reception of children
May 21, 1874
- Revised State constitution ratified by people; a separate vote on woman suffrage stands 40,077 for and 135,957 against
Nov. 3, 1874
- Prohibitory liquor law repealed, and an annual tax imposed on dealers in and manufacturers of liquors.....1875
- Constitution amended, striking out article iv., section 47, which prohibits any act authorizing the license for selling intoxicating liquors.....1876
- State insane asylum at Pontiac opened
July, 1878
- New capitol at Lansing dedicated
Jan. 1, 1879
- State school for the blind opened in a leased building at Lansing
Sept. 29, 1880
- Legislature, after heated discussion and opposition, confirms grant of 1857 to the Ontonagon and State Line Railroad Company, although the road had not been constructed, and limitation of time had long expired.....1881
- Michigan reform school for girls at Adrian, opened.....August, 1881
- Forest fires break out in Huron and Sanilac counties, and burn over some 1,800 square miles of territory, rendering 2,900 families homeless, and destroying 138 lives.....September, 1881
- Site purchased for State insane asylum near Traverse City.....1882
- Josiah W. Begole, union or fusion candidate of the Democratic and Green-back parties, elected governor
November, 1882
- National Prison Association meets at Detroit.....Oct. 17, 1885
- State soldiers' home near Grand Rapids dedicated.....Dec. 30, 1886
- Local option law passed by legislature
1887
- Acts passed to incorporate the Women's Christian Temperance Unions throughout the State1887
- Ten counties hold local-option elections, and in each case they resulted in prohibitionDecember, 1887
- Secret ballot law, on the Australian ballot system, passed.....1889
- Edwin B. Wimers, Democrat, elected governor by 183,725 votes; the Prohibition candidate received 28,651 votes
1890
- Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, appointed chairman of the national commission of the World's Columbian Exposition.....June 27, 1890
- Henry B. Brown, commissioned associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, Dec. 30, 1890, is sworn in
Jan. 5, 1891
- Prof. Alexander Winchell, geologist, born 1824, dies at Ann Arbor....Feb. 19, 1891
- Legislature places all penal and reformatory institutions under a single board, extends the Australian ballot system, and requires Presidential electors to be elected by congressional districts, instead of by general State ticket.....1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MINNESOTA

Twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic opens at Detroit.....Aug. 4, 1891

Railroad accident at Battle Creek; twenty-six persons killed and many injured.....Oct. 20, 1893

Ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry dies at Grand Haven

Oct. 14, 1896

State tax commissioner established. 1899

The National Educational Association meets at Detroit.....July 9, 1901

MINNESOTA

Minnesota, one of the northern frontier States of the Union, containing Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi River, is bounded north by Manitoba and Ontario, of the Dominion of Canada; east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, south by Iowa, and west by North Dakota and South Dakota. It is limited in latitude from 43° 30' to 49° N., and in longitude from 89° 29' to 97° 15' W. Area, 84,287 square miles, in eighty counties. Population, 1890, 1,301,826; 1900, 1,751,394. Capital, St. Paul.

Daniel Greysolon du Luth, a native of Lyons, builds a trading-post at the entrance of Pigeon River, on north shore of Lake Superior (whence the name Duluth)

1678

Father Louis Hennepin ascends the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois, passes through Lake Pepin, and reaches the falls, which he names St. Anthony

October, 1680

Sieur du Luth, with four Frenchmen and an Indian, in two canoes, from his trading-post reaches a lake whose outlet enters the Mississippi, and on the river he meets Father Hennepin.....1680

Nicholas Perrot erects a fort on Lake Pepin, and takes possession of the Minnesota country in the name of the King of France.....May 8, 1689

Le Seur builds a trading-post on an island in the Mississippi, just above Lake Pepin

1695

Sieur le Seur, on a search for mines in Minnesota, builds Fort l'Huillier on the St. Pierre, now the Minnesota

October, 1700

Jonathan Carver, the first British explorer of Minnesota, arrives at Mackinaw from Massachusetts, August, 1766; Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 18; at Prairie du Chien, Oct. 10; Falls of St. Anthony, Nov. 17; and ascends the Minnesota River to the stream which now bears his name....1766

Northwestern Fur Company builds a stockade at Sandy Lake.....1794

Heirs of Carver's American wife dispose of their interest in an alleged grant of land in Minnesota to Carver (made by the Naudowessies Indians, May 1, 1767) to Edward Houghton, of Vermont, in consideration of £50,000.....1794

Indiana Territory created, including part of present State of Minnesota..May, 1800

Territory of Upper Louisiana formed, including a large portion of Minnesota

March 20, 1804

Minnesota east of the Mississippi a part of Michigan Territory.....1805

Lieut. Z. M. Pike, ordered by General Wilkinson to visit Minnesota and expel the British traders, arrives at the site of Fort Snelling, and in council with the Dakota Indians obtains a grant of land for the use of the United States 9 miles square on both sides of the river

Sept. 23, 1805

Rev. Samuel Peters alleges, in a petition to Congress, that he has purchased from the Carver American heirs their right to the grant made in 1767.....1806

Minnesota east of the Mississippi included in Illinois Territory.....1809

Part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi becomes a part of Michigan Territory

1819

Barracks erected at Mendota and occupied by a garrison which came from Green Bay, Wis., by the Wisconsin River..1819

Corner-stone of Fort Snelling laid; first called Fort St. Anthony..Sept. 20, 1820

Three Mackinaw boats laden with seed wheat, oats, and pease, leave Prairie du Chien, April 15, 1820, for the Scotch settlement at Pembina, where the crops were destroyed by grasshoppers the previous year. Proceeding entirely by water, except a portage from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traverse, 1½ miles, they arrive at Pembina.....June 3, 1820

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MINNESOTA

Governor Cass, of Michigan, with an exploring party from Detroit under sanction of the United States government, reaching the Mississippi by Sandy Lake, ascends to Cass Lake.....July 21, 1820

General Leavenworth reports to the commissioners of the land office that the Indians do not recognize grant to Carver in 17671821

First mill in Minnesota, erected under the supervision of the officers of Fort Snelling on the site of Minneapolis..1822

Committee on public lands report to the Senate on Rev. Samuel Peters's claim to the Carver grant of 1767; the original deed not being produced, and for other reasons, it is resolved that the petition be not granted.....Jan. 23, 1823

First steamboat to navigate the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Minnesota River, the *Virginia*, reaches Fort Snelling.....May, 1823

An expedition fitted out by government, in charge of Maj. S. H. Long, discovers that Pembina, the fort of the Hudson Bay Company on Red River, is within the United States. Long erects an oak post on the line, raises the United States flag, and proclaims the territory a part of the United States.....Aug. 5, 1823

A colony of Swiss from the Red River settlement establish themselves near Fort Snelling1827

Henry R. Schoolcraft, with an expedition for exploring the Mississippi, Crow Wing, and St. Croix rivers, reaches the Mississippi by Lake Superior and Sandy Lake, and reaches the source of the west fork in Itasca Lake..July 13, 1832

Rev. W. T. Boutwell establishes at Leech Lake the first mission among the Indians in Minnesota west of the Mississippi

October, 1833

Jean N. Nicollet leaves Fort Snelling to explore the sources of the rivulets that feed Itasca Lake.....July 26, 1836

Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, meets the Ojibways at Fort Snelling, and they cede to the United States the pine forests of the valley of the St. Croix and its tributaries.....July 29, 1837

Deputation of Dakotas conclude a treaty with the United States at Washington, ceding all lands east of the Mississippi.....September, 1837

Minnesota, west of the Mississippi

River, is included in Iowa, set off in 1838 from Wisconsin, which was set off from Michigan in 1836.....1838

By order of Secretary of War, troops from Fort Snelling expel Swiss squatters on the military reservation east of the Mississippi, between St. Paul and the fort
May 6, 1840

A log-chapel, erected by Father Lucian Galtier and dedicated to St. Paul (whence the name of the city).....Nov. 1, 1841

Settlement begun at Stillwater by four proprietors, who erect a saw-mill

Oct. 10, 1843

Capt. J. Allen, with a detachment of dragoons, ascends the Des Moines River and crosses to the St. Peter (Minnesota) and Big Sioux rivers.....1844

First meeting in Minnesota on the subject of claiming territorial privileges for that part of Wisconsin Territory not included in State constitution adopted March 13, 1848; is held in Jackson's store, St. Paul.....July 12, 1848

Convention at Stillwater to consider territorial government.....Aug. 26, 1848

H. H. Sibley, of St. Peter, elected delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory not included in the State...Oct. 30, 1848

Extract from the diary of Harriet E. Bishop, first school-teacher in St. Paul: "J. R. Clewett came into Mr. Irwine's house and said, 'My! how this town is growing! I counted the smoke of eighteen chimneys this morning'"

winter of 1848

Congress establishes the territorial government of Minnesota; bounded on south by Iowa and Missouri River, west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers, north by the British possessions, and east by Wisconsin, with St. Paul as capital

March 3, 1849

Alexander Ramsey, of Harrisburg, Pa., appointed governor of Minnesota Territory, organizes the government at St. Paul

June 1, 1849

First legislature, consisting of nine councillors and eighteen representatives, meets at the Central House in St. Paul

Sept. 3, 1849

Act passed to send the Washington Monument Association a slab of red pipe-stone from the Minnesota quarry...1849

St. Paul incorporated as a town

November, 1849

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MINNESOTA

- Minnesota Historical Society organized by law.....Nov. 15, 1849
- Congress appropriates \$20,000 for a territorial prison.....1851
- Treaty at Traverse des Sioux, on Minnesota River, the Sioux cede lands in Iowa and in Minnesota east of the Red River of the North, Lake Traverse, and the Sioux River.....July 23, 1851
- Dog-train with explorers, under Dr. Rae, after search for Sir John Franklin, arrives at St. Paul from the north
Feb. 14, 1852
- Prohibitory liquor law passed; ratified by the people April 5, but declared void by Supreme Court.....1852
- College of St. Paul, chartered as the Baldwin School, dedicated..Dec. 29, 1853
- City of St. Paul incorporated
March 4, 1854
- Convention held at St. Anthony, and the Republican party of Minnesota formed
March 29, 1854
- Duluth founded.....1856
- Bill to remove the government to St. Peter passes the House, but the council is dissolved without acting on the bill
1857
- Inkpadootah, a Dakota Indian, at the head of a band, massacres a settlement of whites at Springfield, capturing a number of women and children.....March, 1857
- Congress grants to Minnesota six alternate sections of land per mile to aid in the construction of railroads....March, 1857
- Constitutional convention assembles at St. Paul, July 14, 1857. Republicans and Democrats organize separately, prepare drafts, but unite and submit one constitution to the people (ratified 36,240 to 700), St. Paul the capital..Aug. 29, 1857
- State issues \$2,275,000 in bonds, out of \$5,000,000 authorized by an amendment to the constitution, article ix., section 10, called Minnesota State railroad bonds, the credit of the State being pledged for interest and principal.....April 15, 1858
- Minnesota admitted into the Union
May 11, 1858
- State normal school at Winona opened
1860
- Railroads default in interest and the State forecloses.....1860
- Amendment to constitution, article ix., section 10, amended 1858, forbidding more bonds to aid railroads, and to section 2, providing that no tax or provision for interest or principal of bonds shall be in force until ratified by the people
November, 1860
- First regiment of Minnesota volunteers leaves Fort Snelling for Washington
June 22, 1861
- Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, massacre the whites at Yellow Medicine agency, Aug. 18, 1862; at New Ulm, in Brown county, Aug. 21; attack New Ulm and are repulsed, Aug. 23; besiege Fort Ridgely for nine days; attack Cedar City, McLeod county, Sept. 3; State troops under Col. H. H. Sibley march against them, Aug. 26; United States troops under Major-General Pope are despatched to the seat of war, and after a sharp battle at Wood Lake the Indians are defeated, and 500 are taken prisoners, 300 of whom are sentenced to be hung.....Sept. 22, 1862
- Ninety-one captive white women and children surrendered by the Indians to Colonel Sibley near the Chippewa River
Sept. 26, 1862
- Thirty-eight of the 300 Indians sentenced are executed.....Dec. 26, 1862
- Little Crow killed by a settler in the neighborhood of Hutchinson, McLeod county.....July 3, 1863
- Minnesota school for the deaf opened at Faribault1863
- Professor Eames, State geologist, reports rich silver-bearing quartz near Vermilion Lake, in the northeast part of the State
1865
- State insane hospital at St. Peter opened.....Dec. 6, 1866
- State reform school at St. Paul opened
1866
- City of Minneapolis incorporated..1867
- Amendment to article vii., section 1 of the constitution, striking out the word "white," ratified by the people
November, 1868
- State university created by law, 1851; Congress grants it 46,000 acres of land, 1857, and same year the first building erected at St. Anthony; chartered 1863, opened1869
- Bill to remove seat of government from St. Paul to a place in Kandiyohi county passes both Houses, but is vetoed....1869
- Convention at St. Paul organizes a State temperance society.....Oct. 6, 1869
- Construction of the Northern Pacific

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MINNESOTA

- Railroad commenced at the Dalles of the St. Louis.....Feb. 15, 1870
- Ship-canal across Minnesota point at Duluth begun.....1870
- Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment, establishes a board of immigration, and amends the liquor law so as to allow local option.....1870
- Minneapolis and St. Anthony incorporated as one city.....1872
- Act passes legislature establishing a State board of health.....1872
- Act passed to create a fund for an inebriate asylum at Rochester, by tax upon saloon-keepers1873
- State Treasurer William Seeger impeached by the House of Representatives, Feb. 26; pleads guilty, May 22, "without any corrupt or wilful intent," and is removed from office.....1873
- Amendment to the constitution ratified by popular vote, permitting women to vote for school-officers or on school questions, and to be eligible to any office pertaining to schools
- Nov. 2, 1875
- Amendment adopted providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature.....November, 1877
- Act passed, creating a public examiner to superintend the books and financial accounts of public educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions of the State1878
- Minnesota Amber-cane Growers' Association organized at Minneapolis.....1878
- State insane asylum at Rochester, provided for by act of legislature in 1878, opened.....Jan. 1, 1879
- Minnesota school for the feeble-minded opened at Faribault.....1879
- Act of legislature creating farmers' board of trade, to assume supervision over the agricultural interests of the State; one member appointed by the judge of each judicial district.....1879
- Alexander Ramsey appointed United States Secretary of War....Dec. 10, 1879
- Second centenary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony celebrated at Minneapolis.....July 4, 1880
- North wing of asylum for the insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; thirty lives lost.....Nov. 15, 1880
- State capitol destroyed by fire
- March 1, 1881
- Supreme Court decides that the amendment to article ix. of the State constitution, ratified in 1860, is invalid, as impairing the obligation of contracts; the legislature provides for the settlement of State railroad bonds at 50 cents on the dollar1881
- William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.....March 5, 1881
- State normal school located by law at Moorhead1885
- State public school for dependent children at Owatonna founded.....1885
- State insane hospital located at Fergus Falls.....1886
- Acts passed: For a State reformatory at St. Cloud; a municipal government for Duluth; a high-license law where local option does not prohibit, and to abolish the State board of immigration, created in 18781887
- Soldiers' home opened at Minnehaha FallsNovember, 1887
- State normal school at Moorhead openedAug. 29, 1888
- William Windom again Secretary of TreasuryMarch, 1889
- Secret (Australian) ballot law, established in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, by act.....1889
- State reformatory at St. Cloud opened
- September, 1889
- Memorial Day (May 30) made a legal holiday1889
- Nearly 100 lives lost by a tornado on Lake Pepin.....July 13, 1890
- State insane hospital at Fergus Falls opened.....July 29, 1890
- William Windom, Secretary of Treasury, dies suddenly after responding to a toast at a banquet given by the New York board of trade at Delmonico's, evening of
- Jan. 29, 1891
- Gen. H. H. Sibley, first governor of Minnesota, dies in St. Paul, aged eighty
- Feb. 18, 1891
- Whaleback steamer *Charles W. Wetmore* leaves Duluth with a cargo of grain for Liverpool.....June 11, 1891
- Washburn-Crosby Company, of Minneapolis, sends out 175 cars containing 22,000 barrels of flour, consigned to the Russian relief committee of Philadelphia
- March 23, 1892
- Republican National Convention assembles at Minneapolis.....June 7, 1892

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MISSISSIPPI

Fire in Minneapolis; loss, \$2,000,000	Corner-stone of new capitol laid
Aug. 13, 1893	July 27, 1898
Forest fires destroy towns of Hinckley and Sandstone, causing the death of 417 people; 2,200 homeless and destitute; property loss about \$1,000,000	Semi-centennial of the Territory and State celebrated by the old settlers
Sept. 1, 1894	June 1, 1899
Red Lake Indian reservation diminished to about a quarter part of its former area; the remainder opened for settlement	Semi-centennial of the historical society celebrated .....Nov. 15, 1899
May 15, 1896	Population of Minnesota, at the national census, 1,751,394; of its five leading cities: Minneapolis, 202,718; St. Paul, 163,065; Duluth, 52,969; Winona, 19,714, and Stillwater, 12,318.....1900
Minnesota supplied four regiments for the Spanish war, being the first State to respond to the President's call. May 7, 1898	Senator Cushman K. Davis dies
	Nov. 27, 1900

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States, is bounded north by Tennessee. The Tennessee River touches the State in the extreme northeast corner. On the west the Mississippi River separates it from Arkansas and Louisiana above lat. 31° N., which divides the State from Louisiana on the south, 110 miles east from the Mississippi River to the Pearl. That portion of the State east of the Pearl River extends south to the Gulf of Mexico, affording a coast-line of about 80 miles. Alabama forms the entire eastern boundary. It is limited in latitude between 30° 13' and 35° N., and in longitude between 88° 7' and 91° 41' W. Area, 46,340 square miles, in seventy-five counties; population, 1890, 1,289,600; 1900, 1,551,270. Capital, Jackson.

Fernando De Soto, on his expedition, enters the present State of Mississippi near the junction of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers; crosses the Pearl in Leake county, and reaches the Indian village of Chickasaw

December, 1540

Indians attack and burn Chickasaw, which De Soto had fortified and occupied as winter quarters.....February, 1541

De Soto reaches the Mississippi, which he crosses, probably within 30 miles of Helena, in boats built for the purpose

April, 1541

Mississippi included in the proprietary charter of Carolina.....1663

Louis Joliet and Père Jacques Marquette descend the Mississippi as far as lat. 33°.....1673

La Salle descends the Mississippi to its mouth1682

Lemoine d'Iberville plants a colony on the bay of Biloxi.....May, 1699

Iberville, Bienville, and Chevalier de Tonti ascend the Mississippi to the present site of Natchez.....February, 1700

Fort Rosalie, at Natchez, erected by Bienville, governor of Louisiana, and completed.....Aug. 3, 1716

Mississippi Company chartered with exclusive privilege of the commerce of Louisiana and New France, and obligated to introduce within twenty-five years 6,000 white persons and 3,000 negro slaves

Aug. 17, 1717

Mississippi Company grants land for settlements on the Yazoo, at Natchez, on the bay of St. Louis, and on Pascagoula Bay1718

Three hundred settlers locate at Natchez
1720

Three hundred emigrants, destined for the lands of Madame de Chaumonot, arrive at Pascagoula.....Jan. 3, 1721

Seat of government of Louisiana removed from Biloxi to New Orleans..1723

Chopart, commander of Fort Rosalie, demands that Great Sun, head of the Natchez tribe of Indians, should vacate White Apple village, about 6 miles from the fort, and surrender it to the French: a conspiracy of Indians and the massacre of the garrison follow.....Nov. 29, 1729

Destruction of the Natchez by the French and Choctaws

Jan. 28-Feb. 8, 1730

Mississippi Company surrenders its

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MISSISSIPPI

charter; the King proclaims all Louisiana free to all his subjects.....1732

Mississippi included in the proprietary charter of Georgia.....1732

Unsuccessful expedition of Bienville against the Chickasaws in the northern part of Mississippi.....May, 1736

Capt. George Johnstone appointed governor of west Florida, including portion of Mississippi south of 31st parallel acquired by treaty of Paris..Nov. 21, 1763

A second decree of the King in council extends the limits of west Florida north to the mouth of the Yazoo, to include the settlements on the Mississippi

June 10, 1764

Scotch Highlanders from North Carolina and Scotland build Scotia, about 30 miles eastward from Natchez....1768-70

Richard and Samuel Swayze, of New Jersey, the latter a Congregational minister, purchase land in Adams county, settle and establish a church....1772-73

James Willing secures authority from Congress to descend the Mississippi and secure the neutrality of the colonies at Natchez, Bayou Pierre, etc.....1778

Fort Panmure, formerly the French fort Rosalie, garrisoned by a company of infantry under Capt. Michael Jackson, by order of the governor of west Florida.1778

Gen. don Bernardo de Galvez, proposing to expel the English from Florida, storms Fort Bute, Sept. 7, 1779, and captures Baton Rouge, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, who surrenders all west Florida upon the Mississippi, including Fort Panmure and the district of Natchez, to the Spanish..Sept. 21, 1779

Fort Panmure surrendered by the Spaniards to insurgents, under the British flag, after a siege of a week....April 30, 1781

Don Carlos de Grandpré, appointed civil and military commander of the district of Natchez, July 29, 1781, takes measures to punish insurgents who had not fled after the capture of Pensacola, and imprisons seven, charged with promoting a general rebellion against government in the district of Natchez.....1781

Definitive treaty of peace establishes the southern boundary of the United States at the 31st parallel N. lat., from the Mississippi to the St. Mary's River; but in ceding Florida to Spain no boundary on the north is mentioned, hence

Spain claims north to the mouth of the Yazoo River; signed.....Sept. 3, 1782

County of Bourbon established by Georgia of all lands east of the Mississippi between lat. 31° and the mouth of the Yazoo, to which Indian titles had been extinguished.....Feb. 7, 1785

Act erecting Bourbon county repealed

Feb. 1, 1788

Four companies chartered by the Georgia legislature with control of more than 3,000,000 acres of land in Mississippi at the rate of 2½ cents per acre, to be paid into the State treasury.....Jan. 7, 1795

Treaty at Madrid with Spain fixes the southern boundary of the United States at lat. 31° N.; the western boundary the middle of the Mississippi River, with free navigation.....Oct. 27, 1795

Georgia legislature rescinds grants to the Mississippi companies..Feb. 13, 1796

Spanish commissioner Don Manuel Goyoso de Lemos meets the United States commissioner Andrew Ellicott at Natchez to carry out the provisions of the treaty regarding the boundary-line between the United States and Spain..Feb. 24, 1797

Colonel Ellicott succeeds in securing the election of a permanent committee of public safety.....July, 1797

On Jan. 10, 1798, Colonel Ellicott receives notice from the governor-general of New Orleans that orders had been received from the King to surrender the territory, but it was not until the Spanish had lost hope from intrigues in the West that on March 23 Fort Nogales on Walnut Hill was evacuated, and Fort Panmure about midnight..March 29-30, 1798

Act of Congress approved creating Mississippi Territory, including the present State of Alabama.....April 7, 1798

Georgia constitution of this year defines definitely the boundaries claimed by the State, which include the Mississippi Territory, established by act of Congress

1798

Winthrop Sargent appointed first territorial governor of Mississippi, and arrives at Natchez.....Aug. 6, 1798

General Wilkinson reaches Natchez and fixes headquarters at Loftus Heights, afterwards Fort Adams.....Aug. 26, 1798

Act of Congress supplemental regarding the government of the Mississippi Territory, and providing that settlement shall

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- be made with Georgia for claims on or before March 10, 1803.....1800
- Seat of government removed from Natchez to Washington, 6 miles east, by act of Assembly and council.....Feb. 1, 1802
- Articles of agreement and cession under the compromise act, secures to the United States all territory south of Tennessee, north of the Spanish line of demarkation, and eastward from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee.....April 24, 1802
- Outrages and murders by the bandit Mason and his gang along the great Natchez trace; the governor offers a reward for his head, which is brought to Washington by Little Harpe, who fled from Kentucky in 1799 and joined Mason in his depredations. Harpe and another of the band murder Mason for the reward, but are recognized, arrested, condemned, and executed at Greenville.....1802
- Weekly newspaper, the *Natchez Gazette*, published by Col. Andrew Marschalk at Natchez1802
- Natchez incorporated as a city
March 10, 1803
- Jefferson College established at Washington by act of legislature.....1803
- Natchez hospital for sick and distressed boatmen employed in the navigation of the Mississippi River and others, incorporated1804
- Whole of the territory ceded to the United States by Georgia, north of the Mississippi Territory and south of Tennessee, is annexed to Mississippi Territory by act of Congress...March 27, 1804
- Aaron Burr, arrested at Natchez, gives bonds to appear before the territorial court, Feb. 3. The court refusing release from his recognizance, Feb. 5, next morning it was ascertained that he had made his escape.....Feb. 6, 1807
- Judge Harry Toulmin's digest of the laws of Mississippi adopted by the legislature.....Feb. 10, 1807
- Congress to extend the right of suffrage in the Territory permitting the people to elect delegates to Congress
Jan. 9, 1808
- Bank of Mississippi chartered
Dec. 23, 1809
- Mobile district, lying south of lat. 31° and between the Pearl and Perdido rivers, is added to Mississippi by act
May 14, 1812
- Expedition under Gen. F. L. Claiborne attacks the holy city of the Creek Indians, called Escanachaha, on the east side of the Alabama River, which they burn
Dec. 23, 1813
- Enabling act for Mississippi passed by Congress, establishing the eastern boundary, and the Territory of Alabama created.....March 1, 1817
- Convention for framing a constitution meets at Washington, July 7, 1817, and completes its labors.....Aug. 15, 1817
- First General Assembly meets at Washington.....Oct. 6, 1817
- Mississippi admitted into the Union
Dec. 10, 1817
- Bank of Mississippi in Natchez authorized by law to establish branches, and the State becomes a stockholder..Feb. 4, 1818
- By treaty with Major-General Jackson, of Tennessee, and Maj.-Gen. Thomas Hinds, of Mississippi, commissioners of the United States, the Choctaws relinquish nearly 5,500,000 acres of land, which formed the county of Hinds; known as the "new purchase" treaty.....Oct. 18, 1820
- Legislature appoints a committee to locate the seat of government by act of Feb. 12, 1821, and by a supplemental act styles the new capital Jackson
Nov. 28, 1821
- Board of internal improvement, consisting of the governor and three commissioners, organized.....1829
- Planters' Bank chartered..Feb. 10, 1830
- Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, by which the Choctaws cede the rest of their lands in Mississippi to the United States
Sept. 28, 1830
- Treaty at Pontotoc Creek; the Chickasaws cede their lands in Mississippi and agree to remove from the State
Oct. 20, 1832
- Convention for framing a new constitution meets at Jackson, Sept. 10, 1832, and completes its labors, Oct. 26. Constitution ratified at the next general election1832
- Appropriation made for the erection of a State-house and executive mansion at the capital.....Feb. 26, 1833
- Act approved incorporating the Mississippi Union Bank and providing for \$15,500,000 in State stock as capital as soon as a corresponding amount in private subscriptions should come in..Jan. 21, 1837

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Supplementary act authorizes an immediate issue of \$5,000,000 of State stock, which was sold at a heavy discount through the bank of the United States

Feb. 15, 1838

Legislature sanctions the sale of stock for the bank.....1839

Governor McNutt by message advises repudiating the Union Bank bonds sold to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania

1841

Legislature by resolution denies that the State is under any obligation, legal or moral, to redeem the Union Bank bonds

1842

State Treasurer Richard S. Graves arrested for embezzlement of State funds to the amount of \$44,838.46. He escapes from the house of the sheriff and flees to Canada.....1843

Robert J. Walker appointed Secretary of United States Treasury..March 6, 1845

Law passed establishing common schools

March 4, 1846

Mississippi regiment, under command of Col. Jefferson Davis, serves in the Mexican War.....1846

University of Mississippi at Oxford, chartered in 1844, is opened.....1848

Governor Quitman, arrested by the United States marshal for violation of the neutrality law of 1818 in abetting the expedition against Cuba, resigns as governor. He is acquitted, renominated, but declines

1851

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, appointed United States Secretary of War by President Pierce.....March 5, 1853

Amendment to the constitution ratified, appointing the first Monday in October as day for general election, and making the term of office of the governor two years

Feb. 2, 1856

Jacob Thompson Secretary of the Interior.....March 6, 1857

Southern convention delegates from eight States assemble at Vicksburg and consider reopening the slave-trade

May 11, 1859

Whitworth female college at Brookhaven opened and chartered.....1859

By joint resolution the legislature directs the governor to appoint commissioners to the several slave-holding States, asking their co-operation in secession. Legislature adjourned.....Nov. 30, 1860

State convention meets at Jackson, Jan. 7, 1861, passes an ordinance of secession, Jan. 9, 84 to 15.....Jan. 15, 1861

Confederates occupy the unfinished fort on Ship Island, under construction since 1855.....Jan. 20, 1861

State convention ratifies the constitution of the Confederate States

March 26, 1861

Town of Biloxi captured by Federal naval force under Capt. Melancthon Smith

Dec. 31, 1861

Confederate government removes the State archives from Jackson to Columbus for safety.....June 16, 1862

Chief military operations in Mississippi during 1862 were as follows: General Beauregard evacuates Corinth, and Halleck takes possession, May 29; United States gunboat *Essex* bombards Natchez and the city surrenders, Sept. 10; Rosecrans defeats Confederates under Price in a battle at Iuka, Sept. 19-20; unsuccessful attack on Corinth by the Confederates under General Van Dorn, Oct. 3-4; Grenada occupied by General Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong, Dec. 2; Van Dorn defeats the Federal cavalry in battle of Coffeeville, Dec. 5; Holly Springs surrendered to the Confederates, Dec. 20; unsuccessful attack of Federals on Vicksburg

Dec. 27-29, 1862

Important military operations during 1863: Colonel Grierson with Federal troops makes a raid through the State from Tennessee to Louisiana, April 17-May 5; naval battle of Grand Gulf, April 29; McClernand defeats the Confederates at Port Gibson, May 1; Raymond occupied by Federals under General McPherson, May 12; McPherson occupies Jackson, May 14; Grant defeats Pemberton at Champion Hills, May 16, and at Big Black River, May 17; Vicksburg invested by forces under General Grant, May 18; Vicksburg surrendered, July 4; Jackson evacuated by General Johnston, who had occupied it after the advance of the Federals on Vicksburg, and the city is occupied by General Sherman.....July 16, 1863

Sherman's Meridian expedition leaves Vicksburg.....Feb. 3, 1864

Forrest, Confederate, defeats Sturgis at Guntown.....June 10, 1864

Upon the surrender of General Taylor to General Canby, Governor Clarke by

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proclamation recalls the State officers, with the archives, to Jackson, and convenes the legislature. He recommends a convention to repeal the ordinance of secession and remodel constitution.....May 6, 1865

Judge William L. Sharkey appointed provisional governor by President Johnson, the federal government not recognizing Governor Clarke and the legislature June 13, 1865

Amendments to the constitution of 1832 and ordinances adopted by a convention called by the provisional governor, which met at Jackson, Aug. 14, and completed its labors.....Aug. 26, 1865

Law conferring civil rights upon freedmen1865

Governor Clarke arrested and imprisoned at Fort Pulaski.....1865

By reconstruction act Mississippi is placed in the 4th Military District under Major-General Ord

March 2, 1867

By order of General Ord, W. H. McCordle, editor of the *Vicksburg Times*, is confined in a military prison on charge of obstructing the reconstruction acts

Nov. 13, 1867

Legislature unanimously rejects the Fourteenth Amendment...January, 1868

Convention of landowners from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana, at Jackson, to organize a "Freehold Land and Colonization Company" to encourage emigration in each of these States

March 31, 1868

Gen. Irwin McDowell takes command of 4th Military District.....June 4, 1868

Governor Humphreys reluctantly forced to vacate the executive mansion for Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, appointed provisional governor by General McDowell

June 15, 1868

Constitution framed by a convention under the reconstruction act, which sits at Jackson, Jan. 7 to May 15, 1868, is rejected by the people by 56,231 for and 63,860 against.....June 28, 1868

National Union Republican party of Mississippi in convention at Jackson, nominate Louis Dent for governor, the majority of the Democrats concur

Sept. 8, 1869

At State election the constitution of May 15, 1868, is ratified by 105,223 for and 954 against; the vote against disfranchis-

ing Confederate soldiers almost unanimous.....Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1869

Congress readmits Mississippi into the Union.....Feb. 17, 1870

School law organizing a State board of education and providing for a superintendent of public education.....1870

Planters, Manufacturers, and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi incorporated.....1871

Any rate of interest agreed upon in writing made legal; 6 per cent. the legal rate in the absence of any agreement.1873

At a mass-meeting of taxpayers of Warren county at Vicksburg, Dec. 2, 1874, a committee is sent to Sheriff Peter Crosby and clerk of the chancery court G. W. Davenport, to demand their resignations, "satisfied that said officials of this county were stealing and plundering our substance." Crosby resigned and Davenport absconded.....December, 1874

Political strife between State officers and citizen taxpayers leads to a conflict of races. Armed negroes approach Vicksburg from various directions, are met by citizens, and dispersed with considerable loss of life.....Dec. 7, 1874

Legislature, convened in extra session by Governor Ames, Dec. 8, 1874, calls upon the President "by military power to suppress domestic violence, to restore peace and order in this State, and to guarantee to all citizens the equal and impartial enjoyment of their constitutional and legal rights".....Dec. 17, 1874

President Grant, by proclamation, orders the people of Warren county to refrain from forcible resistance to the laws, and to submit peaceably to the authorities Dec. 21, 1874

People ratify the following amendment to article xii., section 5 of the constitution of 1868: "Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay any indebtedness or pretended indebtedness claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi to any person, association, or corporation whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees of any bond or bonds now generally known as Union Bank bonds or Planters' Bank bonds".....1875

Conflict between office-holders and people still continuing, several riots occur, notably at Yazoo City, Sept. 1, and Clinton, Sept. 4. Governor Ames again appeals

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to the President for protection, which is refused, and at the State election the Republican party is generally defeated

November, 1875

Lieut.-Gov. Alexander K. Davis impeached and found guilty, March 13; T. W. Cardoza, superintendent of public education, resigns, March 21; Governor Ames, having been impeached Feb. 25, resigns his office.....March 28, 1876

Amendment to the constitution abolishing the office of lieutenant-governor
1876

State board of health created by act of legislature1877

Acts passed by legislature: To establish and maintain in the State a system of public free schools; that Alcorn University be hereafter known as the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi; to establish the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi; making the legislative sessions biennial.....1878

Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association organized at Vicksburg....1879

Mississippi Valley Labor Convention meets at Vicksburg to consider the negro-exodus question.....May 5, 1879

Revised code of Mississippi laws made by Hon. J. A. P. Campbell, adopted by the legislature1880

Law passed prohibiting the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors within 5 miles of the University of Mississippi
1882

Inter-State levee convention assembles at Vicksburg.....Oct. 1, 1883

General local option law passed..1886

Extensive negro emigration from the

hill country of Mississippi to the river bottoms along the Mississippi in the Yazoo section commences in Hinds and Rankin counties.....November, 1886

Laying the corner-stone of the monument to the Confederate dead on the capitol grounds at Jackson.....May 25, 1888

Legislature introduces the Australian ballot system of voting in all except congressional elections.....1890

State Treasurer Hemingway convicted of embezzling \$315,612.19 by the Supreme Court.....Dec. 1, 1890

Constitutional convention which meets at Jackson, Aug. 12, 1890, adjourns Nov. 1, having promulgated a new constitution to take effect.....Jan. 1, 1891

Monument to Confederate dead unveiled at Jackson.....June 3, 1891

A fire started by an insane inmate, J. D. Brown, consumes the main building of the State insane asylum at Jackson; the inmates, nearly 600, are saved except Brown.....Feb. 16, 1892

Lucius Q. C. Lamar died at Washington, D. C.....Jan. 23, 1893

Sixty-four thousand two hundred dollars authorized for relief of Confederate soldiers and widows for the year....1893

Agricultural College textile school created1900

Historical commission authorized..1900

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year for two years, as pensions to Confederate soldiers, appropriated....1900

Constitutional amendments providing for legislative apportionment, and poll-tax adoptedNovember, 1900

New State-house to cost \$850,000 authorizedDecember, 1900

MISSOURI

Missouri, one of the central United States, lies west of the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Arkansas bounds it on the south. On the west, a line drawn south from Kansas City in about long. 94° 30', separates the State from the Indian Territory and Kansas, while the Missouri River marks the boundary of Kansas continued and Nebraska north of Kansas City. The State of Iowa forms the northern boundary. It is limited in latitude from

36° to 40° 30' N., and in longitude from 89° 2' to 95° 44' W. Area, 65,370 square miles in 115 counties. Population in 1890, 2,679,184; 1900, 3,106,665. Capital, Jefferson City.

Fernando De Soto ascends the west bank of the Mississippi River as far as the present site of New Madrid.....1541

Louis Joliet and Père Jacques Marquette descend the Mississippi to lat. 33°....1673

Robert Cavalier de La Salle descends the Mississippi to its mouth.....1682

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A prospecting party sent out by French governor of Louisiana ascends the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas....1705

Missouri included in a grant to Anthony Crozat for the exclusive privilege of the commerce of Louisiana for fifteen years, made by Louis XIV.....Sept. 14, 1712

Missouri included in a grant to the Mississippi Company on the resignation of Crozat.....August, 1717

Lead-mining in St. Genevieve county by Sieur Renault1720

Pierre Liguette Laclede, head of Louisiana Fur Company, who in 1763 obtained from the director-general of Louisiana a monopoly of the fur trade with the Indians of Missouri, sends a party under Auguste Chouteau, who lays out St. Louis Feb. 15, 1764

St. Ange de Belle Rive, the French commander of Fort Chartres, about 15 miles above St. Genevieve, surrendering the fort to the British, removes with officers and troops to St. Louis and assumes command of upper Louisiana.....July 17, 1765

Spanish troops under Captain Rios reach St. Louis; Rios takes possession in the name of the King of Spain Aug. 11, 1768

Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, who was murdered at Cahokia, is buried at St. Louis, where he was a guest of St. Ange 1769

Blanchette, surnamed "The Hunter," builds a log-hut on hills now occupied by the city of St. Charles, and establishes a military post under the governor of upper Louisiana1769

Lieut.-Gov. Don Pedro Piernas arrives at St. Louis to assume the Spanish authority over upper Louisiana.....1770

Francisco Crozat succeeds Piernas..1775

Don Ferdinando Leyba appointed governor to succeed Crozat.....1778

Massacre of whites near St. Louis by Indians who, led by British, intended a general attack on the settlement, but were repulsed.....May 26, 1780

Leyba removed and Francisco Crozat reinstated. Under his government St. Louis was regularly fortified.....1780

Old St. Genevieve, which tradition says was founded by settlers from Kaskaskia in 1735, is destroyed by a flood, the inhabitants remove from river bottoms to the present site.....1785

New Madrid, settled as early as 1780, is laid out on an extensive scale by Col. George Morgan, of New Jersey, who had received a grant of over 12,000,000 acres of land from Spain 1788

Crozat succeeded by Don Manuel Perez as commandant-general of the post of St. Louis1788

Zenon Trudeau succeeds Perez....1793

Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, moves to what is now St. Charles county.....1795

Trudeau succeeded by Charles Dehault Delassus de Delusiere.....1798

Delassus appoints Daniel Boone commandant or syndic of the Femme Osage district1800

Maj. Amos Stoddard, agent of France for receiving upper Louisiana from the Spanish, arrives at St. Louis, and on March 9 Delassus surrenders the territory to him, and next day it is transferred to the United States, Major Stoddard in commandMarch 10, 1804

Missouri included in the district of Louisiana, set off from the Territory of Louisiana, and placed under the government of Indiana Territory by act of CongressMarch 26, 1804

Exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke up the Missouri River leaves St. Louis.....May 14, 1804

By act of Congress the district of Louisiana is regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana, and President Jefferson appoints Gen. James Wilkinson as governor.....March 3, 1805

Aaron Burr visits General Wilkinson at St. Louis.....September, 1805

Lewis and Clarke expedition return to St. Louis.....Sept. 23, 1806

Missouri *Gazette* established and published at St. Louis by Joseph Charles 1780

Treaty of Fort Clark by which the Great and Little Osage tribes cede to the United States 33,173,383 acres of land in Missouri and 14,830,432 acres in Arkansas Nov. 10, 1808

Town of St. Louis incorporated Nov. 9, 1809

Town of New Madrid destroyed by an earthquake.....Dec. 16, 1811

Act of Congress changing the name to the Territory of Missouri approved June 4, 1812

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Edward Hempstead first delegate to Congress.....November, 1812

First General Assembly meets in the house of Joseph Robidoux, between Walnut and Elm streets, St. Louis...Dec. 7, 1812

United States Congress confirms to Daniel Boone 833 acres of land in the Femme Osage district.....Feb. 10, 1814

Capt. James Callaway, with fifteen men, returning to the settlement of Loutre Island and with some horses they had recovered from the Sac and Fox Indians, are attacked by the Indians in ambush and Captain Callaway and three of his men are killed.....March 7, 1815

By act of Congress the election of the council in Missouri Territory is by choice of the people.....April 29, 1816

Steamboat *General Pike* ascends the Mississippi to St. Louis.....Aug. 2, 1817

Bill authorizing people of Missouri to frame a State constitution for admission into the Union introduced into Congress

Feb. 13, 1819

By act of Congress, Arkansas Territory is set off from Missouri.....March 2, 1819

Independence, a pioneer steamboat, ascends the Missouri River and arrives at Franklin, Howard county...May 28, 1819

Western Engineer, a steamboat constructed by Col. S. H. Long for an expedition up the Missouri to the Yellowstone, leaves St. Louis.....June 21, 1819

Act approved authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a State constitution.....March 6, 1820

A constitutional convention meets at St. Louis, June 12, completes its labors, July 19, and the constitution is ratified by the people at the ensuing election.....1820

Article iii., section 26, of the State constitution requires the legislature "to pass such laws as may be necessary" to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the State.....1820

General Assembly, elected Aug. 28, meets in the Missouri Hotel at St. Louis and organizes a State government

Sept. 19, 1820

Daniel Boone dies at Femme Osage

Sept. 26, 1820

Missouri admitted into the Union with conditions that the legislature should pledge the faith of the State that the free negro clause should never be executed

March 2, 1821

Conditions of admission of Missouri into the Union being accepted, President Monroe approves the bill.....Aug. 10, 1821

Thomas H. Benton enters the United States Senate and serves continuously until 1851.....1821

St. Louis incorporated a city; population, 4,800.....Dec. 9, 1822

Public reception of Lafayette in St. Louis.....April 29, 1825

Gov. Frederick Bates dies...Aug. 1, 1825

Seat of government removed from St. Charles to Jefferson City, and legislature holds its first session there

Nov. 20, 1826

Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, having found a location for "Zion" at Independence, Jackson county, in 1831, which he names "The New Jerusalem," arrives from Kirtland, O., with many followers

1832

St. Louis University, founded 1829; incorporated.....December, 1832

Mormons in Missouri publish a paper, the *Evening Star*, the sentiments of which are obnoxious to the people, who tar and feather the bishop and two others, and throw the presses into the river. On Oct. 31 an encounter occurs in which two citizens and one Mormon are killed. On Nov. 2 the Mormons attack Independence, but are routed and forced to promise to leave the county before Jan. 1, 1834

Nov. 2, 1833

Congress adds the Platte purchase, a triangle north of the Missouri River, west of the western boundary of the State, and south of the northern boundary to Missouri, thus making it slave territory

June 7, 1836

Depredations and murders in Carroll county traced to a band of desperadoes composed principally of a family named Hetherly, old Mrs. Hetherly being a sister of the Kentucky brigands, Big and Little Harpe. The band broken up by the arrest and imprisonment of some of its chief men.....July 17, 1836

Bank of the State of Missouri established at St. Louis; capital, \$5,000,000, about four-fifths belonging to the State

1837

By proclamation of President Van Buren, the law of June 7, 1836, regarding the Platte purchase, takes effect

March 28, 1837

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Col. Richard Gentry's regiment leaves Columbia for the Seminole War

Oct. 6, 1837

State-house burned with public papers and records.....Nov. 17, 1837

Act of Congress to ascertain the true boundary-line of Missouri on the north, described in the act of admission as "the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary-line".....June 18, 1838

Numerous conflicts occurring between the Mormons and people lead Governor Boggs to issue a proclamation to call out the militia and enforce the laws. Skirmishes occur at Crooked River and Haughn's Mills, near Breckinridge, between the militia and Mormons under G. W. Hinkle; in the latter eighteen Mormons were killed, some of them after surrender. At Far West, Caldwell county, Joe Smith surrenders to the militia and agrees that the Mormons shall leave the State

October, 1838

Corner-stone of the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia, laid

July 4, 1840

Suicide of Gov. Thomas Reynolds

Feb. 9, 1844

Remains of Daniel Boone and his wife are removed to Frankfort, Ky.

July 17, 1845

The first regiment of Missouri troops for the Mexican War arrives at Fort Leavenworth.....June 18, 1846

State constitution completed, but rejected by the people.....1846

Colonel Doniphan, with 924 Missouri volunteers, defeats 4,000 Mexicans under General Heredia in the pass of Sacramento

Feb. 28, 1847

First line of telegraph between East St. Louis and the East completed

Dec. 20, 1847

Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the northern boundary is confirmed by Congress, and the present boundary established by act.....Feb. 15, 1848

Claiborne F. Jackson, on Jan. 15, 1849, introduces resolutions in the State Senate, questioning the power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the Territories. Passed by the Senate, Jan. 20, and by the Assembly.....March 6, 1849

Fire in St. Louis destroys twenty-three

steamboats and their cargoes and a large section of the city.....May 17, 1849

United States Senator Thomas H. Benton, in the hall of the House at Jefferson City, opposes the "Jackson resolutions," as in the spirit of nullification and disunion, and appeals from the legislature to the people.....May 26, 1849

Inter-State convention at St. Louis unanimously endorses a national Pacific railway across the continent.Oct. 16, 1849

Ground broken for the Pacific Railroad by the mayor of St. Louis....July 4, 1850

William Jewell College at Liberty, chartered in 1849, opened.....1850

At a joint convention to choose a United States Senator, Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, Whig, defeats Thomas H. Benton Jan. 22, 1851

Destruction of the *Industrial Luminary*, a newspaper published at Parkville, by a pro-slavery faction.....April 14, 1855

Gov. Trusten Polk resigns to become United States Senator.....March, 1857

Dred Scott and family emancipated by Taylor Blow, under deed for that purpose from the family of Calvin C. Chaffee, who inherited them.....May 26, 1857

First overland mail leaves St. Louis for San Francisco.....Sept. 16, 1858

First overland mail from California arrives at St. Louis twenty-four days eighteen and a half hours from San Francisco Oct. 9, 1858

Legislature calls a State convention, "that the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated," but providing that no ordinance of secession should be valid unless ratified by the people Jan. 18, 1861

Edward Bates, of Missouri, United States Attorney-General....March 5, 1861

State convention assembles in the courthouse at Jefferson City; ninety-nine delegates. Sterling Price chosen president. Feb. 28. They adjourn to meet at St. Louis on March 4, when a committee reports against secession.....March 9, 1861

In reply to President Lincoln's call for troops, Governor Jackson writes, "Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade"

April 17, 1861

United States arsenal at Liberty seized and garrisoned by State troops under order from Governor Jackson.April 20, 1861

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Captain Lyon, at the head of the United States forces in St. Louis, by a sudden move upon Camp Jackson, compels an unconditional surrender of the State militia there.....May 10, 1861

General Harney, commandant at St. Louis, addresses the people of Missouri, denouncing a military act of the legislature as indirect secession and unconstitutional.....May 14, 1861

Governor Jackson calls for 50,000 militia, "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty, and property of citizens of the State".....June 12, 1861

Governor Jackson, with the State troops, proceeds to Booneville, leaving the capital to fall into the hands of Lyon

June 15, 1861

General Lyon defeats the State troops under Colonel Marmaduke in battle at Booneville.....June 17, 1861

An indecisive battle is fought at Carthage between State troops under General Jackson and Federals under General Sigel

July 5, 1861

State convention makes Robert Wilson president in place of Sterling Price, made major-general in the Confederate army

July 22, 1861

State convention declares the office of governor, of lieutenant-governor, and of members of legislature vacant, and elects Hamilton R. Gamble as provisional governor.....July 31, 1861

Thomas C. Reynolds, ex-lieutenant-governor, proclaims from New Madrid that the forces of General Pillow had come on the invitation of Governor Jackson, "to aid in expelling the enemy". July 31, 1861

Governor Gamble, by proclamation, promises protection to all citizens in arms who return peaceably to their homes

Aug. 3, 1861

Governor Jackson, returning from Richmond, Va., to New Madrid, issues a "Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri".....Aug. 5, 1861

Nationals under General Lyon defeat Confederates under Gen. James Rains at Dug Springs, Aug. 2, and are defeated by Gen. Benjamin McCulloch at Wilson Creek; General Lyon was killed

Aug. 10, 1861

Missouri is placed under martial law by General Frémont, at the head of the

Western Department, and Major McKinstry, U. S. A., is created provost-marshal-general.....Aug. 30, 1861

By proclamation, Aug. 30, General Frémont manumits two slaves of Thomas L. Snead, a secessionist of St. Louis

Sept. 12, 1861

Nationals are defeated in battles at Blue Mills Landing, Sept. 17, Lexington, Sept. 20, and Papinsville..Sept. 21, 1861

State convention at Jefferson City requires each civil officer within sixty days to subscribe an oath to support the constitution.....Oct. 16, 1861

Lexington reoccupied by the Nationals, Oct. 16, who are also victorious at Fredricktown, Oct. 22, and at Springfield

Oct. 26, 1861

Governor Jackson issues (Sept. 26) a proclamation from Lexington, convening the legislature in extra session at Masonic Hall in Neosho, Newton county

Oct. 21, 1861

General Frémont is relieved by Gen. David Hunter.....Nov. 2, 1861

Legislature at Neosho passes an act of secession, Oct. 28, and resolution requesting all members to sign it

Nov. 2, 1861

Indecisive battle at Belmont between Generals Grant and Polk, Nov. 7; Warsaw destroyed by Confederates

Nov. 16, 1861

Major-General Halleck, who succeeded General Hunter, Nov. 7, declares martial law in St. Louis, Dec. 23; and, some men returning from General Price's army having destroyed about 100 miles of the Missouri Railroad, he extends the order to all the railroads in the State..Dec. 25, 1861

Battles at Shawnee Mound and Milford, Dec. 18, 1861, and at Mount Zion

Dec. 28, 1861

New Madrid captured by General Pope

March 14, 1862

Independence captured by the Confederates.....Aug. 11, 1862

Battle at Newtonia, Confederates victorious.....Sept. 30, 1862

Andrew Allsman, an aged citizen of Palmyra, taken in a raid by Col. John C. Porter's band in September, and not heard of afterwards; General McNeil in retaliation shot ten of Porter's raiders

Oct. 18, 1862

Confederate Gen. John S. Marmaduke

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repulsed at Springfield, Jan. 8, and at Hartsville.....Jan. 11, 1863

Gen. John H. McNeil repulses General Marmaduke in a battle at Cape Girardeau April 26, 1863

Ordinance adopted by the State convention, ordaining that slavery should cease, July 4, 1870, subject to provisions with regard to age, etc.....July 1, 1863

Death of Governor Gamble Jan. 31, 1864

Robbery and general massacre of citizens and Federal soldiers in Centralia by guerilla band under Bill Anderson

Sept. 27, 1864

General Price invades Missouri; defeats Curtis at Little Blue, Oct. 21, but is repulsed by Nationals at Big Blue, Little Osage, and Newtonia.....October, 1864

Constitutional convention meets at St. Louis, Jan. 6, 1865, adopts an ordinance abolishing slavery.....Jan. 11, 1865

State board of immigration organized under act of legislature.....1865

State convention vacates on May 1 the offices of judges of the Supreme Court, of all circuit courts, and others

March 17, 1865

New constitution completed April 10. Article ii., section 9, provides that after sixty days "no person shall be permitted to practise as an attorney," "nor be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder, or other clergyman" to teach or preach or solemnize marriages unless he shall have taken, subscribed, and filed an oath of loyalty. Constitution ratified by the people, vote 43,670 for and 41,808 againstJune 6, 1865

Judges of the higher courts decline to yield to the new judges appointed by Governor Fletcher under ordinance of March 17, as not in the power of the convention. By special order, General Coleman is directed to use such force as may be necessary to establish the new judges in office, which he accomplishes.....June 14, 1865

Excitement in Lafayette from political strife and robbery and murder by desperadoes under Archie Clemmens, who is killed by troops sent to quell the disturbance

spring of 1867

Legislature makes prize-fighting for money punishable by imprisonment from six to twelve months, or a fine of \$500 to \$1,000.....Feb. 8, 1868

Monument to Thomas H. Benton, raised for the State government on Lafayette Square, St. Louis, is unveiled

May 27, 1868

People reject the amendment striking out the word "white" in the suffrage clause, by 74,053 to 55,236.....1868

Original seal of the State of Missouri, which had disappeared from the seat of government in 1861, is restored to Governor McClurg by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds.....May 26, 1869

Legislature ratifies Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution

Jan. 10, 1870

State Agricultural College located at Columbia by law.....1870

A movement set on foot in 1866 by Col. B. Gratz Brown, for universal amnesty, universal franchise, and revenue reform, divides the Republican party, at the State convention at Jefferson City, Aug. 31, 1870, into Radicals and Liberals or "Bolters," headed by Gen. Carl Schurz. The Liberal candidate, B. Gratz Brown, elected governor.....Nov. 8, 1870

Act passes over Governor Brown's veto directing that 422 bonds of the State of Missouri, of \$1,000 each, issued in 1852 and falling due in 1872, "redeemable in gold or silver coin," be redeemed in legal-tender notes.....Feb. 8, 1872

Seventy or eighty masked men stop a railroad train at Gun City, Cass county, and murder Judge J. C. Stephenson, Thomas E. Detrow, and James C. Cline, charged with complicity in the fraudulent issue of railroad bonds, which imposed a heavy burden upon the tax-payers in that county.....April 24, 1872

Railroad bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, designed by James B. Eads and constructed by the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, formally opened

July 4, 1874

State railroad commission created by act of legislature.....March 27, 1875

Ordinance passed by legislature to prevent the payment of 1,918 bonds and coupons of \$1,000 each, executed by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri under a law of Dec. 10, 1855, which had disappeared, but had not been cancelled or destroyed

Oct. 30, 1875

New constitution framed by a State convention which sat at Jefferson City, May

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MISSOURI

5, 1875, to Aug. 19, is submitted to the people and ratified by a vote of 90,600 to 14,362.....Oct. 30, 1875

Convention of 869 delegates from thirty-one States and Territories assembles at St. Louis to take action upon the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad Nov. 23-24, 1875

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.....March 12, 1877

State lunatic asylum at St. Joseph burned; the 218 inmates escape

Jan. 25, 1879

Cottey law passed, to take effect immediately, providing that county courts shall levy only four taxes: the State revenue tax, the State interest tax, tax for current county expenses, and school tax, unless ordered by the circuit court for the county or by the judge thereof in chambers.....March 8, 1879

Laws creating a State fish commission, a bureau of labor statistics, and appropriating \$3,000 for a State hatchery

1879

Proposed amendment to the constitution, article xiv., embodying the Maine liquor law, passes the House, and is rejected in the Senate by 12 to 10.....1879

Convention of representatives of the commercial and agricultural and other productive industries of the Mississippi Valley meets at St. Louis....Oct. 26, 1881

Missouri River improvement convention meets at St. Joseph. Four States and two Territories are represented

Nov. 29, 1881

Downing high license law passed, which fixes the maximum State and county tax on license for dram-shops at \$1,200 per annum.....1883

State board of health created by act of legislature.....1883

Some seventy-five of the "Bald-knobber" organization of Christian county are arrested in March, some on the charge of murder, others for attending unlawful assemblies of "Regulators." All but the leaders are tried at Ozark and fined

August, 1887

Fifty out of seventy-eight elections under the Wood local option law result in favor of prohibition.....1887

Governor Marmaduke dies.Dec. 28, 1887

Institution for deaf and dumb at Fulton burned.....February, 1888

Bald-knobber leader David Walker and three accomplices tried, March and April, 1888. Sentenced to be executed on May 18; postponed. Their Bald - knobber friends, for revenge, seize and hang five of the witnesses.....Nov. 14, 1888

Norman J. Coleman appointed Secretary of Agriculture.....Feb. 12, 1889

Australian ballot reform act, applicable to cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and over, passed by the legislature

1889

Act of legislature appointing the first Friday after the first Tuesday of April to be observed as Arbor Day.....1889

David Walker, William Walker, and John Matthews, Bald-knobbers, sentenced April, 1888, finally executed at Ozark

May 10, 1889

Inter-State Wheat Growers' Association of Mississippi Valley meets at St. Louis, N. J. Coleman, presiding....Oct. 27, 1889

Woman's temperance crusade in Lathrop, etc., from.....Feb. 10, 1890

State Treasurer E. T. Noland suspended from office for defalcation to the amount of \$32,745.69.....March 4, 1890

Semi-centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the State university at Columbia celebrated.....July 4, 1890

Limited Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific Railroad is "held up" by seven highwaymen at Otterville, and express car robbed of \$90,000

Aug. 17, 1890

Representatives from the Union Labor, Prohibition, and Greenback parties meet at St. Louis, Sept. 3, and organize the National Reform party.....Sept. 5, 1890

Gen. W. T. Sherman dies at New York City, Feb. 14, is buried at St. Louis

Feb. 21, 1891

Legal rate of interest fixed at 8 per cent. by act of legislature, which adjourns

March 24, 1891

National industrial conference (over 650 delegates from Farmers' Alliance and mutual benefit associations) meets at St. Louis and decides to act with the People's party in the Presidential campaign

Feb. 22, 1892

National Nicaragua Canal convention, with delegates from twenty-five or more States, meets at St. Louis....June 2, 1892

Southeast Missouri land commission created1893

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MONTANA

Cyclone at St. Louis, great loss of lives and property.....May 27, 1896

Republican National Convention meets at St. Louis. Platform adopted

June 18, 1896

The People's Party National Convention meets at St. Louis.....July 24, 1896

The street-railroad system of St. Louis sold to a New York syndicate for \$8,500,000.....Dec. 7, 1898

Tornado in northern part of the State (forty-two persons killed, over 100 injured).....April 27, 1899

Richard P. Bland dies at Lebanon, Mo. June 15, 1899

Louisiana purchase exposition to receive \$5,000,000 in bonds from St. Louis; \$1,000,000 from the State; \$5,000,000 from the United States after the committee has raised \$10,000,000.....1900

Department-store taxation law declared unconstitutional.....Feb. 20, 1900

The great trolley-car strike settled

July 2, 1900

Seven constitutional amendments adoptedNovember, 1900

MONTANA

Montana, a northwestern frontier State of the United States, is included almost wholly between lat. 45° and 49° N., and long. 104° and 116° W. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by North Dakota and South Dakota, south by Wyoming, the Yellowstone National Park, and Idaho, and west by Idaho. Originally part of New France, ceded to Spain, 1763; receded to France, 1801; ceded to the United States, 1805; successively part of the Territory of Louisiana, 1805; Missouri, 1812; Missouri and Oregon, 1848; Washington, 1853; Nebraska, 1854; Dakota and Washington, 1861; Idaho, 1863. Area 146,080 square miles in twenty-six counties. Population, 1890, 132,159; in 1900, 243,329. Capital, Helena.

Sieur de la Verendrye and his sons, with a party of explorers, leave the Lake of the Woods, April 29, 1742; they reach the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and arrive at the Rocky Mountains

January, 1743

Lewis and Clarke's expedition cross Montana to the Pacific Ocean. Returning, Captain Lewis descends the Missouri from the Great Falls, and Captain Clarke the Yellowstone from Livingstone, and meet at the mouth of the Yellowstone....1805

Emanuel Lisa builds a trading-post on the Yellowstone.....1809

Gen. William H. Ashley, of St. Louis, builds a trading-post on the Yellowstone

1822

American Fur Company builds Fort Union on the Missouri, 3 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone.....1829

Steamboat *Assiniboine*, built by the American Fur Company, ascends the Missouri to Fort Union in 1833; winters near the mouth of Popular Creek

1835

Father Peter John de Smet visits the Flathead Indians in Gallatin Valley..1840

De Smet establishes a mission on the St. Mary's River in the Bitter Root Valley

September, 1842

De Smet establishes St. Ignatius mission in the Flathead Lake Valley....1845

American Fur Company builds Fort Benton1846

Steamboat *El Paso* reaches the mouth of Milk River.....1850

Francis Finlay, alias "Benetsee," a half-breed Scotch-and-Indian trader, settled in what is now Deer Lodge county on Gold Creek, discovers gold.....1852

Gov. Isaac I. Stevens explores a route for a Pacific Railroad from St. Paul across Montana to the Pacific Ocean.....1853

Sir George Gore leaves St. Louis with forty men, explores the headwaters of Powder River, and builds a fort on Tongue River, 8 miles from its junction with the Yellowstone1855

John Silverthorn trades tobacco, etc., with "Benetsee" for gold-dust.....1858

Stern-wheel steamboat the *Chippewa* reaches Fort Brulé, 12 miles below Fort Benton.....July 17, 1859

Chippewa reaches Fort Benton, the first steamboat to arrive there, but is followed the same day by the *Key West*

July 2, 1860

Capt. James Fisk's first expedition, consisting of 100 men and thirty women and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MONTANA

children from Minnesota, arrives at Gold Creek, Deer Lodge county. . . . Sept. 26, 1862

Discovery of gold in the Alder Gulch near present site of Virginia City, Madison county, by a party of prospectors consisting of William Fairweather and others

May 22, 1863

Twenty-four outlaws, including the sheriff and two deputies, hanged by a vigilance committee, and eight banished. At their trial and by confession it was found that these outlaws had murdered 102 people in Montana

December, 1863–February, 1864

Law creating Montana Territory out of a portion of Idaho approved by President Lincoln. May 26, 1864

Gold discovered in "Last Chance Gulch," in Lewis and Clarke county, on present site of Helena. . . . July 21, 1864

Montana *Post*, first newspaper in the Territory, started at Virginia City. . . 1864

First territorial legislature meets at Bannock. Dec. 12, 1864

Historical Society of Montana incorporated. Feb. 2, 1865

First National Bank of Helena, the first in Montana, organized. 1866

Helena *Herald* first issued. 1866

Steamer *Key West* leaves Sioux City, April 14, 1869, reaches the Yellowstone May 6, and ascends that river to Powder River, a distance of 245 miles. 1869

Congress sets apart a tract near the headwaters of the Yellowstone as a public park; a small portion lies in Montana, bordering on Wyoming. . . . March 1, 1872

Expedition under Thomas P. Roberts explores the upper Missouri from the three forks down to Fort Benton. . 1872

Seat of government removed from Virginia City to Helena. 1875

General Forsythe, under orders from General Sheridan, explores the Yellowstone, leaving Bismarck in the steamer *Josephine*, June 15, ascending to Huntley, 418 miles. June, 1875

Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, near the Little Big Horn River, massacre Gen. George A. Custer, with five companies (276 men) of the 7th Cavalry, no man escaping. June 25, 1876

Fort Assiniboine, near the Milk River, established. May 9, 1879

Uncalled territorial bonds, amounting to \$45,000, redeemed and cancelled, thus

extinguishing all registered indebtedness of the Territory. March 1, 1883

Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, completes the work on that road, by driving the last spike opposite the entrance of Gold Creek into Deer Lodge River. Sept. 8, 1883

Settlement in Deer Lodge and Gallatin counties of monogamic Mormons expelled from Utah for apostasy. . . . 1883

Constitutional convention meets Jan. 14, 1884, and adjourns Feb. 9; its constitution was ratified by the people Nov. 4, and submitted to Congress, asking admission into the Union. 1884

First steamboat to successfully navigate the Missouri River above Great Falls is launched at Townsend. 1886

Territorial legislature passes a local-option act, and provides for the observance of Arbor Day. 1887

Coal-mining begun in Cascade county 1888

Montana admitted to the Union by act of Congress. Feb. 22, 1889

Legislature passes an Australian ballot act. 1889

Laying of the corner-stone of the new capitol building on. July 4, 1889

Constitutional convention meets at Helena, July 4, 1889; adopts a constitution and adjourns, Aug. 17. Constitution ratified by the people, 24,676 for and 2,274 against. Oct. 1, 1889

Proclamation of President Harrison, admitting Montana into the Union as a State. Nov. 8, 1889

United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge becomes the property of the State of Montana upon its admission. . . . 1889

Owing to a dispute concerning the election returns in Silver Bow county, a Democratic and Republican House, each claiming a quorum of thirty members, including those from the disputed county, convene, Governor Toole, Democrat, sends a message to the Senate, comprised of eight Republicans and eight Democrats, and a Republican lieutenant-governor, and to the Democratic House also. The Republican Senate elects two United States Senators, and the House and Senate in joint session elect two Democratic United States Senators. December, 1889

First legislature of State meets at Helena. January, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEBRASKA

To block legislation, the eight Democratic Senators flee the State, six going to the Pacific coast and two to St. Paul, until the session expires.....Feb. 5, 1890

Three Indian chiefs of the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, meet near Crow agency to behold the Great Spirit on the rocks (Messiah craze)...June 3, 1890

Rival houses of the legislature agree; the Republicans to have twenty-eight members, the Democrats twenty-seven and the speaker, subordinate offices, and control of committees.....Jan. 29, 1891

Montana University opened at Helena; first graduation.....June, 1891

Sept. 1 made a legal holiday, as Labor Day.....1891

Legislature failing to elect a United States Senator, the governor appoints Lee Mantle, which appointee the Senate refuses to seat.....Aug. 28, 1893

Helena selected as capital

November, 1894

State University at Missoula opened September, 1895

Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations opened to settlement.....February, 1896

First National Bank of Helena failed Sept. 4, 1896

State capitol authorized; not to cost over \$300,000.....1898

Corner-stone of the new capitol laid by Governor Toole.....July 4, 1899

State board of horticulture created. 1899

State school of mines opened at Butte Sept. 11, 1900

Marcus Daly dies at New York Nov. 12, 1900

Amendment to the constitution in reference to the Supreme Court carried..1900

Railroad accident killing about forty persons.....Aug. 31, 1901

NEBRASKA

Nebraska, the thirty-seventh State of the Union in the order of admission, borders upon the Missouri River between lat. 40° and 43° N., from which river it extends west from long. 95° 23' for a distance of about 420 miles to long. 104°. It is bounded north by South Dakota, east by Iowa and Missouri, south by Kansas and Colorado, which cuts off a square from the southwestern part of the State, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming. Area, 76,855 square miles in ninety counties. Population, 1890, 1,058,910; 1900, 1,066,300. Capital, Lincoln.

Emanuel Lisa founds a trading-post at Bellevue.....1805

American Fur Company founds a fort at Bellevue, 1810, where Col. Peter A. Sarpy locates as their representative. 1824

Fort Kearney, on the Platte, established for the protection of the Oregon.. 1848

Most of the present Nebraska, and much more on the north, was acquired from France by treaty ceding Louisiana in 1803. It became a portion of the Territory of Louisiana in 1805, and a part of the Indian country in 1834. That part west of long. 103° was acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, proclaimed.....July 4, 1848

Omaha founded.....1854

Congress organizes the Territory of Nebraska between lat. 40° and 49°, and between the Missouri River and Minnesota on the east and Utah Territory on the west.....May 30, 1854

Francis Burt, appointed governor, dies soon after reaching the Territory; Thomas B. Cuming acting governor...Oct. 13, 1854

Legislature and delegates to Congress first elected.....Dec. 12, 1854

First legislature convenes at Omaha Jan. 16, 1855

Capitol at Omaha completed January, 1858

Governor Black issues a proclamation calling out volunteers for the Federal army.....May 1, 1861

Act to enable the people to form a State government.....April 19, 1864

Constitution framed by convention, Feb. 9, 1866; ratified by the people, 3,938 for and 3,838 against.....June 21, 1866

Act to admit Nebraska as a State is passed over a veto, "upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed"; the Nebraska legislature accepting these conditions

Feb. 8-9, 1867

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEBRASKA

Act admitting Nebraska accepted by legislature.....Feb. 20, 1867

Nebraska admitted by proclamation of President Johnson.....March 1, 1867

A band of Indians wreck a freight train by placing obstructions on the track, and murder all the train hands. General Augur sends a detachment of troops, who engage 500 Sioux Indians in battle at Plum Creek, near Omaha...Aug. 16, 1867

Seat of government removed from Omaha to a point in Lancaster county named Lincoln, in honor of President Lincoln.....1867

Union Pacific Railroad, chartered by act of Congress, July 1, 1862, is opened for traffic.....May 10, 1869

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.....Feb. 17, 1870

State board of three commissioners of immigration provided for by act of legislature1870

Gov. David P. Butler impeached for corruption in office, in appropriating to his own use \$17,000 of school fund

June 2, 1871

Omaha *Daily Bee* established by Edward Rosewater at Omaha.....1871

University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, chartered 1869, opened.....1871

Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, Gen. E. O. C. Ord at the head, organized at request of the governor to relieve sufferers from famine caused by drought and locusts

Sept. 18, 1874

Legislature authorizes \$50,000 in State bonds for relief of sufferers by locusts and famine.....1875

New constitution framed by a convention which met at Lincoln, May 11, 1875, completing its labors June 12, is ratified by the people.....Oct. 12, 1875

Convention of governors from the Western States and Territories at Omaha to consider the grasshopper pest

October, 1876

Ponco chief Standing Bear and twenty-five followers on their way from the Indian Territory, which they left in January, 1879, to their old home in Dakota are arrested on the Omaha reservation by Brigadier-General Crook, to be returned to the Indian Territory. On April 8, H. Tibbles, assistant editor of the Omaha *Herald*, applies for a writ of *habeas corpus* on their behalf, to be served on General Crook.

This writ was issued by Judge Dundy, of the United States district court of Nebraska, who decides that an Indian has a right to a *habeas corpus* in a federal court. The Secretary of War at Washington issues immediate orders for the release of Standing Bear and his followers

May 13, 1879

New school law, repealing and remodeling the old system of public instruction, passed by legislature.....1881

State home for the friendless located at Lincoln, founded by act of legislature in 1881, is opened.....Jan. 1, 1882

Gates College, at Neligh, chartered in 1881; opened.....1882

At State election E. P. Ingersoll, president of the State Farmers' Alliance and candidate of the Greenback and Anti-monopoly parties, receives 16,991 votes, as against 28,562 for J. S. Morton, Democrat, and 43,495 for James W. Dawes, Republican.....November, 1882

Amendment to the constitution extending suffrage to women rejected; 25,756 for and 50,693 against.....November, 1882

Nebraska Central College, at Central City, chartered and opened.....1885

Soldiers' and sailors home at Grand Island opened.....July, 1888

First Monday in September made a legal holiday (Labor Day).....1889

Industrial home for women and girls at Milford opened.....May 1, 1889

Asylum for incurable insane at Hastings opened.....Aug. 1, 1889

Convention of 250 delegates representing Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, meets at Omaha to unite in a central prohibition organization.....Dec. 18, 1889

At State election the vote for governor stands as follows: James E. Boyd, Democrat, 71,331; John H. Powers, People's Independent, 70,187; Lucius D. Richards, Republican, 68,878; B. L. Paine, Prohibition, 3,676. A separate vote on adding a prohibitory liquor clause to the constitution stood: For the amendment, 82,292; against, 111,728.....November, 1890

Candidates on the Independent ticket prepare to contest the election, and taking of testimony begins at Lincoln Dec. 5, 1890

The three candidates (Democrat, Republican, and Independent) claim the governorship.....Jan. 9, 1891

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEVADA

- * Governor Thayer surrenders possession of the executive apartments to Boyd under protest.....Jan. 15, 1891
- Supreme Court of the State gives a decision ousting Boyd on ground that he is an alien and reinstating Thayer...May 5, 1891
- Ex-Gov. David Butler dies near Pawnee City.....May 25, 1891
- Eight-hour law goes into effect
Aug. 1, 1891
- United States Supreme Court declares James E. Boyd to be the rightful governor of the State.....Feb. 1, 1892
- Public demonstration in honor of inauguration of Governor Boyd takes place at Lincoln.....Feb. 15, 1892
- Silver anniversary of Nebraska celebrated at Lincoln.....May 25, 1892
- First National Convention of People's party at Omaha nominate Weaver and Field for President and Vice-President
July 4-5, 1892
- Members of the State board of public lands and buildings impeached
April, 1893
[Acquitted June 5, 1893.]
- Newberry law, establishing maximum railroad rates, takes effect....Aug. 1, 1893
- United States Senator Allen makes the longest continuous speech (on the silver-purchase repeal bill) ever delivered in the United States Senate, speaking fourteen and three-quarter hours.
Oct. 13, 1893
- Inter-State irrigation congress meets at Omaha.....March 21, 1894
- The legislature of Nebraska adopts the golden-rod as the State floral emblem
1896
- The trans-Mississippi international exposition opened.....June 1, 1898
- Sugar-beet growing by convicts tried as an experiment, on a small scale, and found profitable.....1900

NEVADA

- Nevada**, one of the Western States of the American Union, is bounded north by Oregon and Idaho, east by Utah and Arizona, south by Arizona and California, and west by California. It is limited in latitude by 35° to 42° N., and in longitude by 114° to 120° W.; and has an area of 110,700 square miles in fourteen counties. Population in 1890, 45,761; 1900, 42,335. Capital, Carson City.
- Father Francisco Garcés sets out from Sonora for California, and passes through the southern portion of Nevada
1775
- Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, discovers the Humboldt River.....1825
- Jedediah S. Smith crosses the south-east corner of Nevada on his way from Great Salt Lake to Los Angeles, Cal., and on his return crosses the Sierra Nevada and the entire State of Nevada from west to east.....1827
- Joseph Walker and thirty-five or forty men, trappers, pass through Nevada from Great Salt Lake by the Humboldt River into California.....1832-33
- A party under Elisha Stevens, sometimes called the Murphy Company, pass through Nevada down the Humboldt in wagons on their way to California...1844
- Gen. J. C. Frémont's expedition crosses Nevada from near Pilot Knob into California1845
- Nevada included in the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.....Feb. 2, 1848
- H. S. Beatie takes possession of the present site of Genoa, erects a log-house, and opens a supply depot for emigrants...1849
- Gold discovered in small quantities in Gold Cañon, near Dayton, by Abner Blackburn.....July, 1849
- An immigrant named Hardin discovers silver in the Black Rock range, 1½ miles from the place settled in 1866 as Hardinville.....1849
- Nevada included in the Territory of Utah by act.....Sept. 9, 1850
- Trading-post erected on land where Carson City now stands.....1851
- E. Allen and Hosea B. Grosch discover silver ore in Gold Cañon.....1853
- Carson City laid out in Eagle Valley by Abraham V. Z. Curry, who built a stone house there.....1858
- Chinese first introduced into Nevada to work on a mining-ditch at Gold Cañon
1858

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEVADA

- Territorial Enterprise* started at Genoa by William L. Jernegan and A. James Dec. 18, 1858
- Penrod Comstock & Co. discover the so-called Comstock lode in Six-Mile Cañon June 11, 1859
- First settlement on the site of Reno made by C. W. Fuller.....1859
- A constitution for the unorganized Territory of Nevada, prepared in July, is adopted by the people Sept. 7, 1859
- First pony express reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from St. Joseph, Mo. The news by it is telegraphed to San Francisco and published there in nine days from New York April 12, 1860
- First Catholic church in Nevada erected at Genoa by Father Gallagher.....1860
- War between the settlers and the Pah-Utes Indians opens by an attack on Williams Station, May 7. Battle at Pyramid Lake fought May 12, and at Fort Storey, June 3, after which the Indians disperse 1860
- Territory of Nevada organized by Congress.....March 2, 1861
- Jesse L. Bennett, a Methodist preacher in Carson Valley during 1859, delivers the first sermon ever preached in Virginia City, then the capital.....1861
- Governor Nye proclaims the Territory organized.....July 11, 1861
- Carson City declared the permanent seat of government by act of the legislature Nov. 25, 1861
- Butler Ives, commissioner on the part of Nevada, and John F. Kidder, of California, meet in Lake Valley to establish the boundary-line between California and Nevada.....May 22, 1863
- Discovery of a salt basin five miles square, near the sink of the Carson River, containing pure rock-salt to a depth of 14 feet.....1864
- Under act of March 21, 1864, a convention to form a State constitution meets at Carson City, July 4; Nevada was admitted by proclamation Oct. 31, 1864
- Freemasonry established in the State in February, 1862, and the grand lodge of Nevada organized.....January, 1865
- Sutro Tunnel Company chartered to build a tunnel some 4 miles long to intersect and drain the Comstock lode at a depth of 1,600 feet.....Feb. 4, 1865
- Eastern boundary of Nevada extended one degree by act of Congress May 5, 1866
- First railroad locomotive enters the State, running from the California side to Crystal Peak.....1867
- United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional an act of Nevada legislature levying a capitation tax of \$1 on every person leaving the State by any railroad, stage-coach, or other carrier of passengers1868
- Legislature ratifies Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United StatesMarch 1, 1869
- United States branch mint at Carson City, founded in 1866, begins operations Nov. 1, 1869
- Corner-stone of the State capitol laid, June 9, 1870, and building completed and occupied.....August, 1871
- Lieutenant-Governor Denver refuses to surrender the State prison to his successor in office, P. C. Hyman, until compelled by militia and sixty armed men under General Van Bokkelen, with one piece of artillery1873
- State University of Nevada, chartered in 1864, is opened at Elko.....1874
- Bishop Whitaker's school for girls opened at Reno.....1876
- Legislature by joint resolution amends the constitution so as to exclude from the privilege of electors any bigamist or polygamist1877
- State fish commission appointed by act of legislature, and a hatchery established at Carson City.....1878
- Completion of the Sutro tunnel celebrated in the Carson Valley June 30, 1879
- Nickel-mines discovered in Humboldt county.....1882
- United States branch mint at Carson City closed.....1885
- State university removed from Elko to Reno and reopened.....March, 1886
- Acts of legislature passed providing for State immigration bureau and for the observance of Arbor Day in the State 1887
- Fourteen constitutional amendments voted upon by the people, who reject one to authorize lotteries, and adopt one giving

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

ing women the right to hold school offices.
 Election held.....Feb. 11, 1889
 Legislature appropriates \$100,000 for a
 hydrographic survey of the State, and
 provides for State board of reclamation
 and internal improvement.....1889

Governor Stevenson dies, and is succeed-
 ed by Lieut.-Gov. Frank Bell, acting
 Sept. 21, 1890
 Twenty-five of the twenty-eight consti-
 tutional amendments proposed in 1891 or-
 dered submitted to the people 1894..1893

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire, one of the Eastern States of the American Union, lies between Maine on the east and Vermont and Quebec on the west, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. Quebec bounds it on the north and Massachusetts on the south. The Atlantic, on the southeast corner, forms a coast-line of 18 miles, affording a good harbor at Portsmouth. Area, 9,305 square miles, in ten counties. Population, 1890, 376,530; 1900, 411,588. Capital, Concord.

New Hampshire formed a part of the grant to the colonies of Virginia and Plymouth, extending from lat. 34° to lat. 45° N.....April 10, 1606

Capt. John Smith, ranging the shore of New England, explores the harbor of Piscataqua1614

Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, members of the Plymouth council, obtain a joint grant of the province of Laconia, comprising all the land between the Merrimac River, the Great Lakes, and river of Canada

Aug. 10, 1622

Gorges and Mason establish a settlement at the mouth of the Piscataqua, calling the place Little Harbor, and another settlement, 8 miles farther up the river, Dover.....1623

Mason, having agreed with Gorges to make the Piscataqua the divisional line, takes from the Plymouth council a patent of that portion lying between that river and the Merrimac, and calls it New Hampshire.....Nov. 7, 1629

Company of Laconia dividing their interests, Mason procures for himself a charter of Portsmouth.....1631

Towns of Portsmouth and Northam laid out.....1633

A number of families from England settle on Dover Neck and build a fortified church.....1633

Mason's estate, after a few specific be-

quests, goes to a grandson, Robert Tufton, who takes the surname of Mason....1635

George Burdet, a clergyman from Yarmouth, England, succeeds Wiggan as governor of the Dover plantations.1636

Rev. John Wheelwright, banished from Boston as a result of the Antinomian controversy, and a few friends settle Exeter, and form a government with elections by the people.....1638

Hampton, considered as belonging to the colony of Massachusetts, founded...1638

Burdet succeeded by Capt. John Underhill1638

People of Portsmouth form a provisional government.....1639

Provisional government established at Dover.....Oct. 22, 1640

Four governments in New Hampshire subscribe to a union with Massachusetts. April 14, 1641, which goes into effect, giving New Hampshire's representatives a vote in town affairs without regard to religious qualifications.....Oct. 9, 1641

Colonies of Connecticut, New Haven, New Plymouth, and Massachusetts (including New Hampshire) form a confederacy.....1642

White Mountains explored by Captain Neal.....1642

Quakers William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson executed for returning to the province after banishment

Oct. 27, 1659

William Leddra hanged for being a Quaker.....March 14, 1660

Warrant issued at Dover, directing three Quakeresses to be whipped out of the province. Stripped and tied to a cart, they are publicly whipped at Dover and Hampton, but freed at Salisbury through the agency of Walter Barefoot

December, 1662

Indians in King Philip's War ravage Somersworth and Durham, and between Exeter and Hampton....September, 1675

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

Four hundred Indians captured by strategy at Dover. Seven or eight are put to death, 200 discharged, and the balance sold in foreign parts as slaves

Sept. 7, 1676

King's bench decided that Massachusetts had no jurisdiction over New Hampshire and Mason's heirs none within the territory they claimed. To establish Mason's title, the King makes New Hampshire a distinct province, with John Cutts, of Portsmouth, president...Sept. 8, 1679

Royal commission declaring New Hampshire a royal province reaches Portsmouth

Jan. 1, 1680

President Cutts dies, and is succeeded by Maj. Richard Waldron, of Dover

April 5, 1681

Mason surrenders one-fifth of his quit rents from the province to Charles II., and thus secures the appointment of Edward Cranfield as lieutenant-governor, with extraordinary powers and devoted to his interests.....Jan. 25, 1682

Cranfield suspends Waldron and Richard Martyn, both popular leaders, from the council.....May 15, 1682

Edward Gove, voicing the popular feeling against Governor Cranfield, with a tumultuous body from Exeter and Hampton, declares for liberty and reform. Finding the people not yet ready for revolt, he surrenders, is convicted of high treason, and imprisoned in the Tower of London

1683

People, called upon by the governor to take leases from Mason, refuse to acknowledge his claim.....Feb. 14, 1683

Assembly refuse money for the Cranfield government.....1684

Cranfield, by authority of the governor and council, without the concurrence of the Assembly, imposes taxes; but, unable to enforce payment, obtains a leave of absence, and returns to England, Walter Barefoot, his deputy, succeeding as chief magistrate.....Jan. 9, 1685

Indians attack Dover; surprise Major Waldron in his own home, and massacre him and many other settlers, taking twenty-nine captives, whom they sell as slaves to the French in Canada....Jan. 27, 1689

People of New Hampshire effect a governmental union with Massachusetts

March 12, 1690

New Hampshire is purchased from the

Mason heirs by Samuel Allen, of London, who prevents its insertion in the charter of William and Mary, and becomes its governor, appointing his son-in-law, John Usher, as lieutenant-governor

March 1, 1692

Law passed requiring each town to provide a school-master, Dover excepted, it then being too much impoverished by Indian raids to do so.....1693

Sieur de Villieu, and 250 Indians, approach Durham undiscovered, and, waiting in ambush during the night, at sunrise attack the place, destroy five houses, and carry away 100 captives

July 17, 1694

Richard, Earl of Bellomont, is installed governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; council and courts reorganized of opponents of the Mason claim.....July 31, 1699

Earl of Bellomont dies at New York, March 5, 1701, and Joseph Dudley is appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by Queen Anne

1701

An attack of Indians on Durham is repulsed by a few women in disguise firing upon the Indians, who suppose the place well garrisoned.....April, 1706

Indian hostilities cease on the arrival of news of the treaty of Utrecht, and a treaty ratified with them....July 11, 1713

George Vaughan made lieutenant-governor and Samuel Shute commander-in-chief of the province.....Oct. 13, 1716

Vaughan superseded by John Wentworth, by commission signed by Joseph Addison, English Secretary of State

Dec. 7, 1717

Sixteen Scottish families settle at Londonderry, and the first Presbyterian church in New England is organized by Rev. James McGregorie.....1719

Capt. John Lovewell makes his first excursion against the Indians in New Hampshire.....December, 1724

A grant of land made by New Hampshire to the survivors of the Lovewell defeat at Fryeburg, Me., overlaps a similar grant by Massachusetts in Bow county, which leads to a boundary litigation between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which lasts forty years. Grants made.....May 18-20, 1727

Duration of Assembly limited to three

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

years unless sooner dissolved by the governor.....Nov. 21, 1727

David Dunbar appointed lieutenant-governor.....June 24, 1731

New Hampshire petitioning the crown in 1732 to decide the boundary question, obtains a royal order appointing commissioners, from the councillors of the neighboring provinces, to decide the question: board meets at Hampton....August, 1737

Commissioners fix upon the present eastern boundary of New Hampshire. For the southern boundary an appeal is made to George III., who decides upon the present line, giving New Hampshire a territory 50 miles long by 14 broad in excess of her claim.....March 5, 1740

Bennington Wentworth appointed governor and commander-in-chief of New Hampshire.....1741

George Whitefield preaches in New Hampshire.....1744

Indian depredations in the New Hampshire settlements; attacks on Keene, Number Four (Charlestown), Rochester, capture of Fort Massachusetts at Hoosuck

April-Aug. 20, 1746

Three companies of rangers under Robert Rogers and the two brothers John and William Stark, formed from the New Hampshire troops by the express desire of Lord London.....1756

First newspaper in New Hampshire and the oldest in New England, *New Hampshire Gazette*, published at Portsmouth

August, 1756

On application of New York, the King in council declares the western bank of the Connecticut River the boundary between New Hampshire and New York

July 20, 1764

Concord, settled in 1727, called Rumford in 1733, takes the name of Concord...1765

George Meserve appointed stamp distributor for New Hampshire, resigns his office before landing at Boston, Sept. 9, 1765, compelled to make a formal resignation, Sept. 18. It being suspected that he still intended to distribute the stamped paper, he is compelled to give up his commission, and is sent back to England

Jan. 9, 1766

John Wentworth, appointed governor in place of his uncle, removed by the British ministry on charge of neglect of duty

Aug. 11, 1767

Dartmouth College at Hanover chartered.....Dec. 30, 1769

Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan appointed delegates to Congress at Philadelphia by a convention of eighty-five deputies, which meets at Exeter

July 14, 1774

By the request of a committee of the people, a cargo of tea consigned to a Mr. Parry, of Portsmouth, is reshipped to Halifax, Jan. 25, 1774. A second cargo consigned to Parry arriving, the people attack his house, and quiet is only restored by sending of the vessel to Halifax

Sept. 8, 1774

Town committee of Portsmouth, hearing of the order by King in council prohibiting exportation of gunpowder to America, seize the garrison at Fort William and Mary, and carry off 100 barrels of gunpowder, Dec. 11; next day they remove fifteen cannon, with small-arms and warlike stores.....Dec. 12, 1774

Armed men dismantle a battery at Jerry's Point on Great Island, and bring eight pieces of cannon to Portsmouth

May 26, 1775

Convention of the people assembles at Exeter.....June, 1775

New Hampshire troops in the battle of Bunker Hill.....June 17, 1775

Governor Wentworth convenes the Assembly, June 12, and recommends the conciliatory proposition of Lord North, to which the House gives no heed. They expel three new royalist members, and the governor adjourns the Assembly to Sept. 28, and sails for Boston. From the Isles of Shoals he adjourns the Assembly until April, 1776, his last official act

September, 1775

A constitution for New Hampshire is framed by a Congress styling itself the House of Representatives, which assembles at Exeter, Dec. 21, 1775, and completes its labors.....Jan. 5, 1776

Under the new form of government, Meshech Weare is appointed president of the council and of an executive committee chosen to sit during the recess of the council, as president of New Hampshire...1776

John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, appointed brigadier-general by Congress

1776

Ship-of-war *Raleigh* built at Portsmouth by decree of Congress.....1776

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

A convention of both houses reports a declaration of independence, which was adopted and sent forthwith to the delegates of New Hampshire in Congress

June 15, 1776

Declaration of Independence of the United States signed by Josiah Bartlett and William Whipple, of New Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1776, and by a third representative from the State, Matthew Thornton

November, 1776

New Hampshire troops engage in the battle of Bennington, under John Stark, who is made brigadier-general by Congress

Aug. 18, 1777

Articles of Confederation ratified by New Hampshire, March 4, 1778, and signed by the State representatives at Philadelphia, Josiah Bartlett and John Wentworth.....Aug. 8, 1778

Phillips Academy at Exeter founded
1781

Daniel Webster born at Franklin, N. H.
Jan. 18, 1782

Sixteen towns, on the eastern side of the Connecticut River refuse to send delegates to a constitutional convention in New Hampshire, and desire to be admitted into the new State of Vermont. Vermont agrees to accept these additional towns, but Congress in its act of admission makes it an indispensable preliminary that the revolted towns shall be restored to New Hampshire. The towns at last accept the situation and become part of New Hampshire
1782

A convention which meets at Concord, June 10, 1778, frames a constitution which is rejected by the people. A new convention meets at Exeter in 1781, and after two years a constitution is framed which goes into effect.....June 2, 1784

John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman, delegates from New Hampshire, sign the Constitution of the United States

Sept. 17, 1787

Convention assembles at Exeter, Feb. 13, adjourns to Concord, and ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 57 to 47.....June 21, 1788

President Washington, on a tour of observation, arrives at Portsmouth

Oct. 30, 1789

Portsmouth *Journal* established at Portsmouth1789

An academy, the second in the State, opened at New Ipswich.....1789

Publication of Concord *Herald* begun by George Hough.....Jan. 5, 1790

Academies incorporated at Atkinson and Amherst.....1791

Four post-routes appointed through the interior of the State.....1791

New Hampshire Medical Society incorporated1791

Bank established at Portsmouth..1792

Convention assembles at Concord, Sept. 7, 1791, revises the State constitution, changes the title of the chief magistrate from president to governor, and completes its labors.....Sept. 5, 1792

Elder Jesse Lee, coming from Virginia, visits New Hampshire; founds the first Methodist society in the State.....1792

A privateer ship, the *McClary*, fitted out during the war at Portsmouth under the sanction of the legislature, captures an American merchant ship, the *Susanna*, bound for an enemy's port laden with supplies. The matter is brought into court, and the United States court of appeals reverses the judgment of the State court and awards \$32,721.36 damages to the owners of the *Susanna*. The legislature of New Hampshire, in special session, prepares a spirited remonstrance against this action as "a violation of State independence and an unwarrantable encroachment in the courts of the United States"
1794

Bridge constructed over the Piscataqua near Portsmouth, from Newington to Durham, nearly half a mile in length....1794

First New Hampshire turnpike, extending from Concord to the Piscataqua bridge, chartered.....1796

Keene Sentinel established at Keene

March, 1799

New Hampshire Missionary Society, the earliest charitable society of a religious character in the State, incorporated..1801

Farmer's Cabinet published at Amherst

Nov. 11, 1802

First cotton factory in State erected at New Ipswich.....1803

Piscataqua *Evangelical Magazine* published at Portsmouth.....1805

Law passed dividing towns into school districts1805

From the preaching and teachings of Mr. Murray in 1773, the Universalists are

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

- recognized as a religious sect in New Hampshire.....June 13, 1805
- From 1680 to 1775 the seat of government was at Portsmouth. From 1775 to 1807 the legislature adjourned from town to town, assembling at Exeter, Concord, Hopkinton, Dover, Amherst, Charlestown, and Hanover. The legislature of 1807 adjourns from Hopkinton to Concord for regular sessions.....1807
- New Hampshire Iron Factory Company, incorporated at Franconia in 1805, erects and puts in operation a blast-furnace.1811
- Horace Greeley born at Amherst
Feb. 3, 1811
- New Hampshire troops, under Gen. John McNeil, take part in the battle of Chipewewa, July 5, 1814, and at Niagara
July 25, 1814
- Law passed giving to the State complete jurisdiction over Dartmouth College, the charter for which requires the trustees, professors, tutors, and officers to take the oath of allegiance to the British King
June 27, 1816
- Trustees and overseers of Dartmouth College, summoned by the governor to meet at Hanover, Aug. 26, 1816, refuse to act under the law of June 27, or to report to the governor as requested
Aug. 28, 1816
- President John Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, dies.....April 4, 1817
- President James Monroe, on his tour of the Northern States, visits Portsmouth, Dover, Concord, and Hanover.....1817
- State-house at Concord erected..1817
- Gen. Benjamin Pierce appointed sheriff of Hillsborough county by Governor Plumer, liberates three aged men confined for debt in Amherst jail, by paying their debts.....Nov. 20, 1818
- Toleration law making all religious sects on equal grounds and dependent on voluntary contributions.....1819
- Control of Dartmouth College, after two years more of litigation, awarded by the Supreme Court of the United States to the trustees1819
- Law of June 29, 1821, imposing an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of banks, for school purposes. The sum accrued is divided among the towns1829
- Gov. Matthew Harvey, appointed judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire, is succeeded by Joseph M. Harper, acting governor
February, 1831
- Nashua and Lowell Railroad incorporated1836
- Act passed providing for a scientific, geological, and mineralogical survey of the State.....July 3, 1839
- Office of State commissioner of common schools created.....1846
- Law authorizing towns to establish public libraries.....1849
- Office of school commissioner abolished; a board of education constituted of county school commissioners.....June, 1850
- Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md., nominates Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President
May 9, 1852
- New Hampshire conference seminary and female college at Tilton, opened 1845, receives its charter.....1852
- Property qualification for State officers abolished1852
- Franklin Pierce inaugurated President
March 4, 1853
- Gold discovered at Plainfield, in the Connecticut Valley.....1854
- State teachers' association incorporated
1854
- First regiment of Federal troops leaves Concord for the seat of war
May 25, 1861
- Franklin Pierce's remarkable speech at Concord on the "war".....July 4, 1863
- Soldiers' voting bill, passed Aug. 17, is returned Aug. 26 with a veto, but becomes a law because retained in the governor's hands more than five days
Aug. 17, 1864
- Law authorizing a commissioner to edit early provincial records, and Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, chosen.....1866
- Office of superintendent of public instruction created.....1867
- Revision and codification of the laws, ordered by the legislature of 1865, completed1867
- New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Hanover, chartered 1866, opened.....Sept. 4, 1868
- Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.....July 1, 1869
- City training-school, Manchester, opened1869

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Ex-President Pierce dies at Concord
Oct. 8, 1869
- Labor Reform party holds its first State convention.....Jan. 28, 1870
- Act passed creating a State board of agriculture1870
- James A. Weston, Democrat, receives 34,700 votes for governor, and James Pike, Republican, 33,892. The legislature elects Weston by 326 to 159.....June, 1871
- Orphans' home and school of industry on the ancestral Webster farm, near Franklin, opened.....1871
- Compulsory attendance school law goes into effect.....1871
- Weston re-elected by the legislature, no choice by the people; legislature meets
June 3, 1874
- There being no choice for governor at the election, March 9, 1875, Person C. Cheney is chosen by the legislature
June 9, 1875
- Thirteen amendments to the constitution, proposed by a convention at Concord, Dec. 6 to 16, 1876, are adopted except two, one of which was "to strike out the word Protestant" in the Bill of Rights....1877
- Prohibitionists in State convention at Nashua adopt a constitution for the State temperance union.....June 7-8, 1882
- Bronze statue of Daniel Webster, 8 feet in height, cast at Munich, and gift of Benjamin P. Cheney, is erected in the State-house park, Concord, and dedicated
June 17, 1886
- For governor: David H. Goodell, Republican, 44,809 votes; Charles H. Amsden, Democrat, 44,093; Edgar L. Carr, Prohibition, 1,567; the choice devolves upon the legislature.....November, 1888
- State constitutional convention meets at Concord, Jan. 2, 1889; among the seven amendments submitted to the people one favoring prohibition is lost
March 12, 1889
- Legislature elects Goodell governor by 168 to 114.....June 5, 1889
- Statue of Gen. John Stark, for which the legislature appropriated \$12,000, unveiled in the State-house yard, Concord
Oct. 23, 1890
- Vote for governor: Hiram A. Tuttle, Republican, 42,479; Charles H. Amsden, Democrat, 42,386; Josiah M. Fletcher, Prohibition, 1,363; no choice
November, 1890
- State soldiers' home established at Tilton, 1889; dedicated.....Dec. 3, 1890
- Hiram A. Tuttle elected governor by legislature.....Jan. 7, 1891
- J. H. Gallinger elected United States Senator.....Jan. 20, 1891
- Legislature makes the first Monday in September (Labor Day) a legal holiday, directs removal of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts from Hanover to the farm of the late Benjamin Thompson, of Durham, and passes a secret or Australian ballot act at its session.....Jan. 7-April 11, 1891
- Ex-Gov. Samuel W. Hale dies at Brooklyn, aged sixty-eight.....Oct. 16, 1891
- Monument to Matthew Thornton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, erected by legislative authority, dedicated at Merrimac.....May 27, 1892
- Statue of John P. Hale, donated by his son-in-law, W. E. Chandler, unveiled in the State-house yard, Concord
Aug. 31, 1892
- John Greenleaf Whittier, born 1807, dies at Hampton Falls.....Sept. 7, 1892
- Vote for governor: John B. Smith, Republican, 43,676; Luther F. McKinney, Democrat, 41,501; Edgar L. Carr, Prohibition, 1,563; scattering, 320
November, 1892
- Insane asylum at Dover burned; forty-five lives lost.....Feb. 9, 1893
- Monument to Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan, erected by legislative authority, dedicated at Durham.....Sept. 27, 1894
- Vote for governor: Charles A. Busiel, Republican, 46,491; Henry O. Kent, Democrat, 33,959; Daniel C. Knowles, Prohibition, 1,750; scattering, 856
November, 1894
- State library and Supreme Court building erected at a cost of \$300,000, dedicated at Concord.....Jan. 8, 1895
- Vote for governor: George A. Ramsdell, Republican, 48,387; Henry O. Kent, Democrat, 28,333; John C. Berry, Prohibition, 1,057; scattering, 1,015
November, 1896
- Vote for governor: Frank W. Rollins, Republican, 44,730; Charles F. Stone, Democrat, 35,653; Augustus G. Stevens, Prohibition, 1,333; scattering, 749
November, 1898
- Ex-Gov. Frederick Smith dies
April 22, 1899

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

<p>Old Home Week first celebrated in fifty cities and towns. August, 1899</p> <p>Seventy towns celebrate Old Home Week August, 1900</p> <p>Joint presentation of bronze tablets to battle-ships <i>Kearsarge</i> and <i>Alabama</i> by people of New Hampshire, Governor Johnston and staff, of Alabama, attending, at Portsmouth. September, 1900</p> <p>Vote for governor: Chester B. Jordan,</p>	<p>Republican, 53,891; Frederick E. Potter, Democrat, 34,956; Josiah M. Fletcher, Prohibition, 1,182; scattering, 764</p> <p style="text-align: right;">November, 1900</p> <p>One hundred towns celebrate Old Home Week. August, 1901</p> <p>Centennial anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster from Dartmouth celebrated by the college and State at Hanover. September, 1901</p>
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NEW JERSEY

New Jersey, one of the middle Atlantic States of the United States of America, lies between lat. 38° 56' and 41° 21' N., and long. 73° 53' 51" and 75° 33' W. It is bounded on the north by New York, east by New York and Atlantic Ocean, south by Delaware Bay, and west by Delaware and Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware River. Area, 8,715 square miles, in twenty-one counties. Population in 1890, 1,444,933; 1900, 1,883,669. Capital, Trenton.

Henry Hudson, in the ship *Half Moon*, enters Delaware Bay, Aug. 28, 1609, and coasts the eastern shore of New Jersey on his way to Sandy Hook, where he anchors. Sept. 3, 1609

First Dutch settlement on the Delaware is made near Gloucester, N. J., where Fort Nassau is built. 1623

Capt. Thomas Young, receiving a commission from Charles I., sails up the Delaware River to Trenton Falls. . . . Sept. 1, 1634

Number of English families settle on Salem Creek, at a place called by the Indians Asamohaking. 1640

Dutch acquire by deed a large tract of land in the eastern part of New Jersey called Bergen. Jan. 30, 1658

Royal charter executed by Charles II., in favor of the Duke of York, of the whole region between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers. March 20, 1664

Present State of New Jersey granted by the Duke of York to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret by deed of lease and release, to be called Nova Cæsaria, or New Jersey. . . June 23-24, 1664

By license from Colonel Nicholls, governor under the Duke of York, a company, the "Elizabethtown Associates," purchase the site of Elizabethtown from Indians,

and establish the first permanent settlement in New Jersey. Oct. 28, 1664

Philip Carteret, appointed first English governor of New Jersey, arrives at Elizabethtown with thirty settlers

August, 1665

Newark settled by thirty families from Connecticut. May 17, 1666

Grant of 276 acres issued for Hoboken May 12, 1668

Session of the first legislative Assembly of New Jersey held at Elizabethtown

May 26, 1668

Bergen chartered. Sept. 22, 1668

Settlers under grants from Governor Nicholls form an independent government whose deputies at Elizabethtown elect James Carteret governor. . . May 14, 1672

Gov. Philip Carteret returns to England to lay the matter of the government of New Jersey before the proprietors. . . 1672

First Friends' meeting-house built at Shrewsbury. 1672

Lord Berkeley sells his half interest in the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge

March 18, 1673

New Netherlands, including New Jersey, surrendered to the Dutch. July, 1673

New Jersey again becomes an English province, under treaty of peace between England and Holland. Feb. 9, 1674

Edward Byllinge, becoming financially embarrassed, assigns his contract to William Penn and others. Feb. 10, 1674

Philip Carteret returns and resumes authority in New Jersey, meeting the General Assembly at Bergen. . . . Nov. 6, 1674

Fenwick, sailing from London in the ship *Griffith*, arrives with a small company of Quakers and settles at Salem

June, 1675

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

"Concessions and Agreements" of the proprietors of the Fenwick and Byllinge purchase in New Jersey issued; Fenwick to have one-tenth interest, and the assignees of Byllinge nine-tenths, and a government established.....March 3, 1676

Quintipartite deed executed between William Penn and others, assignees of Byllinge, and Sir George Carteret, for a division of New Jersey into east and west, by a line drawn from Little Egg Harbor to the most northerly point or boundary on the Delaware, Carteret retaining east Jersey.....July 1, 1676

Richard Hartshore and Richard Guy, of east Jersey, and James Wasse sent from England, authorized to establish a government for west Jersey, by the proprietors

Aug. 18, 1676

Nine executive commissioners appointed by the proprietors of west Jersey under a constitution promulgated March 3, 1676, accompanied by a large number of settlers, arrive from England and purchase from the Indians a tract of land on the Delaware between Assunpink and Old Man's Creek.....August, 1677

Burlington laid out by agents of the London Land Company.....1677

Ship *Shields*, from Hull, the first ship to ascend the Delaware to Burlington, bringing settlers.....Dec. 10, 1678

Sir George Carteret, proprietor of east Jersey, dies.....1679

Sir Edmund Andros claims the government of New Jersey, which repudiates his authority.....June 2, 1680

Duke of York having submitted the claim of governmental power in New Jersey to a commission, which decides against Andros, he makes a second grant of west Jersey to the proprietors, Aug. 6, and of east Jersey.....Sept. 6, 1680

Vicinity of Trenton settled by Phineas Pemberton1680

First Assembly meets at Burlington and organizes a government, with Samuel Jennings as deputy governor....Nov. 25, 1681

Carteret's heirs sell east Jersey to a company of proprietors, including William Penn and eleven others...Feb. 1-2, 1682

Penn Company, now increased to twenty-four proprietors, secure a new conveyance of east Jersey from the Duke of York, with full powers of government

March 14, 1682

Robert Barclay appointed for life first governor of east Jersey under the new proprietary, with Thomas Rudyard as deputy1682

Revenues of Matenicunk Island, in the Delaware opposite Burlington, set apart for education. This is believed to be the first school fund in America.....1683

Perth Amboy laid out into lots....1683

First tavern or hotel in the province established at Woodbridge.....1683

Site of Camden occupied by Messrs. Cooper, Runyon, and Morris.....1684

First Episcopal church in New Jersey, St. Peter's, founded at Perth Amboy.1685

Byllinge dies, and Dr. Samuel Cox, of London, purchases his interest in west Jersey1687

First Baptist church in east Jersey built at Middletown.....1688

Governor Barclay dies....Oct. 3, 1690

Presbyterian churches established in Freehold and Woodbridge.....1692

First school law of the State enacted by the General Assembly of east New Jersey at Perth Amboy, to maintain a school-master within the town

Oct. 12, 1693

Burlington incorporated1693

Salem incorporated1695

Government of New Jersey surrendered to the crown, and both provinces united

April 17, 1702

Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, appointed governor of New York and New Jersey by Queen Anne.....Nov. 16, 1702

General Assembly meets at Perth Amboy
Nov. 10, 1703

First association of Seventh-day Baptists formed in Piscataway....April, 1707

Lord Cornbury, removed from office by Queen Anne, is imprisoned for debt by his creditors1709

Paper money first issued in New Jersey
1709

Assembly votes to aid the English expedition against the French in Canada

July 16, 1711

Schuyler copper-mines near Belleville discovered by Arent Schuyler.....1719

First freestone quarried in New Jersey
1721

Law providing for triennial elections of deputies to Assembly and triennial sessions alternately at Burlington and Amboy1727

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

- Governor Montgomery dies. July 1, 1731
- Executive of New Jersey separated from New York, and Lewis Morris appointed governor 1738
- Weekly mail from Philadelphia to New York, carried by post-boys through New Jersey, established 1739
- Rev. George Whitefield visits Elizabeth-town 1740
- First iron run at furnace in Oxford, Warren county March 9, 1743
- Governor Morris dies at Kingsbury, near Trenton May 21, 1746
- College of New Jersey, at Elizabeth-town, incorporated 1746
- College of New Jersey removed to Newark 1748
- Trenton public library founded 1750
- First printing-press in the province established at Woodbridge by James Parker 1751
- College of New Jersey finally located at Princeton, and Nassau Hall erected 1756
- Stage line established from New York to Philadelphia by way of Perth Amboy and Trenton November, 1756
- Governor Jonathan Belcher dies, aged seventy-six Aug. 31, 1757
- New American Magazine*, published at Woodbridge by James Parker, and edited by Samuel Nevil January, 1758
- Special conference with Indians at Easton; the governor, Francis Bernard, obtains from the chief of the united nations of the Minisinks, Wapings, and other tribes, for \$1,000, a release of the Indian title to every portion of New Jersey Oct. 18, 1758
- William Franklin, natural son of Benjamin Franklin, appointed governor (the last royal governor of New Jersey) 1763
- William Coxe, appointed stamp distributor in New Jersey, voluntarily resigns his office September, 1765
- Joseph Borden, Hendrick Fisher, and Robert Ogden, delegates to a convention of nine colonies at New York, Oct. 7, 1765; it publishes a declaration of rights, and adjourns Oct. 24, 1765
- First medical society in the colonies organized in New Jersey July 23, 1766
- Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, chartered under the name of Queen's College by George III. 1770
- Isaac Collins, appointed public printer for New Jersey, begins the publication of an almanac which continues twenty years 1771
- Stephen Crane, John de Hart, James Kinsey, William Livingston, and Richard Smith chosen delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia by a convention at New Brunswick July 21, 1774
- Assembly of New Jersey unanimously approves the proceedings of Congress as reported by the delegates Jan. 11, 1775
- Provincial Congress of New Jersey, at Trenton, elects Hendrick Fisher president, and assumes authority May 23, 1775
- Provincial legislature, convened by Governor Franklin, Nov. 16, is prorogued Dec. 6, 1775
- Governor Franklin, sympathizing with the action of the British government, is arrested and sent to East Windsor, Conn., where (until exchanged in 1778) he is held as a prisoner 1776
- Provincial Congress convenes at Burlington, June 10, 1776, appoints a committee to prepare a constitution, June 24, who report, June 26, a constitution, which is confirmed July 2, 1776
- Ordinance passed denouncing the penalty of treason upon all who should levy war against and within the State, or be adherent to the King of Great Britain July 18, 1776
- Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkins, Richard Stockton, and John Witherspoon, delegates from New Jersey, sign the Declaration of Independence Aug. 2, 1776
- Legislature chooses William Livingston governor of the State Aug. 31, 1776
- Washington retreats through New Jersey November, 1776
- Fort Washington being captured by the British, General Greene abandons Fort Lee, Bergen county Nov. 19, 1776
- Washington crosses the Delaware into Pennsylvania Dec. 8, 1776
- Battle of Trenton Dec. 26, 1776
- Battle of Princeton Jan. 3, 1777
- Army under Washington winters at Morristown 1777
- General Maxwell captures Elizabeth-town together with 100 British troops Jan. 23, 1777
- Five vessels, part of a fleet bringing supplies for the British at New Brunswick, are sunk near Amboy Feb. 26, 1777

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

- General Howe evacuates New Jersey for the purpose of approaching Philadelphia by water, crossing to Staten Island
June 30, 1777
- By act of Assembly the word "State" is substituted for "colony" in the constitution adopted in 1776
Sept. 20, 1777
- Battle at Fort Mercer. Colonel Greene repulses a force of Hessians under Count Donop.....Oct. 22, 1777
- New Jersey *Gazette*, the first newspaper in the State, is published at Burlington by Isaac Collins.....Dec. 3, 1777
- Battle of Monmouth Court-house
June 28, 1778
- Isaac Collins prints 5,000 copies of a family Bible at Trenton.....1778
- Assembly ratifies the Articles of Confederation.....Nov. 19, 1778
- John Witherspoon and Nathaniel Scudder, the delegates from New Jersey, sign the Articles of Confederation
Nov. 26, 1778
- British at Paulus Hook surprised by Maj. Henry Lee.....Aug. 19, 1779
- New Jersey *Journal* established by Shepherd Kollock at Chatham.....1779
- American army winters at Morristown
December, 1779
- Five thousand troops under General Clinton drive back the Americans under General Greene at Springfield, burn the town, and then retreat....June 23, 1780
- Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, chosen president of the Continental Congress
Nov. 4, 1782
- Continental Congress meets at Princeton.....June 30, 1783
- New Brunswick incorporated.....1784
- Continental Congress meets at Trenton
Nov. 1, 1784
- William Livingston, David Brearley, William Patterson, and Jonathan Dayton, delegates from New Jersey, sign the Constitution of the United States
Sept. 17, 1787
- Constitution of the United States adopted unanimously without amendments by the Assembly of New Jersey
Dec. 18, 1787
- General Washington is received by a committee of Congress at Elizabethtown, April 23, and escorted to New York, where he is inaugurated President of the United States.....April 30, 1789
- Governor Livingston dies at Elizabethtown.....July 25, 1790
- Trenton made the capital of the State
Nov. 25, 1790
- Trenton incorporated....Nov. 13, 1792
- First factory at Paterson built, and calico goods printed, the first in New Jersey
1794
- Inter-State traffic in slaves forbidden by the legislature.....March 14, 1798
- Women vote at the Elizabethtown municipal election.....1800
- [The constitution of 1776 permitted women to vote.]
- Morris turnpike, from Elizabethtown to the Delaware River, chartered
March 1, 1801
- Act for the gradual abolition of slavery, making free all persons born in the State after July 4, 1804, passed..Feb. 15, 1804
- Newark bank and insurance company chartered1804
- Act confining suffrage to white male citizens.....Nov. 16, 1807
- Princeton Theological Seminary established by the Presbyterian Church..1812
- Act passed creating a fund for free schools.....Feb. 12, 1817
- Jersey City incorporated..Jan. 28, 1820
- Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.....Sept. 16, 1823
- Morris Canal, from Newark to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware, commenced..1825
- Camden and Amboy Railroad incorporated.....Feb. 4, 1830
- Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, purchases an estate of 1,400 acres at Bordentown, immediately after the downfall of his brother at Waterloo, where he resides until.....1832
- Legislature appropriates \$2,000 to extinguish all Indian titles to land in the State1832
- Boundary between New Jersey and New York settled by a board of joint commissioners is confirmed by legislatures of both States in February, and by act of Congress.....June 28, 1834
- Mahlon Dickerson appointed Secretary of the Navy under President Jackson
June 30, 1834
- St. Mary's Hall, college for the superior instruction of women, chartered and opened at Burlington.....1837
- John Stevens, engineer and inventor, petitions Congress for protection to invention

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

ors, which results in the patent laws of April 10, 1790. He builds a steamboat propelled by twin screws that navigates the Hudson River in 1804. Establishes a steam ferry from Hoboken to New York City, Oct. 11, 1811, and at the age of seventy-eight builds an experimental locomotive, which carries passengers at 12 miles an hour on his experimental track at Hoboken, in 1826. He dies at Hoboken

March 6, 1838

At the State election for members of the House of Representatives, the returns are contested, the Democratic candidates claiming a majority of about 100 votes in a poll of 57,000. The Whig candidates receive certificates of election under the "Broad" seal of the State. Oct. 9, 10, 1838

A speaker of the House was elected (Robert M. T. Hunter) by compromise, but the five Democratic contestants are seated on the report of a committee declaring them elected by a vote of 111 to 81. July 16, 1839

Clerk of the House of Representatives, H. A. Garland, of Virginia, refuses to call the names of the Whig delegates from New Jersey, on the ground that the seats were disputed at the opening of Congress (as there were five contested seats, and as the House stood, without New Jersey, 118 Whigs to 119 Democrats, success to either party in this controversy meant a control of the House; hence the controversy). Dec. 2, 1839

[This governmental flurry is known as the "Broad Seal War."]

New Jersey Historical Society founded at Trenton. Feb. 27, 1840

Constitutional convention assembles at Trenton, May 14, completes its labors, June 29, and the constitution is ratified by the people. Aug. 13, 1844

Town superintendent of schools first authorized. April 7, 1846

State union convention at Trenton resolves in favor of a compromise between the Northern and Southern States

Dec. 11, 1860

Committee on national affairs in the legislature report joint resolutions endorsing the Crittenden compromise, which were adopted. Jan. 25, 1861

Legislature appropriates \$2,000,000, and an annual tax of \$100,000 for military purposes. April 30, 1861

In response to a proclamation by Governor Olden, April 17, four regiments of New Jersey volunteers, under General Runyon, are despatched to Annapolis

May 3, 1861

Rutgers Scientific School at New Brunswick opened. September, 1865

State board of education established

1866

Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Sept. 11, 1866

Home for disabled soldiers established at Mount Pleasant, Newark. 1866

Legislature, by resolution, withdraws its ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. April, 1868

George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. June 25, 1869

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal surrender their reserved rights, after forty years of monopoly, opening the carrying-trade across the State. 1869

Governor of New Jersey accepts the war-vessel bequeathed to the State by Edwin A. Stevens, known as the "Stevens Battery," together with \$1,000,000 for its completion, which is placed under the superintendence of Gen. George B. McClellan and Gen. John Newton. 1869

Legislature refuses to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Feb. 15, 1870

Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken opened. 1871

Free school system inaugurated in New Jersey. April, 1871

Legislature passes a "general railroad law," providing that "no franchise heretofore granted to construct a railroad, or to build or establish bridges or ferries, or operate any line of travel shall hereafter continue to be or be construed to remain exclusive." 1873

Compulsory education law passed. 1874

By act of legislature, March 27, 1874, the Stevens Battery, in construction since 1843, which had cost over \$2,500,000, still unfinished, is sold to United States government for \$145,000

Nov. 2, 1874

People ratify twenty-eight amendments to the constitution, proposed by the legislatures of 1847 and 1875

Sept. 7, 1875

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW JERSEY

- Act passed creating a State board of health.....1877
- Centennial anniversary of the capture of Princeton celebrated by a mock fight of Newark and Pennsylvania militia
Jan. 3, 1877
- Convention of colored men held at Princeton to consider the condition of their race, politically and socially
Aug. 22, 1877
- Bureau of labor statistics created by act of legislature.....1878
- Liberal League of New Jersey, the outgrowth of the Citizens' Protective Association of Newark, in State convention at Newark, demand remodelling of the Sunday laws.....September, 1879
- Thomas Alva Edison establishes a laboratory at Menlo Park, 1876; exhibits his newly invented system of electric lighting by incandescent carbon vacuum lamps
December, 1879
- Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen appointed Secretary of State under President Arthur.....Dec. 12, 1881
- Act passed to create a council of State charities and correction, to consist of six persons appointed by the governor
March 28, 1883
- Law enacted to abolish and prohibit the employment under contract of convicts and inmates of prisons, jails, penitentiaries, and all public reformatory institutions of the State.....1884
- Gen. George B. McClellan, born 1826, dies at Orange.....Oct. 29, 1885
- State board of agriculture established
1887
- Act of legislature passed making Labor Day, the first Monday in September, a legal holiday, and giving women the right to vote at school-district meetings
1887
- Local option and high license law, passed in 1888, is repealed, and a high license law enacted.....1889
- Horatio Allen, the first locomotive engineer in the United States, dies at Montrose, aged eighty-eight.....Jan. 1, 1890
- Governor's salary raised to \$10,000 a year by law.....Jan. 15, 1890
- Australian ballot law adopted at session ending.....May 23, 1890
- Strike of over 3,000 employes in the Clark thread mills at Newark and Kearney begins.....Dec. 10, 1890
- Saturday half-holiday established, and Rutgers Scientific School awarded the funds granted by Congress in aid of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts at session.....Jan. 13—March 20, 1891
- Spinners' strike in the Clark thread mills declared off.....April 18, 1891
- Smokeless powder used for the first time in this country at Sandy Hook in an 8-inch rifled gun.....July 25, 1891
- Walt Whitman, poet, born 1819, dies at Camden.....March 26, 1892
- United States practice cruiser *Bancroft*, the first war-ship built in the State, is launched at the yards of Samuel L. Moore & Sons Co. in Elizabeth
April 30, 1892
- City of Paterson celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding
July 4, 1892
- Horse-racing during December, January, and February forbidden.....1893
- Battle monument at Trenton unveiled
Oct. 19, 1893
- Democrats and Republicans organize separate Senates at Trenton—the governor recognizing the Democratic Senate
Jan. 9, 1894
- Republican Senators force their way into the Senate chamber....Jan. 10, 1894
- Supreme Court of New Jersey decides that the Republican Senate is lawful
March 21, 1894
- Republican Senate recognized as the legal Senate.....March 22, 1894
- William Walter Phelps dies at Englewood.....June 17, 1894
- Railroad accident near Atlantic City, forty-seven killed and seventy injured
July 31, 1896
- George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, dies at Trenton
Sept. 27, 1897
- Vice-President Hobart dies at Paterson, N. J.....Nov. 21, 1899
- Andrew Carnegie gives \$50,000 to East Orange for a public library; William M. Johnson \$40,000 to Hackensack, Charles Danforth \$20,000 to Paterson; Dr. William Sticker \$100,000 to Orange.....1900
- Carnegie Company incorporated with a capital of \$160,000,000....March 24, 1900
- North German Lloyd's piers in Hoboken burned (several hundred lives lost and property valued at \$10,000,000 destroyed)
June 30, 1900

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico, a territory of the United States, lying between lat. 31° 20' and 37° N., and long. 103° 2' and 109° 2' W. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, east by Texas, south by Texas and Mexico, and west by Arizona. Area, 122,580 square miles. Population, 1890, 153,593; 1900, 195,310. Capital, Santa Fé.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, with 400 Spaniards and 800 Indians, makes an expedition from Mexico to the Pueblo Indian villages near Santa Fé, which he conquers, and explores the surrounding region.....July, 1540

Augustin Rodriguez, a Franciscan friar of San Bartolomé, Mexico, with two associates and an escort of twelve soldiers, ascends the Rio Grande, and 8 miles from the site of Albuquerque the party separate, the soldiers returning to Mexico, the three friars remaining.....August, 1581

Don Antonio Espejo, with a relief party, ascends the Rio Grande, and, finding the missionaries located among the Pueblo Indians in 1581 had been killed, he returns to San Bartolomé by way of the Pecos River.....1582-83

Don Juan de Oñate, a wealthy citizen of Zacatecas, under authority from Don Luis de Valasco, viceroy of New Spain, settles with a colony of 130 families, ten friars, and a number of soldiers in the valley of the Chama River, just above its junction with the Rio Grande.....1598

Santa Fé founded under the title La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco.....1605

Religious persecution of the Indians by the Spanish, who whip, imprison, and hang forty natives who would not renounce their old faith, results in an unsuccessful revolt of Indians.....1640

Native Indian tribes unite in a project to make a simultaneous attack on the Spanish settlements, but the plan is discovered and broken up by Governor Concha, who arrests and imprisons the leaders, hanging nine, and selling the others into slavery.....1650

Four Indians hanged and forty-three whipped and enslaved on conviction by a Spanish tribunal of bewitching the supe-

rior of the Franciscan monastery at San Yldefonso1675

Pueblo Indians under Popé reduced to abject slavery by the Spanish, rise in rebellion. Their plan of a general massacre on Aug. 10, 1680, being discovered, they begin two days earlier a massacre of the Spanish, who are obliged to flee the country, the Pueblos taking possession of Santa Fé.....Aug. 21, 1680

New Mexico reconquered by the Spanish under Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan.1692

Severe famine arising in the Spanish settlements, the Indians of fourteen pueblos enter upon a desolating but unsuccessful war for the expulsion of the Spanish.....1696

Albuquerque founded during the administration of Duke of Albuquerque..1701-10

Lieutenant-Colonel Carrisco discovers the Santa Rita mines near Silver City...1800

Baptiste Lalande, a Frenchman from Kaskaskia, reaches Santa Fé with a stock of merchandise, which he disposes of at a very large profit.....1804

James Pursley, a Kentuckian, leaves St. Louis in 1802, and after three years' wandering reaches Santa Fé.....1805

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States army, builds a fort on the Rio del Norte on Spanish soil, supposing it to be the Red River and American possessions, during the month of Feb. 1807. With his party he is taken to Santa Fé by a Spanish escort, where they arrive March 3. From there he is sent to Chihuahua under escort, arriving April 2, and has an audience with the commanding general Don Nemecio Salcedo. After some detention he is sent forward, reaching San Antonio, Tex., June 7, and Natchitoches.....July 1, 1807

Captains Glenn, Becknell, and Stephen Cooper visit Santa Fé with small parties and a limited quantity of goods for trade 1821-22

First public school law in New Mexico; action of the provincial deputation: "Resolved, that the said ayuntamientos be officially notified to complete the formation of primary public schools as soon as possible according to the circumstances of each community".....April 27, 1822

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW MEXICO

Francisco Xavier Chaves, appointed political chief, relieving Facundo Magares, the last governor of New Mexico under Spanish rule.....July 5, 1822

The United States makes overtures to New Mexico to join the American Union. Bartolomé Baca, political chief.....1824

First wagon-trains from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fé.....1824

New Mexico made a territory of the republic of Mexico.....July 6, 1824

Santa Fé trail made an authorized road by act of Congress; the bill introduced by Thomas H. Benton passed..January, 1825

Caravans being often attacked by Indians, United States government details four companies as an escort on the Santa Fé road.....1828

Old Placer gold-mines discovered about 30 miles southwest of Santa Fé....1828

Oxen first used on Santa Fé trail..1830

A Spanish newspaper, *El Crepusculo*, published at Taos.....1835

New Mexican constitution goes into effect, changing the territory into a department, centralizing power, and imposing extra taxes. The new system being obnoxious, the arrest and imprisonment of a local judicial officer on what the people considered a false charge provokes a revolution, Aug. 1, 1837, which is central at Santa Cruz, but which is soon quelled by Gen. Manuel Armijo.....1837

New Placer gold-mines discovered..1839

Expedition under General McLeod sets out from Austin, Texas, June 18, 1841, to ascertain the feeling of the New Mexican people with respect to a union with Texas. When near San Miguel the force is met by Damacio Salazar and his Mexican troops seized and imprisoned at San Miguel, from whence they are marched under guard to the city of Mexico..Oct. 17, 1841

President Santa Ana, by decree, closes the frontier custom-house at Taos, Aug. 7, 1843, but repeals the act..March 31, 1844

Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, in command of a body of United States troops known as the "Army of the West," enters Santa Fé and takes formal possession

Aug. 18, 1846

General Kearney establishes a government for the Territory of New Mexico, with Santa Fé as capital, proclaiming himself provisional governor

Aug. 22, 1846

Fort Marcy established near Santa Fé
Aug. 23, 1846

General Kearney promulgates the "Kearney Code of Laws," and proclaims Charles Bent governor of the Territory
Sept. 22, 1846

Donaciano Vigil becomes acting governor in the room of Gov. Charles Bent, who is assassinated at Taos..Jan. 19, 1847

Revolt against the United States government in New Mexico, planned by Dons Diego Archuleta and Tomas Ortiz, breaks out at Taos, but is suppressed by American troops under Col. Sterling Price, and Governor Montoya, prominent in the rebellion, is tried by court-martial and executed, Feb. 7. Six others, convicted of participating in the murder of Governor Bent, are executed.....Aug. 3, 1847

Santa Fé Republican, the first newspaper printed in English, issued....1847

By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, and proclaimed in Santa Fé in August following, New Mexico becomes a part of the United States
August, 1848

People of New Mexico, in convention at Santa Fé, petition Congress for a territorial government, oppose the dismemberment of their Territory in favor of Texas, and ask protection of Congress against the introduction of slavery.....Oct. 14, 1848

By proclamation of Governor Munroe, in April, 1850, a convention at Santa Fé, May 15, frames a constitution for the Territory of New Mexico, May 25, prohibiting slavery and fixing the east and west boundaries at 100° and 111°. This constitution was ratified by the people, June 20, by a vote of 8,371 to 39, and Henry Connelly was elected governor, but the movement was not recognized.....1850

Act of Congress establishing a territorial government for New Mexico approved.....Sept. 9, 1850

F. X. Aubrey rode from Santa Fé to Independence, Mo., 850 miles, in five days and sixteen hours, on a wager, and won \$10,000.....June, 1850

Elias T. Clark imported through a French firm in St. Louis, Mo., the first Alfalfa seed sown in New Mexico, at a cost of \$5 per pound.....January, 1850

Mr. Clark also brought the first Bartlett pear and Ben Davis apple trees across the Great American Plains and thus be-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW MEXICO

- came the father of modern horticulture in New Mexico.....1851
- First legislative Assembly convenes at Santa Fé, and declares it the capital of the territory.....June 2, 1851
- Santa Fé incorporated as a city.....1851
- Gov. James S. Calhoun dies while on his way to the States, and John Greiner becomes acting governor.....June 30, 1852
- Academy of Our Lady of Light, in charge of the sisters of Loretto, organized at Santa Fé.....1852
- Christopher or "Kit" Carson appointed Indian agent in New Mexico.....1853
- Beall & Whipple's railroad survey, 35th-parallel route.....1853
- Thirty-second parallel survey for railroad by Capt. John Pope (east half) and Lieut. J. G. Park (west half).....1854
- Territory acquired from Mexico under the Gadsden purchase is incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico.....Aug. 4, 1854
- Overland mail-coach line to Pacific coast, *via* Mesilla, N. M., established, making the trip from San Francisco to southwest Missouri in twelve to fourteen days.....July 24, 1858
- Overland transportation business employs 5,405 men; 1,532 wagons; 4,377 mules; 360 horses; 12,545 oxen; carrying capacity 7,660 tons.....1859
- School law passed requiring compulsory attendance and the appointment of teachers by the justice of the peace in each precinct, who is entitled to collect the sum of 50 cents per month for each child attending.....Jan. 23, 1860
- Miguel A. Otero having thrice served as delegate to Congress, also as attorney-general and United States district attorney for the Territory, appointed secretary of New Mexico by President Lincoln.....1861
- Maj. Isaac Lynde, U. S. A., in command at Fort Fillmore, surrenders the fort and his entire command of 700 to Lieut.-Col. John R. Baylor, Confederate July 27, 1861
- Confederates under Gen. H. F. Sibley defeat the Federals under Colonel Canby at Valverde, 10 miles below Fort Craig Feb. 21, 1862
- Battle at Apache Cañon, near Santa Fé; Colonel Slough defeats the Confederates under Colonel Scurry....March 28, 1862
- Santa Fé, in possession of the Confederates since March 11, 1862, is recovered by the Federals.....April 21, 1862
- Territory of Arizona formed from part of New Mexico.....Feb. 24, 1863
- Governor Connelly dies; W. F. M. Army acting governor.....1865
- Portion of New Mexico above 37° attached to Colorado.....1867
- By act of Congress peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in the territory of New Mexico.....March 2, 1867
- Governor in his message announces telegraphic communication with the North 1868
- Archives of New Mexico, partly destroyed in 1860, are further depleted under the rule of Governor Pile, when they are sold for waste paper and only about one-quarter of them recovered.....1870
- Legislature provides for common schools, under a board of supervisors and directors elected by each county....1871
- Serious election riot at Mesilla Sept. 2, 1871
- Total indebtedness of New Mexico \$74,000.....November, 1871
- Governor Marsh Giddings dies, and is succeeded by William G. Ritch as acting governor.....Jan. 3, 1875
- The legislature enacts a law requiring places of business to close on Sunday. 1876
- Ute Indians removed from New Mexico to the Colorado reservation April-July, 1878
- Gen. Lew. Wallace, governor of New Mexico.....Oct. 1, 1878
- First railroad track laid within New Mexico, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, crossing Raton Pass.....Nov. 30, 1878
- Locomotive on the new Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad reaches Las Vegas.....July 4, 1879
- Apache Indians under Chief Victorio kill the herds and capture the horses of Captain Hooker's command at Ojo Caliente, Socorro county, and open an Indian war which lasted several months, resulting in the death of many settlers and the destruction of much property Sept. 3, 1879
- Massacre by Apaches at McEver's ranch, near Hillsboro, followed in a few weeks by other massacres and destruction of property at and near Mason's and Lloyd's ranches, west of Mesilla....Sept. 11, 1879
- The New Mexican *Christian Advocate*

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(M. E. Church), No. 1, Vol. I., English and Spanish monthly, 32-column quarto, issued at Santa Fé by Rev. Thomas Harwood, A.M. May, 1880

New Mexico Historical Society, organized 1859-60 is reorganized. 1880

Bureau of immigration established by act of legislature. 1880

All-rail connection established across the continent, *via* New Mexico and Arizona, being the date of the railway connection at Deming between the New Mexico and Southern Pacific (A., T., & S. F.) and the Southern Pacific. March 10, 1881

Educational association of New Mexico incorporated. June 17, 1881

First annual territorial fair held at Albuquerque. Oct. 3-8, 1881

Public school law passed, creating the office of county superintendent, and providing for the election by the people of three commissioners for each precinct

1884

Act of Assembly passed establishing an orphans' home and industrial school at Santa Fé. 1884

Destructive raids in the southwestern portion of the Territory by Apache Indians from Arizona

May, June, and October, 1885

Territorial prison at Santa Fé completed and opened. 1885

New Mexico school for the deaf and dumb at Santa Fé opened. 1885

New capitol building completed at Santa Fé, under act of March 28, 1884, creating a capitol-building committee. 1886

Legislature passes over the governor's veto an act abolishing the office of attorney-general and substituting that of solicitor-general. Feb. 15, 1889

Acts of the legislature passed creating a State university at Albuquerque, an agricultural college at Las Cruces, and a school of mines at Socorro. 1889

Insane asylum at Las Vegas created by act of legislature. 1889

Territorial board of health provided for by act of legislature. 1889

Constitutional convention meets at Santa Fé Sept. 3, adopts a constitution for the proposed State of New Mexico, and appoints a committee to present it to Congress. Sept. 21, 1889

A. M. Howland, a wealthy retired wool merchant from Boston, in connection with

"Dr. Tanner, the faster," locates a colony of vegetarians in Mesilla Valley, and produces a voluminous volume which is called *Oahspe*, a new bible, a curious compilation of all the religious beliefs of the earth, alleging that the manuscript was written out on a typewriter through spiritual inspiration. The word "*Oahspe*" is said to be from the language of the continent of Pan, buried under the Pacific ages ago, and is compounded of *O*, the sky; *ah*, the earth, and *spe*, the spirit. 1889

Agricultural college at Las Cruces opened. Jan. 21, 1890

Constitution amended by a convention which reconvened at Santa Fé, Aug. 18, is rejected by the people by 16,180 votes for and 7,943 against, at an election held

Oct. 7, 1890

Ballot-box in Santa Fé county disappears mysteriously, and the commissioners of Santa Fé refuse to canvass the vote in that precinct, while Democratic commissioners in Taos county throw out returns favoring Republicans. After litigation before Justice Seeds, of the district court, in December, Sec. Benjamin M. Thomas, acting governor, swears in the Republican candidates in both precincts

December, 1890

Second Friday in March designated as Arbor Day, a territorial board of education created, and a high license bill passed by the legislature, at session

Dec. 29, 1890-Feb. 26, 1891

United States land court act passed Congress, which secured that settlement of land titles guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo forty-three years previous. March 3, 1891

J. L. Workman and O. A. Peterson, of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, in a search for fossils in San Juan Valley, N. M., find over 500 valuable specimens, among them a complete skull, the only one ever found, of the primitive elephant; other specimens found fill a gap in the geological calendar that is not represented elsewhere in the world. May 1, 1891

Ex-Gov. Samuel B. Axtell dies at Morristown, N. J., aged seventy-two

Aug. 6, 1891

Forest preserve in New Mexico set apart by proclamation of President Harrison

Jan. 11, 1892

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Territorial capitol building at Santa Fé burned.....May 12, 1892

"An act to empower and enable the territorial board of education to organize and conduct teachers' normal institutes" passed by the legislature..Feb. 9, 1893

New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas and New Mexico Normal Training School at Silver City established

Feb. 11, 1893

New Mexico Military Institute established at Roswell, N. M...Feb. 23, 1893

Bulletin No. 36, United States Department of Agriculture, announces result of an exhaustive series of tests with sugar beets in which New Mexico is shown to lead the world, the average figures for the territory being: percentage of solids in the beets, 19.4; percentage of sugar, 15.34; ratio of purity, 83.2.....April 10, 1893

W. T. Thornton succeeds L. Bradford Prince as governor.....April 26, 1893

The Pecos Company organized in New Jersey with \$5,000,000 to construct in southeastern New Mexico the largest irrigation enterprise in the United States

May 15, 1893

New Mexico School of Mines opens its first session.....Sept. 5, 1893

Irrigation congress meets at Deming

November, 1893

Prehistoric ruins opened near Santa Cruz, from which is taken a large collection of ancient stone idols or household gods which were objects of worship to the Pueblo Indians.....Jan. 18, 1894

The Postal Cable Telegraph Company enters New Mexico.....June, 1894

House of Representatives passes a bill for the relief of the Ceran St. Vrain volunteers of 1847, the only surviving members of this gallant band being Nicolas Pino, of Galisteo, and Henry Cuniffe, of Mesilla.....July, 1894

Public schools of New Mexico awarded prizes for their exhibits at the World's Fair, Chicago.....July 15, 1894

Antonio Joseph renominated for delegate to Congress.....Sept. 17, 1894

Headquarters 10th United States Infantry ordered to Fort Reno, and historic Fort Marcy abandoned....Sept. 19, 1894

New Mexico awarded first prize for wheat and second for oats in the agricultural section at the World's Fair

Sept. 23, 1894

Artesian wells developed in southeastern New Mexico.....October, 1894

Peralta land-grant claim by J. Addison Reavis for 12,800,000 acres in New Mexico and Arizona declared a fraud by the United States court of private land claims and Reavis sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and serve two years in prison.....June 25, 1895

Silver City suffers disastrous flood

July 23, 1895

San Juan county apple crop estimated at 4,000,000 lbs.....Sept. 1, 1895

The national irrigation congress opens its fourth annual session at Albuquerque

Sept. 16, 1895

United States government establishes the United States marine hospital sanatorium at Fort Stanton and the general hospital for the care of army patients afflicted with tuberculosis at Fort Bayard

November, 1895

Francis Schlatter, "the divine healer," creates a sensation in New Mexico and Colorado because of his alleged marvelous cures of human ills..December, 1895

"Resolved, that we recognize that the early attainment of Statehood is a matter of paramount importance to the people of New Mexico at present, and insist that no partisan or personal advantage shall stand in the way of that object of which the Republican party has always been the champion, and we call on all patriotic citizens to unite in the strongest possible effort to secure this boon to our people at the earliest moment." Adopted by the Republican territorial central committee.....Jan. 21, 1896

The New Mexico pioneers organized

Jan. 7, 1897

Miguel A. Otero, second son of the former territory secretary under Lincoln, appointed governor by President McKinley, succeeding W. T. Thornton...June 7, 1897

Manuel R. Otero and Howard Leland appointed registers of the United States land offices at Santa Fé and Roswell, respectively.....Sept. 17, 1897

Frank W. Parker appointed associate justice.....Jan. 10, 1898

William J. Mills appointed chief-justice of Supreme Court, and John R. McFie associate justice.....Jan. 31, 1898

The legislature adopts memorial to Congress requesting that New Mexico be

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favorably considered in the apportionment of the national appropriations for geological surveys.....March 16, 1899

[In 1829 the Spanish population of New Mexico was 43,433, and it had eighteen schools taught by eighteen teachers. The Territory in 1900 had 53,008 children of school age, of whom 47,700 were enrolled as scholars in the public schools, with an average daily attendance of 31,800; number of schools, 800; number of teachers, 1,000; value of school property, \$1,000,000.]

Dedication of the new capitol

June 4, 1900

Bernard S. Rodey, Republican, defeats O. A. Larrazola, Democrat, for delegate to Congress, receiving 21,557 out of a total vote of 39,414.....Nov. 5, 1900

Public interest aroused in the preservation of the historic ruins west of the Rio Grande near Española, and Congress is appealed to establish there a national park. The three best ruins are the Puye, Pajarito, and the old Cochiti, all of which were known to have been occupied in the sixteenth century....October, 1900

Daniel H. McMillan appointed associate justice.....Dec. 18, 1900

The Rock Island road enters northeastern New Mexico and inaugurates a period of great industrial development...March, 1901

George H. Wallace, territorial secretary, dies.....April 13, 1901

James Wallace Reynolds appointed secretary of the Territory...April 20, 1901

Assault upon any railroad train, with intent to commit murder or any other felony, has, under the laws of New Mexico, been punishable by death since 1897. The notorious "Black Jack" Ketchum executed under this act at Clayton.....May, 1901

Gov. M. A. Otero, appointed by President McKinley to succeed himself, is inaugurated for a second time amid brilliant ceremonies.....June 22, 1901

New corporations filed with the territorial secretary represent \$89,735,925, for the fiscal year ending.....June 30, 1901

The coal and coke industry gives employment to 2,000 persons. Production of coal was 1,217,530 tons, valued at the mines at \$1,606,174, and coke 21,361 tons, valued at \$60,000, for the fiscal year ending.....June 30, 1901

Unveiling of marble slab in the plaza at Santa Fé by the Daughters of the American Revolution.....Aug. 19, 1901

[The inscription on the top facet of the monument is as follows: "In this plaza, Gen. S. W. Kearney, U. S. A., proclaimed the peaceable annexation of New Mexico on Aug. 19, 1846." On the face of the stone fronting towards the Old Palace are inscribed the following extracts from General Kearney's address on that memorable day: "We come as friends to make you a part of the United States. In our government all men are equal. Every man has a right to serve God according to his heart."]

Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, organized at Santa Fé.....Aug. 21, 1901

[The records of the Civil War and the late war with Spain show that, in proportion to her population, New Mexico has furnished more troops to uphold the national flag than any other State or Territory in the Union.]

According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau, of the entire population of 195,310, 104,228 are males, and 91,083 females. There are 13,625 foreign-born persons, constituting 7 per cent. of the population. There are 15,103 colored people, including 1,610 negroes, 341 Chinese, 8 Japanese, 13,144 Indians....Aug. 29, 1901

Executive proclamation designating Thursday, Sept. 19, as a day of fasting and prayer, and "earnestly recommending that every church and house of worship on this day hold a memorial service to commemorate the life and services to his country of one of the most distinguished and exemplary Americans since the birth of the republic," which was generally observed. Issued....Sept. 14, 1901

NEW YORK

New York, one of the original thirteen States of the United States, is separated from Canada on the north by the eastern portion of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and

the river St. Lawrence; on the east lie Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the south, the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; on the west

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, lakes Erie and Ontario, and the rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence. Its greatest length, north and south, is 312 miles, including Staten Island, while east and west it is 412 miles, including Long Island. It contains 49,170 square miles, in sixty counties. Population 1890, 5,997,853; 1900, 7,268,012. It is the "Empire State" of the Union in wealth and population. Capital, Albany.

Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine, under commission of Francis I. of France, with a single caravel, the *Dauphin*, enters the bay of New York... April, 1524

Half Moon, eighty tons, leaves Amsterdam; Henry Hudson, an Englishman, commander.....April 4, 1609

Samuel de Champlain, coming from the north with a war-party of Hurons, discovers Lake Champlain.....July, 1609

Defeats the Iroquois near Ticonderoga; hence dates the enmity between the French and Iroquois; fire-arms first seen by the Indians.....July 30, 1609

Half Moon enters New York Bay
Sept. 11, 1609

Anchors just below Albany
Sept. 19, 1609

Despatches a boat to sound the river farther up.....Sept. 22, 1609

Sails out of the Narrows...Oct. 4, 1609

Hendrick Christiaensen and Adriaen Block sail Amsterdam vessels, the *Fortune* and the *Tiger*, to Manhattan Island..1611

Tiger accidentally burned at Manhattan.....1613

Christiaensen builds "Fort Nassau," a trading-house, 36×26 feet, in a stockade 58 feet square, with a moat 18 feet wide, on Castle Island (below Albany)....1614

Block builds the *Onrust* (Restless), of 18 tons, at Manhattan; launched near the Battery.....spring of 1614

In the *Onrust* he passes Hell Gate and coasts along as far as Nahant Bay..1614

States-General of Holland name the country about Manhattan "New Netherland," and grant its trade by charter to Amsterdam merchants.....October, 1614

Christiaensen killed by Indians...1615

Champlain, with ten Frenchmen, joins a party of Hurons and allies moving against the Iroquois.....Sept. 1, 1615

Lands from Lake Ontario near Henderson, Jefferson county.....October, 1615

They attack the Iroquois castle at Onondaga Lake, near Liverpool, Onondaga county, and are repulsed Oct. 10-16, 1615

A trading-post fortified at the mouth of the Tawasentha (Normans Kill) Creek, near Albany, by Jacob Eelkins; first formal treaty between the Indians and the Dutch.....1615

New Netherland charter expires; not renewed by the States-General..Jan. 1, 1618

Fort Orange built (South Market Street, Albany).....1623

New Netherland a province under the Amsterdam chamber.....1623

New Amsterdam settled.....1623

New Netherland brings from the Texel thirty families, chiefly Walloons (French Protestant refugees).....March, 1623

Reaching the Hudson, some eight families settle near Fort Orange; the rest on Long Island at the Wallabout, Brooklyn May-June, 1623

Cornelis Jacobsen May, first director or governor of New Netherland.....1624

Sarah Rapelje the first known white child born in New Netherland

June 7, 1625

Peter Evertsen Hulft fits three vessels, each of some 250 tons, for New Amsterdam; lands at Nutten (Governor's) Island.....July, 1625

William Verhulst succeeds May as director.....1625

Peter Minuit, director, leaves Amsterdam in *Sea-Mew*.....Jan. 9, 1626

Arrives at Manhattan...May 4, 1626

Manhattan Island, "rocky and full of trees," ceded by Indians to the Dutch West India Company for sixty guilders (\$23).....1626

A block-house built surrounded by a palisade of cedar posts, at the extreme southern end of the island and called Fort Amsterdam.....1626

Six farms, or "boweries," laid out on the island, and specimens of the harvest sent to Holland to show the fertility of the soil.....1626

Dutch in friendly relations with the Plymouth colony of New England...1627

Dutch inform Plymouth of the "Fresh" River (Connecticut).....1627

Population of Manhattan estimated at 270.....1628

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a merchant of Amsterdam, purchases land of the Indians

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- around Fort Orange through his agent, becoming patroon of the manor of Rensselaerwyck.....1630
- Michael Pauw purchases of the Indians the site of Jersey City (Pavonia) and Staten Island.....1630
- New Netherland* (800 tons) built at Manhattan1631
- Mohawks receive fire-arms from the Dutch.....1631
- Peter Minuit, director, recalled
March, 1632
- Ship *Endragt*, from Manhattan, attacked in Plymouth Harbor, England, on a charge of illegally trading
April 3, 1632
- British ministry claim New Netherland as English territory.....1632
- Endragt* released.....May 27, 1632
- Wouter Van Twiller, clerk of the West India Company, marries a niece of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer; made governor.....1633
- Friendly intercourse with the Virginians.....1633
- Jacob Eelkins (the same person who had previously established a trading-post up the Hudson) visits Manhattan in the *William*, a London vessel from New Plymouth, and sails up the Hudson to Fort Orange in defiance of the governor (the first English vessel to ascend)
April 24, 1633
- William* brought down to Manhattan and forced to sea.....May, 1633
- A small trading-post, called the "House of Good Hope," built and fortified with two pieces of cannon by the Dutch, on or near the site of Hartford, Conn.....1633
- Wealthy colonists from Holland settle at Fort Orange.....1636
- Jacob Van Corlaer purchased from the Indians a plat on Long Island, the first recorded grant in King's county
June, 1636
- States-General notified of the inefficiency of the governor through Van Dincklagen
August, 1636
- Governor Van Twiller personally purchases from Indians the island Paggauck, south of Fort Amsterdam; supposed to contain 160 acres; called by the Dutch "Nuttan Island," now Governor's Island
1637
- Jonas Bronck purchases a tract in Westchester, opposite Haerlem.....June, 1637
- Pavonia and Staten Island purchased by the Amsterdam directors of Michael Pauw for 26,000 guilders (\$10,000)..1637
- De Vries reiterates the charges of Van Dincklagen against Governor Van Twiller; Van Twiller recalled.....1637
- William Kieft director and commissioner.....Sept. 2, 1637
- Arrives at New Amsterdam
March 28, 1638
- Purchases of the Indians part of Long Island for the company.....1639
- Thomas Belcher takes up a tract (in Brooklyn).....1639
- Lion Gardiner purchases Gardiner's Island (the first permanent English settlement in the State).....March 10, 1640
- Southampton, Long Island, settled by the English.....1640
- Rensselaerwyck rapidly increases in wealth and population.....1640
- Indians near Manhattan alienated by the conduct of the Dutch.....1640
- Expedition against the Raritan Indians
July 16, 1640
- Contributions levied on the Tappan Indians by Governor Kieft, but refused
October, 1640
- Reformed Dutch Church established.1640
- Raritan Indians destroy De Vries's colony on Staten Island.....June, 1641
- Kieft sets a price on their heads
July, 1641
- Kieft, anticipating an Indian war, consults the heads of families in New Amsterdam.....Aug. 23, 1641
- These choose "twelve select men" to act for them; the first representative assembly in the province.....Aug. 29, 1641
- Ex-Governor Minuit dies at Fort Christina.....1641
- "Select men" dissenting from the governor's warlike policy, he dissolves them
February, 1642
- George Baxter, an exile from New England, English secretary; salary 250 guilders (\$95).....1642
- Johannes Megapolensis the first clergyman in Rensselaerwyck, with a residence and 1,000 guilders (\$380).....1642
- Anne Hutchinson takes refuge near New Rochelle from religious persecution in Massachusetts1642
- Dutch at Fort Orange seek in vain to ransom Jogues (a French missionary, prisoner of the Iroquois), but his life is spared1642

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Kieft rashly provokes an Indian war by sending soldiers to destroy the Indians at Pavonia and Corlear Hook... Feb. 25, 1643

Thus aroused, the Indians begin a war of retaliation.....1643

They attack trading-vessels on the river August, 1643

Capt. John Underhill, a hero of the Pequod War, enters the Dutch service

September, 1643

Anne Hutchinson killed, the settlement destroyed, and her granddaughter, eight years old, captured.....1643

Throgmorton's settlement attacked and destroyed.....1643

Gravesend, Long Island, attacked, but Indians repulsed.....1643

Father Jogues escapes from the Indians at Fort Orange; is brought to New Amsterdam and sails for Europe.....1643

English under Robert Fordham, from Stamford, settle Hempstead, Long Island 1644

English and Dutch destroy an Indian village near Hempstead.....1644

Kieft proclaims a public thanksgiving for the victory.....March, 1644

Captain Underhill destroys an Indian village at Stamford, killing 600 Indians; fifteen Dutch soldiers wounded

March 12, 1644

Complaints against Kieft; his recall demanded.....1644

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer dies at Amsterdam, Holland.....1644

End of Indian war; treaty with some of the tribes.....April 22, 1645

General treaty with the Indians after five years of disturbance....Aug. 30, 1645

Several Englishmen obtain a patent from Governor Kieft for 16,000 acres about Flushing, L. I., and settle...Oct. 19, 1645

Adriaen Van der Donck buys of Indians land as far as "Spyt den Duyvel"; States-General confirms the title (the Dutch name, "de Jonkeers Landt," became Yonkers).....1646

States-General, at the request of the company (July 13), ratify Stuyvesant's commission as governor....July 28, 1646

Patent issued to Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck for a colony in Kaatskill

August, 1646

Father Jogues returns to Canada, revisits the Mohawks, and is put to death

Oct. 18, 1646

Breuckelen (Brooklyn) obtains a municipal government.....Nov. 26, 1646

Kieft protests against English encroachments on New Netherland.....1646

Peter Stuyvesant lands at New Amsterdam.....May 11, 1647

Kieft embarks for Holland in the *Princess*.....Aug. 16, 1647

Princess shipwrecked in Bristol Channel; Kieft, Dominie Bogardus, and about eighty others perish.....Sept. 22, 1647

Thomas Chambers, a farmer, with others from near the present city of Troy, coming to Esopus, now Kingston, are the first settlers of Ulster county.....1652

Flatbush settled1652

States-General recalls Stuyvesant

April 27, 1652

His recall revoked.....May 16, 1652

First public debt of New Amsterdam about 6,000 guilders.....March 15, 1653

Dutch vessels excluded from New England harbors.....1653

Landtdag (convention) at New Amsterdam.....Dec. 8, 1653

Convention organized. New Amsterdam had three representatives; Breuckelen, three; Flushing, two; Newtown, two; Hempstead, two; Flatlands, three; Flatbush, two; Gravesend, two; four Dutch and four English towns sent ten Dutch and nine English delegates..Dec. 10, 1653

Governor dissolves the convention

Dec. 14, 1653

Pirates and robbers infest East River and plunder shores.....1654

First church formed at Flatbush; Johannes Theodorus Polhemus dominie 1654

News of projected attack by the English received by Governor Stuyvesant

May 29, 1654

New Amsterdam put in a state of defence.....June, 1654

Treaty of peace between England and Holland.....1654

General thanksgiving day appointed

Aug. 12, 1654

Discovery of salt springs in central New York by Father Le Moyne

August, 1654

English settle at Westchester under Thomas Pell.....November, 1654

Seal and coat of arms of New Amsterdam received from Holland

Dec. 8, 1654

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- Governor Stuyvesant sails to West Indies to establish trade....Dec. 24, 1654
- Indian invasion.....Sept. 15, 1655
- Hoboken, Pavonia, and Staten Island laid waste, 100 killed, 150 made prisoners, \$76,000 of property destroyed
Sept. 15–20, 1655
- Governor returns; prompt measures for defence.....Oct. 12, 1655
- Prisoners ransomed from the Indians
Oct. 26, 1655
- Settlement of Jamaica, Long Island
March, 1656
- New church at Beaverwyck (Albany)
June, 1656
- Proclamation against the Quakers...1657
[Any person entertaining a Quaker for a single night to be fined £50, one-half to the informer, and vessels bringing any Quaker into the province to be confiscated.]
- Village laid out at Esopus (Kingston)
May 31, 1658
- French are obliged to abandon their colonizing efforts among the Iroquois after 1658
- Massachusetts grants land to English colonists on the Hudson.....1659
- Purchase of Schenectady Flats
July 27, 1661
- Municipal charter granted to Esopus, now to be called "Wiltwyck" (Indian Village).....1661
- Curtius returns to Holland and is succeeded by Dominie Algidius Luyck....1661
- John Browne arrested for harboring Quakers.....1662
- Village of Esopus attacked by Indians and partly burned.....June, 1663
- Browne banished. Goes to Amsterdam and appeals to the West India Company, The directors rebuke Stuyvesant and enjoin moderation.....1663
- Severe earthquake throughout New Netherland, New England, and Canada
1663
- Trouble with England and the English colony; a general provincial assembly called by the governor to consider the state of the province.....March 19, 1664
- Charles II. of England grants to the Duke of York territory including the New Netherland.....March 22, 1664
- Duke of York sends four ships against New Netherland: *Guinea*, thirty-six guns; *Elias*, thirty guns; *Martin*, sixteen guns, and *William*, ten guns, with 450 soldiers; Col. Richard Nicolls in command, to be deputy governor.....April, 1664
- Delegates meet at New Amsterdam; Jeremias Van Rensselaer, of Rensselaerwyck, chairman, as being from the oldest "colonie".....April 10, 1664
- It is decided to be impossible to take active measures against the English, who were six times their number, and could bring overwhelming aid from Hartford
April 22, 1664
- Mohegans devastate the east side of the Hudson.....July 11, 1664
- Population of New Amsterdam, 1,500; of the province, 10,000.....1664
- English squadron at Nyack Bay
Aug. 28, 1664
- Surrender of Fort Amsterdam
Sept. 8, 1664
- Surrender of Fort Orange.....Sept. 20, 1664
- First treaty between the English and the Iroquois; this friendship continues for over a century.....Sept. 24, 1664
- Name of New Amsterdam changed to New York and Fort Orange to Albany
1664
- Dutch government denounces the conquest of New Netherland and demands its restitution.....Nov. 6, 1664
- West India Company recalls Stuyvesant
Nov. 28, 1664
- Principal Dutch residents, including Governor Stuyvesant and Van Rensselaer, swear allegiance to Charles II. and the Duke of York.....1664
- Long Island adjudged to New York
1664
- Stuyvesant returns to Holland
May, 1665
- Negro slavery recognized.....1665
- Race-course at Hempstead, L. I., selected by Governor Nicolls and named "New Market".....May, 1665
- Holland urgently demands the restoration of New Netherland.....1665
- Ralph Hill and his wife Mary arrested for witchcraft and sorcery, but the jury "found nothing considerable against them".....1665
- Peter Stuyvesant returns to New York
October, 1667
- Governor Nicolls relieved at his own request1667
- Governor Nicolls leaves New York
Aug. 17, 1668

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Col. Francis Lovelace governor	Philip of Pokanoket's, or King Philip's, War.....
Aug. 28, 1668	1675
Staten Island adjudged to New York	New fort built by La Salle at Frontenac
1668	1676
Twenty whales captured in New York Harbor during spring of.....	Governor Andros asserts English sovereignty over the Iroquois.....
1669	1676
Name "Kingston" given to Esopus	Father Hennepin among the Mohawks
Sept. 25, 1669	1677
La Salle, Dollier, and Galinée explore lakes Ontario and Erie; possession taken for France	France denies English sovereignty over the Iroquois.....
1669	1677
Staten Island purchased from the Indians.....	Fresh discoveries in the interior of New York; a large tract purchased from the Indians by Louis du Bois, Jean Hasbrouck, and others. The governor confirms the grant extending along the Shawangunk Mountains and along the Hudson River, now Ulster county..
April 13, 1670	Sept. 16, 1677
Katherine Harrison, widow, banished from Weathersfield, Conn., for witchcraft, comes to Westchester. Citizens complain, but the court of assizes directs her release. She is obliged to leave	Governor Andros allowed to return to England "to look after his own interests"
August, 1670	Nov. 17, 1677
George Fox, the Quaker, visits Long Island.....	New York, as described in London by Governor Andros, contains twenty-four towns, villages, or parishes, in six precincts or courts of sessions; servants are much wanted; slaves, mostly from Barbadoes, are scarce, worth from £30 to £35. A merchant with £500 or £1,000 is thought substantial, and a planter worth half that in movables is accounted rich. The value of estates in the province is about £150,000. Fifteen vessels, of 100 tons each, trade with the province each year from Old and New England. Five small ships and a ketch belong to New York, of which four were built there. The exports are provisions, furs, tar, and lumber. The imports of English manufactures amount to £50,000 yearly. The customs, excises, and quit-rents do not nearly suffice for the public expenses. The chief trading-places are New York and Southampton on Long Island for foreign commerce, and Albany for Indian traffic. There are about 2,000 males able to bear arms, 140 of them horsemen. Fort James at New York is a square of stone with four bastions, mounting forty-six guns; Fort Albany at Albany is a small stockade with four bastions and mounting twelve guns, sufficient against the Indians. Ministers are scarce and religions many, so that there are no records of marriages or births in New York. In New York there are no beggars, but all the poor are cared for.....
Monthly post between New York and Boston; first post messenger	1678
Jan. 22, 1673	Governor Andros knighted by the King in London.....
Dutch fleet of seven vessels, with 1,600 men, arrives off Sandy Hook. The Dutch of New York welcome their countrymen	1678
Aug. 7, 1673	
Dutch fire on Fort James, which returns a shot. Fort James and New York surrender to the Dutch.....	
Aug. 9, 1673	
[Province again named New Netherland, Fort James called Fort William Hendricks, and the city of New York New Orange.]	
Anthony Colve appointed governor	
August, 1673	
Albany and Esopus reduced	
August, 1673	
French build Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario.....	
1673	
Peace between England and Holland; New Netherland restored to England	
February and March, 1674	
New patent granted to the Duke of York by Charles II.....	
June 29, 1674	
Maj. Edmund Andros appointed governor.....	
July 1, 1674	
Formal delivery of New Netherland to the English.....	
Nov. 10, 1674	
Capt. John Manning, who surrendered New York to the Dutch in 1673, court-martialled and sentenced to have his sword broken over his head, and forbidden to wear a sword or serve the crown	
February, 1675	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Sir Edmund Andros lands in New York after a nine weeks' voyage. . . . Aug. 8, 1678

Jacob Leisler, with other New-Yorkers, on the way to England, captured by a Turkish corsair; they are ransomed, Leisler for 2,000 Spanish dollars. . . . 1678

French at Niagara; first mass by Father Hennepin. . . . Dec. 19, 1678

La Salle builds Fort Conty at the mouth of the Niagara River. . . . January, 1679

La Salle begins building the *Griffin*, of 60 tons' burden, above Niagara Falls, at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, near La Salle, Niagara county. . . . Jan. 26, 1679

Griffin enters Lake Erie (with La Salle, Tonti, and others on board. She proceeds to Green Bay, Wis. After leaving that place to return, loaded with furs, she is never heard of) Aug. 7, 1679

Great comet seen in New York and New England; a day of fasting and humiliation appointed. . . . Dec. 1, 1680

Sir Edmund Andros recalled and leaves New York. . . . Jan. 11, 1681

Anthony Brockholls appointed provisional governor. . . . January, 1681

Col. Thomas Dongan, appointed governor, reaches New York. . . . Aug. 25, 1683

First Assembly under English rule
Oct. 17, 1683

Charter of liberty adopted. The Assembly to meet once in three years at least; every freeholder an elector; entire freedom of conscience and religion guaranteed; no tax levied without the consent of the representatives. . . . Oct. 30, 1683

New York divided into ten counties
Nov. 1, 1683

A high sheriff commissioned for each county. . . . 1683

Agreement as to the boundary between New York and Connecticut. . . . Nov. 28, 1683

Governor Dongan commissions James Graham first recorder of New York City
Jan. 16, 1684

Francis, Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, visits New York, and is made "freeman" of the metropolis. First British peer thus honored. . . . June 29, 1684

Iroquois submit to the King of England. . . . July 30, 1684

Colonial post-office established by New York. . . . March 2, 1685

New York charter not confirmed by James II. . . . 1685

[No colonial assemblies under James II.]

City of Albany incorporated; Peter Schuyler first mayor. . . . July 22, 1686

Albany charter published. . . . July 26, 1686

Robert Livingston secures the Indian title to the territory on the Hudson opposite Catskill to a point opposite Saugerties, and eastward to Massachusetts. Governor Dongan confirms his title by patent with manorial privileges. This territory embraced 160,240 acres. . . . July, 1686

Charters of liberties repealed. . . . 1686

Population of the province about 18,000
1686

Governor's salary fixed at £600 sterling. . . . 1686

French invade and occupy the Seneca country in New York, and build a palisaded fort at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the east side. . . . 1687

Francis Stepney, a dancing-master, being forced to leave Boston, comes to New York, but is forbidden to teach
June 3, 1687

Iroquois appeal to the governor for protection against the French. He supplies them with arms and ammunition
August, 1687

French continue to assert their sovereignty over the Iroquois. . . . 1687

French governor of Canada makes peace with the Iroquois. . . . 1688

Governor Dongan required to surrender the government of New York to Andros
April 22, 1688

French fort at Niagara demolished
July 6, 1688

Governor-General Andros reaches New York. . . . Aug. 11, 1688

Francis Nicholson lieutenant-governor of New York. . . . 1688

War declared between England and France. . . . May, 1689

Frontenac reappointed governor of Canada. . . . May 21, 1689

Jacob Leisler seizes Fort James
June 3, 1689

Leisler assumes command of New York
June 12, 1689

William and Mary proclaimed in New York. . . . June 22, 1689

Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson leaves New York for England. . . . June 24, 1689

Leisler summons a convention
June, 1689

Iroquois ravage the country about Montreal. . . . Aug. 5, 1689

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Leisler commissioned commander-in-chief by the Assembly, pending instructions from England.....Aug. 16, 1689

Frontenac returns to Quebec from France.....September, 1689

Henry Sloughter appointed governor of New York.....Sept. 2, 1689

Leisler assumes the title of lieutenant-governor.....Dec. 10, 1689

Frontenac organizes three expeditions against the English: one against New York, the second against New England, and the third to ravage Maine..January, 1690

Party of 210, including eighty Indians, surprise and burn Schenectady, then the western frontier post of New York, containing upward of forty well-built houses surrounded by a palisade, kill sixty or more people, and carry away many captives; some escape to Albany.....Feb. 8-9, 1690

French retreat, and are pursued by the Iroquois1690

Colonial Congress called at New York by Leisler.....April 2, 1690

Expedition against Canada fails..1690

Leisler refuses to give up the fort at New York to Richard Ingoldsby, Governor Sloughter's deputy.....January, 1691

Arrival of Governor Sloughter
March 19, 1691

Leisler imprisoned.....March 20, 1691

Leisler, Milborne, and others indicted for treason and murder. Eight of the prisoners convicted.....April, 1691

Petition for Leisler's pardon. Governor Sloughter signs the death-warrant of Leisler and Milborne.....May 14, 1691

Leisler and Milborne executed
May 16, 1691

Governor Sloughter dies..July 23, 1691

Richard Ingoldsby acting governor
July 23, 1691

Governor Sloughter succeeded by Benjamin Fletcher.....Aug. 29, 1692

Frontenac sends an expedition against the Mohawks.....Jan. 15, 1693

Peter Schuyler, of Albany, pursues the French with English and Iroquois; they escape across the upper Hudson
February, 1693

Fort Frontenac rebuilt by the French
1694

Frontenac prepares a great expedition against the Iroquois; but only destroys three villages and some corn.....1696

William Kidd, with the *Adventure*, of

thirty guns, sails from New York with a crew of 155 men, commissioned as a privateer against the French, and pirates in the Indian Ocean.....Sept. 6, 1696

[This was something of a "private enterprise." Some noblemen of the English ministry invested £6,000 in the undertaking. Kidd and Robert Livingston of New York were to have one-fifth of the proceeds.]

Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont, appointed to succeed Governor Fletcher in 1695; commissioned, 1697, reaches New York.....April 2, 1698

John Nanfan, a kinsman of Governor Bellomont, appointed lieutenant-governor
1698

Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, governor of Canada, dies, aged seventy-eight.....Nov. 22, 1698

Remains of Jacob Leisler and Milborne honorably buried in the Dutch church, Garden Street.....1699

Governor Bellomont dies at New York
March 5, 1701

Kidd is denounced as a pirate, and, returning to New York, and thence to Boston, is there arrested and ultimately sent to England, where he is tried, convicted, and hanged, with nine accomplices, at Execution Dock, London.....May 24, 1701

William III. of England dies
March 8, 1702

Queen Anne succeeds.....1702

Lieut.-Gov. John Nanfan acts as governor until the arrival of Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury.....May 3, 1702

Yellow fever in New York. General Assembly at Jamaica, L. I.....1702

Lord Cornbury prohibits Presbyterians from preaching without his license..1707

Lord Cornbury removed; succeeded by Lord Lovelace, who arrives..Dec. 18, 1708

Slave market established at the foot of Wall Street, New York.....1709

Lord Lovelace dies.....May 12, 1709

Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby, acting governor1709

Expedition fitted out against Montreal; failure1709

Peter Schuyler takes to England five distinguished chiefs of the Iroquois to visit the Queen.....1710

Richard Ingoldsby displaced; Gerardus Beekman acting governor from
April 10, 1710

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Robert Hunter, governor, arrives at New York with 3,000 German Lutherans

June 14, 1710

Preparations to invade Canada. Nicholson leaves Albany with 4,000 men, and a fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker sails from Boston with 7,000 men and a fine train of artillery, against Quebec and Montreal.....July 30, 1711

Fleet loses eight transports and more than 1,000 men on the rocks at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and sails for England; the army disbands.....1711

Tuscaroras leave North Carolina and join their brethren in New York, thus forming the Six Nations.....1712

Pretended discovery of a negro insurrection in New York; nineteen negroes hanged1712

Schoharie Flats settled by Germans.....1713

Peace of Utrecht between England and France.....April 11, 1713

Court of chancery established. Lewis Morris appointed chief-justice of the province1715

Governor Hunter resigns; Peter Schuyler acting governor.....July 19, 1719

William Burnet, governor, arrives at New York.....Sept. 17, 1720

English establish a trading-post at Oswego1722

William Bradford issues the New York Gazette, the first newspaper in the province.....October, 1725

Fort Niagara built by the French..1726

Governor Burnet succeeded by John Montgomery.....April 15, 1728

Boundary with Connecticut established May, 1731

Governor Montgomery dies..July 1, 1731

Rip Van Dam, acting governor...1731

[Population in the province of New York, 50,289; New York City, 8,632; total number of negroes, 7,231.]

William Cosby, governor of New York, arrives.....Aug. 1, 1732

First stage runs between New York and Boston, round trip twenty-eight days.1732

John Peter Zenger establishes the New York Weekly Journal in the interests of the people.....Nov. 5, 1733

Zenger arrested for libel and imprisoned thirty-five weeks.....November, 1734

Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, successfully defends Zenger.....July, 1735

Governor Cosby dies....March 10, 1736

George Clarke, governor.....1736

Law disfranchising Jews in New York 1738

Captain Norris, of the ship *Tartar*, lying in the harbor of New York, applies to the mayor for authority to impress thirty seamen. The governor and council order the mayor to assent; but he refuses, and the matter is passed by.....1738

Supposed negro plot to burn New York. Thirteen negroes burned, twenty hanged, and seventy transported to the West Indies.....March, 1741

Sir George Clinton, governor Sept. 20, 1743

French and Indians destroy the village of Saratoga and carry away captive over 100 men, women, and children

Nov. 28, 1745

Peace between England and France

October, 1748

Theatre established in New York City 1750

Governor Clinton resigns..Sept. 7, 1753

Sir Danvers Osborne, governor, Sept. 7; commits suicide by hanging..Sept. 12, 1753

James De Lancey, acting governor..1753

Convention representing New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, at Albany to consider a colonial confederacy.....June 19, 1754

[Articles of union drawn by Benjamin Franklin.]

King's College (now Columbia University), New York City, founded, Rev. W. S. Johnson, D.D., first president.....1754

Sir Charles Hardy, governor.....1755

Fort Edward and Fort William Henry built1755

Battle of Lake George. Defeat of the French, and capture of their leader, Baron Dieskau.....Sept. 8, 1755

[He was exchanged in 1763, and, returning to France, was pensioned.]

Fort Oswego, with 1,600 men, 120 cannon, fourteen mortars, two sloops, and 200 boats and bateaux, surrenders to Montcalm.....Aug. 14, 1756

Montcalm, governor of Canada, besieges Fort William Henry with about 8,000 French and 2,000 Indians....Aug. 2, 1757

Colonel Monroe surrenders with the garrison of nearly 3,000 (Fort William Henry).....Aug. 9, 1757

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- James De Lancey, governor; Sir Charles Hardy goes to England.....1757
- General Abercrombie attacks Fort Ticonderoga and is repulsed..July 8, 1758
- Fort Frontenac surrenders to the English under Col. John Bradstreet
Aug. 27, 1758
- Fort Stanwix built (Fort Schuyler)
1758
- English under Gen. John Prideaux besiege Fort Niagara; General Prideaux killed.....July 20, 1759
- French surrender the fort..July 25, 1759
- Battle of Quebec; General Wolfe killed
Sept. 13, 1759
- Surrender of Quebec.....Sept. 18, 1759
- Governor De Lancey dies..July 30, 1760
- Cadwallader Colden, acting governor
July 30, 1760
- Capitulation of M. de Vaudreuil at Montreal and the entire reduction of Canada.....Sept. 8, 1760
- Death of George II.; George III. succeeds.....Oct. 25, 1760
- Robert Monckton, governor
November, 1761
- Leaves the government to Cadwallader Colden1761
- New York claims jurisdiction over the present State of Vermont.....1762
- Sir Henry Moore, governor, arrives..1765
- Sons of Liberty organized in New York
1765
- Colonial convention in New York to consider the Stamp Act.....Oct. 7, 1765
- Stamp Act to go into operation, causes great disturbance in New York
Nov. 1, 1765
- Repeal of the Stamp Act
March 18, 1766
- English treaty with the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, and Mingoes at Fort Stanwix.....Nov. 5, 1768
- Sir Henry Moore dies; Cadwallader Colden again acting governor
Sept. 1, 1769
- Boundary settled between New York and New Jersey.....1769
- Liberty-pole in New York City cut down by British soldiers.....Jan. 13, 1770
- John, Lord Dunmore, governor....1770
- Governor Dunmore transferred to Virginia; William Tryon last royal governor of New York.....1771
- Line of jurisdiction between New York and Massachusetts settled.....1773
- Governor Tryon gives 10,000 acres of land to King's College, and founds a chair of law.....1774
- New York publishes a declaration of rights.....May 23, 1774
- Sir William Johnson dies at Albany, aged sixty.....July 11, 1774
- Delegates chosen to first Continental Congress.....July 25, 1774
- Provincial convention in New York; delegates to the Continental Congress appointed.....April 22, 1775
- Fort Ticonderoga surprised and taken by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold with eighty men.....May 10, 1775
- Crown Point surrenders..May 12, 1775
- Benedict Arnold captures St. Johns, Canada.....May 16, 1775
- First Provincial Congress in New York; Nathaniel Woodhull, president, appoints a committee of safety.....May 22, 1775
- General Tryon retires to the *Asia*, an armed English ship in the harbor of New York1775
- City and county of New York ask advice from Congress how to deal with the British troops expected in the city, and the military stores captured at Ticonderoga.....May, 1775
- Richard Montgomery commissioned brigadier-general by Congress...June 22, 1775
- Congress orders Captain Lamb to remove the cannon from the fort at New York to the Highlands; twenty-four pieces secured.....Aug. 23, 1775
- [English ship *Asia*, lying in the harbor, attempted in vain to prevent this. Alexander Hamilton, then a student in King's (Columbia) College, assisted in securing the cannon.]
- Col. Ethan Allen taken prisoner with thirty-eight men by the British near Montreal.....Sept. 25, 1775
- Montreal captured by Gen. Richard Montgomery.....Nov. 13, 1775
- General Montgomery attempts the capture of Quebec; he is killed and the Americans repulsed.....Dec. 31, 1775
- On the news of the Declaration of Independence, the leaden statue of the King of England in New York is made into 42,000 bullets.....July 6, 1776
- Northern army falls back from Crown Point to Ticonderoga.....July 7, 1776
- New York Provincial Congress at White Plains sanctions the Declaration of Inde-

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pendence, making the thirteen colonies unanimous.....July 9, 1776

[This Congress meets four times up to July 9, 1776, when it takes the name Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, meeting at Kingston.]

One sloop, three schooners, and five smaller boats, carrying fifty-eight guns and eighty-six swivels, built at Whitehall by the Americans to control Lake Champlain; manned by about 400 men

Aug. 22, 1776

Lord Howe lands 10,000 men and forty guns near Gravesend, L. I.....Aug. 22, 1776

Americans under General Sullivan defeated by General Howe, and Generals Sullivan and Sterling taken prisoners; battle of Long Island.....Aug. 27, 1776

General Washington withdraws his forces to the city of New York from Long Island.....Aug. 29-30, 1776

British use condemned hulks moored in Wallabout Bay as prison-ships; it is estimated that 11,400 American prisoners died in them during six years beginning

1776

New York City evacuated, occupied by the British.....Sept. 14, 1776

Battle of Harlem Heights; British repulsed.....Sept. 16, 1776

Nathan Hale executed as a spy at New York by command of General Howe

Sept. 22, 1776

Fleet on Lake Champlain under Benedict Arnold meets a vastly superior British armament under Captain Pringle, and is defeated with a loss of about ninety men

Oct. 11-13, 1776

Battle of White Plains; Americans driven back.....Oct. 28, 1776

Washington crosses the Hudson

Nov. 12, 1776

Fort Washington on the Hudson captured by the British, with 2,000 prisoners and artillery.....Nov. 16, 1776

Fort Lee, opposite Fort Washington on the Hudson, evacuated by the Americans under General Greene.....Nov. 18, 1776

New York convention adopts a constitution.....March 6-May 13, 1777

General Burgoyne with 7,173 British and German troops, besides several thousand Canadians and Indians, appears before Ticonderoga.....July 1, 1777

George Clinton elected governor

July 3, 1777

John Jay appointed chief-justice and Robert R. Livingston chancellor....1777

Garrison under General St. Clair abandon Ticonderoga.....July 6, 1777

Murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians near Fort Edward.....July 27, 1777

General St. Clair joins General Schuyler at Fort Edward, which is abandoned, and the Americans retire across the Hudson to Saratoga, and thence to Stillwater; Burgoyne reaches the Hudson..July 29, 1777

St. Leger, co-operating with Burgoyne, advances from Montreal with a large force of Canadians and Indians; invests Fort Stanwix.....Aug. 3, 1777

General Herkimer, with about 800 men, advances to the relief of Fort Stanwix; when within 6 miles of the fort, falls into an ambushade at Oriskany, is mortally wounded, but repulses the enemy with aid from the fort under Colonel Willett

Aug. 6, 1777

Two detachments of British and Indians from Burgoyne's army, numbering about 500 men each, under Colonels Baume and Breyman, defeated by Gen. John Stark at Walloomsac.....Aug. 16, 1777

Gen. Philip Schuyler superseded by Gen. Horatio Gates.....Aug. 22, 1777

General Sullivan lands on Staten Island, surprises two regiments of Tories, and captures many prisoners

Aug. 22, 1777

St. Leger retreats from Fort Stanwix to Montreal before General Arnold, sent with three regiments by General Schuyler to relieve Fort Stanwix....Aug. 22, 1777

General Gates encamps at Stillwater

Sept. 8, 1777

General Burgoyne encamps at Saratoga

Sept. 14, 1777

Battle of Stillwater; both armies claim the victory, but the Americans had greatly the advantage.....Sept. 19, 1777

Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the Hudson, taken by Sir Henry Clinton

Oct. 6, 1777

Battle of Saratoga; British defeated

Oct. 7, 1777

Surrender of the army under General Burgoyne.....Oct. 17, 1777

[Total number surrendered, 5,642; previous losses about 4,000.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor's troop of horse (unarmed) surprised and mostly killed and wounded (sixty-seven out of

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- 104) by a party of British under Grey, near old Tappan, on the night of Sept. 27, 1778
- Schoharie ravaged by Indians and Tories Oct. 16, 1778
- Cherry Valley ravaged by Indians and Tories Nov. 11–12, 1778
- Sir Henry Clinton captures Verplanck's and Stony Point..... June, 1779
- Stony Point surprised and captured, with 500 prisoners, by Gen. Anthony Wayne..... July 16, 1779
- General Sullivan leaves the Wyoming Valley with a force of 3,000 men, July 31, on an expedition against the Six Nations. He is joined at Tioga Point, Aug. 22, by Gen. James Clinton, with 1,600 men
- Aug. 29, 1779
- [In the course of three weeks the troops destroy forty Indian villages and extensive fields of grain.]
- Verplanck's and Stony Point evacuated by the British..... October, 1779
- Command in the Highlands of the Hudson, with the works at West Point, is given to Gen. Benedict Arnold
- Aug. 3, 1780
- Maj. John André, adjutant-general of the British army, lands from the British sloop-of-war *Vulture*, and meets General Arnold on the night of
- Sept. 21, 1780
- Attempting to return to New York, he is captured by John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, near Tarrytown..... Sept. 23, 1780
- Arnold, hearing of the capture of André, escapes to the *Vulture*
- Sept. 24, 1780
- [Arnold received from the British government £10,000 and commission of brigadier-general.]
- A military board, Gen. Nathanael Greene president, convict André as a spy
- Sept. 29, 1780
- General Washington approves the finding of the board..... Sept. 30, 1780
- Major André hanged at Tappan at twelve o'clock, noon, and buried there
- Oct. 2, 1780
- Ann Lee, founder of the Shakers, coming from England, settles with a body of that sect near Albany, 1774; and establishes a community of them at New Lebanon 1780
- William Alexander (Lord Stirling), major-general in the American army, dies at Albany, aged fifty-seven.. Jan. 15, 1783
- Order of the Cincinnati founded by the officers of the army encamped on the Hudson May 13, 1783
- Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Paris..... Sept. 3, 1783
- British evacuate New York City
- Nov. 25, 1783
- Long Island and Staten Island evacuated by the British, who embark.. Dec. 4, 1783
- General Washington bids farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, New York
- Dec. 4, 1783
- University of the State of New York is established by an act of the legislature
- May 1, 1784
- [Governing body of the university is a board of regents, chosen by the legislature and holding office, without pay, for life, under certain restrictions.]
- Continental Congress meets in New York
- Jan. 11, 1785
- Population of the State, 238,897.. 1786
- Dispute between Massachusetts and New York about lands settled by commissioners appointed by the two States..... 1787
- Samuel Prevost, rector of Trinity Church, consecrated bishop at Lambeth Palace, England, for the State..... 1787
- Columbia College incorporated..... 1787
- New York accepts the Constitution of the United States, with amendments
- July 25, 1787
- First number of the *Federalist* appears in New York..... Oct. 27, 1787
- "Doctors' mob," caused by the discovery of human remains for dissection in the hospital in New York City
- April 13, 14, 1788
- Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham purchase of the Six Nations 2,500,000 acres in western New York..... 1788
- New York ratifies the Constitution of the United States..... July 26, 1788
- Congress meets in New York, in the old City Hall, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, opposite Broad; only eight Senators and thirteen Representatives present
- March 4, 1789
- Senate, having a quorum, organizes
- March 30, 1789
- [Frederic A. Muhlenburg, speaker.]
- Senate, having a quorum, organizes
- April 6, 1789
- [John Langdon, New Hampshire, chosen

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to preside at the counting of votes for President. All the sixty-nine votes were cast for Washington, and thirty-four for John Adams, who became Vice-President.]

John Adams takes the chair of the Senate April 21, 1789

Washington arrives at Elizabeth Point, and is escorted to New York by a committee from both Houses in a barge rowed by thirteen pilots dressed in white

April 23, 1789

Oath of office taken by Washington

April 30, 1789

[Oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston in the balcony of the City Hall.]

First recorded party contest in New York State; votes polled, 12,453.....1789

Oliver Phelps opens in Canandaigua the first private land office in America..1789

United States buys of Stephen Moore the site of West Point.....1790

Population of the State, 340,120...1790

Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sessions of the Continental Congress met in New York City—that is, from Jan. 11, 1785, to Oct. 21, 1788. Also the first and second sessions of the First Congress under the Constitution

March 4, 1789—Aug. 12, 1790

Phelps & Gorham sell to Robert Morris 1,204,000 acres in western New York for 8d. an acre.....1790

Boundary between New York and Vermont established.....1790

Congress leaves New York City and meets in Philadelphia..... December, 1790

Part of Vermont formed Cumberland and Gloucester counties in New York till..1791

Paper mill erected at Troy, which makes from four to five reams of paper daily

1791

French privateer fitted out in New York is seized by militia by order of Governor Clinton..... June 14, 1791

Frederick William Augustus, Baron Steuben, major-general in the Revolutionary army dies at Steubenville, Oneida county..... Nov. 28, 1794

Union College incorporated at Schenectady.....1795

George Clinton, after eighteen years' service, declines re-election as governor, and is succeeded by John Jay.....1795

Legislature appropriates \$50,000 for public schools1795

IX.—2 G

Sloop *Detroit* the first American vessel on Lake Erie.....1796

Massachusetts deeds to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, nearly 3,300,000 acres of land in western New York.. May 11, 1796

He extinguishes the Indian title, sells several tracts from the east side along the Genesee River, and mortgages the residue to Wilhelm Willink and others, of Amsterdam, Holland, called the Holland Land Company.....1796

[By this purchase the Holland Land Company acquired the present counties of Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, except some small reservations, and most of the counties of Allegany, Genesee, and Orleans.]

State road from Whitestown to Geneva built1796

Forts Oswegatchie (now Ogdensburg), Oswego, and Niagara evacuated by the British1796

John Fitch moves a small boat on Collect pond, in New York City, by a small steam-engine and a "worm-screw" projecting from the stern of the boat..1796

Albany becomes permanent capital of the State.....1797

Legislature grants to Chancellor Livingston an exclusive right to navigate the inland waters of the State by vessels propelled by fire or steam.....1798

New York appropriates \$1,200,000 to defend her harbor against France....1798

Washington nominates Alexander Hamilton as first in rank of major-generals in the provisional army.....1798

Legislature enacts the gradual abolition of slavery..... April, 1799

Population of the State, 589,051...1800

George Clinton again elected governor 1801

Democrats predominant, led by Col. Aaron Burr, the Clintons, and the Livingstons.....1801

Buffalo laid out by the Holland Land Company, who open an office at Batavia, Joseph Ellicott agent, for the sale of land 1801

Academy of fine arts founded at New York City.....1801

Duel between Col. John Swartwout and De Witt Clinton; five shots exchanged; Swartwout slightly wounded.....1802

Military Academy established at West Point by Congress.....1802

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Burr's Democratic friends resolve to support him for governor against any regular nominee.....1804

Morgan Lewis elected as the regular Democratic candidate.....1804

Burr proposed as Federalist candidate in coalition with his faction; the plan defeated by Alexander Hamilton....1804

This opposition of Hamilton to Burr culminates in a duel at Hoboken, in which Burr kills Hamilton.....July 11, 1804

New York Historical Society founded
1804

Philip Schuyler dies at Albany, aged seventy-three.....Nov. 18, 1804

Legislature appropriates the proceeds of the remaining State lands, over a million acres, for the school fund.....1805

Corner-stone of the old State capitol laid at Albany.....April 23, 1806

Robert Fulton's steamboat, the *Clermont*, makes first trip, New York to Albany; average speed, 5 miles an hour
Aug. 7, 1807

Daniel D. Tompkins elected governor
1807

James Geddes, of Onondaga, surveys a route for a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, and reports it practicable
1808-9

Population of the State, 959,049...1810
A commission appointed to inquire into the practicability of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson explores the whole route1810

It reports in favor of the canal; estimated cost, \$5,000,000.....1811

West Point reorganized and made efficient1812

George Clinton, first governor of New York, dies at Washington, D. C.
April 20, 1812

Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county, established.....1812

"Detached militia" of New York arranged by the War Department in two divisions and eight brigades. April 21, 1812

War declared against Great Britain by the United States.....June 20, 1812

Stephen Van Rensselaer (the patroon), of Albany, commissioned major-general and assigned to the 1st Division, and Benjamin Mooers, of Plattsburg, to the 2d
1812

British attack Sackett's Harbor and are repulsed.....July 29, 1812

Lieut. J. D. Elliott captures the *Calcutonia* and *Detroit*, British vessels anchored near Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo
Oct. 8, 1812

[Congress votes Lieutenant Elliott a sword for this exploit.]

Battle of Queenston, Upper Canada, and death of Sir Isaac Brock, governor of Upper Canada.....Oct. 12-13, 1812

[The Americans, at first successful, are finally beaten.]

Gen. James Clinton, Revolutionary soldier, father of De Witt Clinton, dies at Little Britain, Orange county
Dec. 22, 1812

Albany *Argus* started in Albany, Jesse Buel editor.....Jan. 13, 1813

Ogdensburg attacked and captured by the British.....Feb. 22, 1813

York (now Toronto) taken by the Americans.....April 27, 1813

Fort George, Canada, evacuated by the British.....May 27, 1813

Fort Erie captured by the Americans
May 28, 1813

British repulsed at Sackett's Harbor
May 29, 1813

Perry's victory on Lake Erie
Sept. 10, 1813

Burning of the village of Newark, near Fort George, by the Americans under General McClure, who was severely censured, and Fort George evacuated
Dec. 10, 1813

British capture Fort Niagara
Dec. 19, 1813

They burn Buffalo and Black Rock
Dec. 30, 1813

Fort Ontario at Oswego captured by the British.....May 5-6, 1814

Fort Erie occupied by the Americans
July 3, 1814

Battle of Chippewa, Canada; Americans victorious.....July 5, 1814

Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, Canada, one of the most destructive of the war. The Americans, 2,600 strong, lose 858 men killed and wounded, and the British (4,500) lose about twenty more; fought from 8 P.M. to midnight
July 25, 1814

Fort Erie besieged by the British
Aug. 4, 1814

Colonel Drummond assaults the works and is repulsed.....Aug. 15, 1814

Commodore Macdonough defeats British

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- fleet on Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, under Commodore Downie..Sept. 11, 1814
- General Macomb, with about 6,000 men, defeats 12,000 British under Sir George Prevost, at Plattsburg....Sept. 11, 1814
- Americans make a successful sortie at Fort Erie and destroy the British works Sept. 17, 1814
- British raise the siege after fifty-six days.....Sept. 21, 1814
- Americans, under General Izard, abandon Fort Erie and blow it up..Nov. 5, 1814
- Treaty of peace ratified and promulgated.....Feb. 17, 1815
- Robert Fulton dies at New York City Feb. 24, 1815
- General disappearance of the Federal party1815-17
- De Witt Clinton elected governor to succeed Governor Tompkins, chosen Vice-President of the United States.....1817
- Legislature abolishes slavery from July 4, 1827.....April, 1817
- Erie Canal begun at Rome, Oneida county.....July 4, 1817
- State grants \$20,000 to county agricultural societies to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures.....1817
- State library founded at Albany April 21, 1818
- First steamboat, *Walk-in-the-water*, on Lake Erie.....1818
- Hamilton Theological Seminary, Madison county, incorporated.....1819
- Steamship *Savannah*, 380 tons, Capt. Moses Rodgers, sails from New York, where she was built, for Savannah, Ga. April 10, 1819
- [Arriving there April 17, she sails from that port, May 24, for St. Petersburg, Russia, *via* Liverpool, reaches Liverpool, June 20; sails for St. Petersburg, July 23; returns to Savannah, fifty days from St. Petersburg, December, 1819; first American steamship to cross the Atlantic.]
- Population of the State, 1,372,111..1820
- [From this time the State has been styled the "Empire State."]
- Revised State constitution adopted and ratified.....February, 1822
- Joseph C. Yates, governor.....1822
- Champlain Canal begun 1816, finished 1823
- De Witt Clinton elected governor..1824
- Lafayette lands in New York City Aug. 15, 1824
- Geneva College, Geneva, Ontario county, incorporated1825
- [Name changed to Hobart College, March 27, 1860.]
- Daniel D. Tompkins, born 1774, dies on Staten Island.....June 11, 1825
- Erie Canal completed.....Oct. 26, 1825
- First boat, *Seneca Chief*, conveying the governor and others, passes from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and reaches New York City. Grand celebration....Nov. 4, 1825
- Delaware and Hudson Canal commenced 1826
- Abduction of William Morgan from Canandaigua.....Sept. 12, 1826
- Thurlow Weed edits the *Anti-masonic Enquirer*, at Rochester, N. Y....1826-27
- Owing to Morgan's abduction, a county convention at Le Roy, Genesee county, begins the anti-masonic movement....1827
- Journal of Commerce* started in New York City.....1827
- Gov. De Witt Clinton dies suddenly at Albany, aged fifty-nine....Feb. 11, 1828
- Nathaniel Pitcher, acting governor 1828
- Oswego Canal finished.....1828
- Martin Van Buren elected governor; resigns.....March 12, 1829
- Enos T. Throop, acting governor..1829
- Manufacture of brick by machinery successfully begun in New York.....1829
- John Jay dies at Bedford, Westchester county.....May 17, 1829
- Sam Patch jumps from the Genesee Falls at Rochester and is killed....1829
- Albany *Evening Journal* started, edited by Thurlow Weed.....1830
- First omnibus built and used in New York City.....1830
- Book of Mormon* first published by E. B. Grandin at Palmyra.....1830
- Population of the State 1,918,608..1830
- University of the City of New York opened1830
- First locomotive engine, "The Best Friend," built in the United States, finished at West Point foundry, New York City, and tested.....Dec. 9, 1830
- Albany and Schenectady Railroad opened, 16 miles.....1831
- Chloroform first obtained by Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor.....1831
- Imprisonment for contract debt, except for fraud, abolished.....1831
- Whig party formed.....1832

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- Cholera in New York City, June 27 until Oct. 19; 4,000 die.....1832
- Buffalo and Utica incorporated as cities.....1832
- First horse street-railroad in the world opened in Fourth Avenue, New York City.....1832
- Red Jacket, the Indian chief, dies near Buffalo, aged seventy-eight...Jan. 20, 1832
- Anti-slavery society of New York organized.....Oct. 2, 1833
- William L. Marcy, governor.....1833
- Riot in New York against the abolitionists.....1834
- A geological survey of the State ordered.....1836
- Union Theological Seminary in New York City founded.....1836
- Schenectady and Utica Railroad opened.....1836
- Aaron Burr dies at New York, aged eighty.....Sept. 14, 1836
- Legislature appropriates \$200,000 a year for three years to form township and district libraries.....1837
- Patriot war—Canada.....1837
- Navy Island in Niagara River occupied by the Patriots.....December, 1837
- Steamer *Caroline*, at Schlosser's Landing, on the American side of Niagara River, is fired and sent over the Falls by Canadian soldiers under Colonel McNab, night of.....Dec. 29, 1837
- Auburn and Syracuse Railroad opened.....1837
- William H. Seward elected governor.....1838
- Free banking law passed.....1838
- Steamboat *Lexington* burned in Long Island Sound.....Jan. 13, 1840
- First State-prison library in the United States started at Sing Sing.....1840
- Population of the State, 2,428,921...1840
- Railroad completed from Boston to Albany.....1841
- Steam-packet *President* sails for Liverpool (never heard from)...March 11, 1841
- First Washington temperance meeting in New York.....March 24, 1841
- Steamboat *Erie* burned on Lake Erie; 180 perish.....Aug. 9, 1841
- Auburn and Rochester Railroad opened.....1841
- Croton aqueduct finished; five years in construction; cost, \$12,500,000; length, 40½ miles.....1842
- Attica and Buffalo Railroad opened.....1842
- William C. Bouck, governor.....1843
- Morgan Lewis, prominent soldier in the two wars with Great Britain and governor of New York, born in 1754, dies at New York City.....April 7, 1844
- Armed resistance begun by anti-renters in Albany, Delaware, and Rensselaer counties.....1844
- [Tenants of the patroon refuse to pay rent.]
- Silas Wright, Jr., governor.....Jan. 1, 1845
- Steamer *Swallow*, Captain Squires, from New York to Albany, strikes a rock near Athens; many passengers drowned.....April 7, 1845
- Gov. Silas Wright proclaims Delaware county in a state of insurrection on account of anti-rentism.....Aug. 27, 1845
- Madison University, at Hamilton, Madison county, chartered.....May 26, 1846
- [Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, at the same place, established in 1819, is included in this charter.]
- State constitution revised and adopted.....November, 1846
- John Young, governor.....Jan. 1, 1847
- Oneida community established....1847
- Meeting at Seneca Falls to advocate political equality of women.....1848
- Hamilton Fish elected governor by the Whigs.....1848
- Spirit rappings, phenomena begun in the house of John D. Fox, Hydersville, and afterwards in Rochester.....1848
- Continuous railroad, Boston to New York, opened.....Jan. 1, 1849
- Population of the State, 3,097,394...1850
- University of Rochester, at Rochester, chartered.....May 8, 1850
- Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sails from New York under Lieutenant De Haven and Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.....May 24, 1850
- Collins line of steamships begin between New York and Liverpool—an American line.....1850
- Washington Hunt elected governor.1850
- Erie Railroad completed; Piermont on the Hudson to Lake Erie.....April 28-29, 1851
- Hudson River Railroad opened....1851
- James Fenimore Cooper, born in 1789, dies at Cooperstown, N. Y...Sept. 14, 1851

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- Whig party disappears from State and national politics after.....1852
- Horatio Seymour, governor
Jan. 1, 1853
- Second Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sails from New York under Dr. Kane. Funds mostly furnished by Henry Grinnell, of New York, and George Peabody. Grinnell land discovered May 30, 1853
- New York clearing-house established 1853
- District libraries of the State have 1,604,210 volumes.....1853
- [This number was reduced more than one-half through carelessness and loss up to 1890.]
- New York Central Railroad formed by the consolidation of the local railroads 1853
- Continuous line of railway opened, New York to Chicago.....1853
- First train over a uniform gauge from Buffalo to Erie and Chicago
Feb. 1, 1854
- Office of the State superintendent of public instruction created by a law of March 30, 1854
- Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, dies at Washington, D. C., aged ninety-seven years
Nov. 9, 1854
- Railway suspension bridge at Niagara Falls completed.....1855
- Last survivor of Washington's Life-guard, Sergeant Uzel Knapp, dies, aged ninety-seven, at New Windsor, Orange county.....Jan. 11, 1856
- St. Lawrence University, Canton, St. Lawrence county, incorporated
April 3, 1856
- Dudley observatory built at Albany 1856
- Failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company in New York; a commercial panic spreads throughout the United States
Aug. 24, 1856
- First telegraphic despatch received in New York from London by the Atlantic telegraph.....Aug. 5, 1858
- Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, elected governor1858
- M. Blondin (Émile Gravelet) crosses the Niagara River, just below the Falls, for the first time on a tight-rope
June 30, 1859
- Washington Irving, born in New York City in 1783, dies at Tarrytown, N. Y.
Nov. 28, 1859
- Population of the State, 3,880,735..1860
- Erie Canal enlargement completed; entire cost, \$52,491,915.74.....1862
- Horatio Seymour, Democrat, elected governor.....November, 1862
- Manhattan College, at Manhattanville, New York City, incorporated by the regentsApril 2, 1863
- Peace meeting held in New York City, called by leading Democrats to devise means for ending the Civil War
June 3, 1863
- Clement C. Moore, born in New York, 1779, dies at Newport, R. I. .July 10, 1863
- [Author of the ballad, *'Twas the night before Christmas.*]
- Draft riots in New York City
July 13-16, 1863
- [About 1,000 killed. Claims for damages amounting to \$1,500,000 presented.]
- Normal school at Oswego established 1863
- Reuben E. Fenton, Republican, elected governor.....November, 1864
- Number of troops furnished by the State in the Civil War in all branches of the service reduced to a three years' standard was 392,270, about 12 per cent. of the population1865
- Eliphalet Nott, born in 1773, dies at Schenectady.....Jan. 29, 1866
- [Made president of Union College in 1804. Over 3,700 students graduated during his presidency.]
- Fenian raid into Canada; about 1,200 men cross Niagara River near Buffalo, camping near old Fort Erie..May 31, 1866
- Slight conflict takes place near Ridgeway.....June 2, 1866
- [Force withdraws the next evening.]
- Reuben E. Fenton re-elected governor
November, 1866
- Vassar Female College at Poughkeepsie incorporated, Jan. 11, 1861; name changed by legislature to Vassar College..Feb. 1, 1867
- Normal school at Brockport established 1867
- Public schools made entirely free
Oct. 1, 1867
- State board of charities organized..1867
- Memorial or Decoration Day made a legal holiday; date of first celebration
May 30, 1868

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- Commission of fisheries created by an act passed 1868
- Cornell University at Ithaca opened to students October, 1868
- John T. Hoffman, Democrat, elected governor November, 1868
- Henry Jarvis Raymond, journalist, born in Lima, Livingston co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1820, dies at New York City June 18, 1869
- Financial panic in New York City culminates in Black Friday; the price of gold reaches 162½ Sept. 24, 1869
[During the excitement it is estimated that contracts were made for the sale of \$500,000,000 of gold. The crisis ruined thousands, and disarranged the business of the country.]
- Cardiff giant discovered on the farm of William C. Newell, near Cardiff, Onondaga county Oct. 16, 1869
- Population of the State, 4,382,759 1870
- Lenox Public Library, New York City, incorporated June 20, 1870
- John T. Hoffman re-elected governor November, 1870
- Corner-stone of the new capitol at Albany laid June 24, 1871
- Syracuse University (Methodist-Episcopal) founded at Syracuse 1871
- Captain Hall sails from New York in the United States ship *Polaris*, on an Arctic exploring expedition June 29, 1871
- William M. Tweed arrested in New York City Oct. 27, 1871
[His bail bond was fixed at \$2,000,000.]
- Legislature establishes a commission of State parks May 23, 1872
- Topographical survey of the Adirondack wilderness begun by the State under the supervision of Verplanck Colvin 1872
- Susan B. Anthony and some other women vote at Rochester Nov. 5, 1872
- Gen. John A. Dix elected governor November, 1872
- Horace Greeley dies Nov. 29, 1872
- Commercial panic beginning in the Stock Exchange of New York spreads throughout the country Sept. 19, 1873
- International Railway Bridge crossing Niagara River at Black Rock (Buffalo) to Canada, built under authority of Congress and the British Parliament and the State and province governments at a cost of over \$1,500,000. Total length 3,651½ feet, over the river proper 1,967½ feet. Began 1870, opened Oct. 31, 1873
- Tweed sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary Nov. 22, 1873
[He is discharged, but is rearrested, and escapes Dec. 4, 1875. He goes to Spain, is there arrested at Vigo, and brought back, Nov. 24, 1876. He dies in prison, April 12, 1878.]
- Millard Fillmore, former President of the United States, born 1800, dies at Buffalo March 7, 1874
- Compulsory education law passed April 15, 1874
- Term of the governor changed from two years to three 1874
- Samuel J. Tilden elected governor November, 1874
- New York State soldiers' home incorporated at Bath May 15, 1876
- Hallett's Point reef, Hell Gate, successfully blown up; work directed by Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., from the beginning, 1869 Sept. 24, 1876
- Lucius Robinson elected governor over Edwin D. Morgan November, 1876
- Cornelius Vanderbilt dies at New York Jan. 4, 1877
- Rock salt first discovered in the State by Charles B. Everest, 4 miles from Warsaw June 20, 1878
- William Cullen Bryant, born 1794, dies at New York City 1878
- Cyrus W. Field erects a monument in memory of Maj. John André on the site of his grave at Tappan 1879
- Alonzo B. Cornell, Republican, elected governor 1879
- New capitol at Albany opened Feb. 12, 1879
- State board of health authorized by law May 18, 1880
- Commission for the protection of game and fish established by law June 26, 1880
- New York and Connecticut joint boundary commission award to New York a small strip 4.68 square miles in area, called the "oblong tract" 1880
- Population of the State, 5,082,871 1880
- New York agricultural experiment station instituted by law June 26, 1880
- Egyptian obelisk erected in Central Park Jan. 22, 1881
[Brought from Alexandria, Egypt, to New York by the steamer *Dessoug*, com-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

mander Henry H. Gorringe, U. S. N., which sailed from Alexandria, June 12, reaching New York, July 20, 1880. Total height, 90 feet; height of shaft, 69 feet; weight of shaft in pounds, 443,000. Total expense of removal and erection, \$103,732, paid by William H. Vanderbilt. This obelisk is supposed to have been made 1591-1565 B.C. at Heliopolis; removed to Alexandria 22 B.C.]

Alfred B. Street, poet, born at Poughkeepsie, 1811, dies at Albany.....1881

United States Senators Conkling and Platt resign.....May 16, 1881

Warner Miller and Elbridge G. Lapham elected.....July 17, 1881

Thurlow Weed, politician and journalist, dies at New York City, aged eighty-five Nov. 22, 1882

Grover Cleveland, Democrat, elected governor.....November, 1882

Edwin D. Morgan, born 1811; dies at New York City.....Feb. 14, 1883

Commission of statistics of labor established by law.....May 4, 1883

East River suspension bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, opened May 24, 1883

Civil service commission created by law May 29, 1883

Centennial of the disbanding of the army of the Revolution celebrated at Newburg.....Oct. 18, 1883

New railroad (cantilever) bridge across the Niagara below the falls opened Dec. 20, 1883

New York State dairy commission established by law.....April 24, 1884

Governor Cleveland nominated for President of the United States at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago July 8, 1884

Grover Cleveland resigns as governor Jan. 6, 1885, having been elected President of the United States, David B. Hill acting governor.....1885

Richard Grant White, born 1822, dies at New York City.....April 8, 1885

Common schools cost the State \$13,466,367.971885

Legislature authorizes the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three forest commissioners May 15, 1885

Niagara Falls reservation made a State parkJuly 16, 1885

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, born 1822, dies at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga July 23, 1885

David B. Hill, Democrat, elected governor.....November, 1885

Commission created to report the most humane and practical method of executing the death sentence.....May 13, 1886

[It consisted of Elbridge T. Gerry, Dr. Alfred P. Southwick, and Matthew Hale. Their report of Jan. 1888, recommended the use of electricity.]

State board of arbitration created by law.....May 18, 1886

Office of factory inspector established for the State.....May 18, 1886

John Kelly, Democratic politician, dies at New York.....June 1, 1886

Total cost of new capitol at Albany, \$17,914,875.02 to.....Sept. 30, 1887

John T. Hoffman, born 1828, dies in Germany.....June 10, 1888

[Elected governor by the Democrats, 1868 and 1870.]

David B. Hill re-elected governor November, 1888

Centennial of the first inauguration of George Washington celebrated in New York.....April 29-May 1, 1889

Population of the State, 5,997,853..1890

George William Curtis elected chancellor of the board of regents of the State of New York.....Jan. 30, 1890

Schenectady commemorates the 200th anniversary of the massacre by French and Indians.....Feb. 9, 1890

John Jacob Astor, born 1822, dies at New York.....Feb. 22, 1890

Governor Hill signs the Adirondack State park bill.....March 11, 1890

Charles T. Saxton introduced in 1888 the first bill embodying the Australian ballot system presented to any legislature in the United States, passes the Assembly by 72 to 51, March 13, but is vetoed by Governor Hill.....March 31, 1890

Governor Hill approves the corrupt practices act for preventing bribery and intimidation at elections....April 4, 1890

Compromise election bill, allowing a "paster ballot" and a series of tickets, instead of a "blanket ballot," is approved by the governor.....May 2, 1890

Maj.-Gen. John C. Frémont, born 1813, dies at New York.....July 13, 1890

First execution in the world of elec-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- tricity, William Kemmler (murderer) at Auburn prison.....Aug. 6, 1890
- Strike of 3,000 trainmen owing to discharge of certain Knights of Labor on the New York Central Railroad...Aug. 8, 1890
- Boundary-line with Pennsylvania agreed upon by commissioners, March 26, 1886, approved by Congress.....Aug. 19, 1890
- Single-tax convention meets in New York City, Sept. 2, and adopts a platform Sept. 3, 1890
- Strike on the New York Central Railroad declared off.....Sept. 17, 1890
- Governor Hill is elected United States Senator from New York, receiving eighty-one votes on joint ballot, to seventy-nine for Evarts.....Jan. 21, 1891
- Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, born 1827, dies suddenly at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York Jan. 29, 1891
- Board of regents of the University adopt a plan for university extension under a university extension council of five representatives of colleges to be appointed annually.....Feb. 11, 1891
- Gen. William T. Sherman, born 1820, dies at New York.....Feb. 14, 1891
- Ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson dies at Elmira, aged eighty-one.....March 23, 1891
- Ground broken for Grant monument in New York.....April 27, 1891
- Charles Pratt, philanthropist, born 1830, dies at New York.....May 4, 1891
- School-children of the State choose the rose as State flower by a vote of: Rose, 294,816; golden-rod, 206,402; majority, 88,414.....May 8, 1891
- Benson John Lossing, historian, born 1813, dies at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess county.....June 3, 1891
- Chauncey Vibbard, called "the father of the American railway," dies at Macon, Ga.....June 5, 1891
- Statue of Henry Ward Beecher unveiled at Brooklyn.....June 24, 1891
- Four murderers, Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiuro, executed by electricity at Sing Sing.....July 7, 1891
- George Jones, of New York *Times*, born 1811, dies at New York City...Aug. 12, 1891
- A train on the New York Central runs from New York to East Buffalo, 436 miles in 426 minutes' running time Sept. 14, 1891
- First regular Empire State Express makes the run from New York to Buffalo in 8 hours 42 minutes.....Oct. 26, 1891
- Roswell P. Flower elected governor November, 1891
- Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., stock-brokers, of New York City, make an assignment, liabilities, \$2,000,000; E. M. Field said to be insane.....Nov. 27, 1891
- A lunatic enters the office of Russell Sage, in New York; being refused his demand for \$1,250,000, he drops a hand-bag containing explosives, killing himself, a by-stander, bruising Sage and others, and wrecking the building.....Dec. 4, 1891
- Greater New York bill fails in Assembly.....March 15, 1892
- Legislature appropriates \$300,000 for the Columbian Exposition...March 22, 1892
- Cyrus W. Field, born 1819, dies at Ardsley, N. Y.....July 12, 1892
- Switchmen's strike at Buffalo, on the Erie Railroad, begins; strikers burning freight trains and destroying about \$1,000,000 worth of property...Aug. 14, 1892
- Sixty-fifth and 74th regiments of national guard are ordered out at Buffalo by General Doyle.....Aug. 15, 1892
- National guard from New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, about 8,000 men, ordered to Buffalo by Governor Flower Aug. 17, 1892
- Ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark dies at Canandaigua, aged eighty-six....Aug. 23, 1892
- Switchmen's strike at Buffalo declared off by Grand-master Sweeney Aug. 24, 1892
- George William Curtis, born 1824, dies at West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Aug. 31, 1892
- Ex-United States Senator Francis Kernan, born 1816, dies at Utica Sept. 7, 1892
- Opening in New York City of the continental congress of the Salvation Army of the United States.....Nov. 21, 1892
- Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, elected United States Senator....January, 1893
- Act authorizing the purchase of Fire Island for quarantine purposes signed March 11, 1893
- Gen. Henry Slocum, born 1827, dies at Brooklyn.....April 14, 1893
- Naval review and parade at New York City.....April 27-28, 1893
- [Ten nations participate.]
- New York Central Railroad's engine

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

999 makes a record of 112½ miles per hour.....May 11, 1893

The Princess Eulalie received with honors in New York as representative of the Spanish government....May 18, 1893

"Viking ship" arrives at New York City.....June 17, 1893

State monument dedicated on the battle-field of Gettysburg.....July 2, 1893

Hamilton Fish, born, 1808, dies at Garrison's, N. Y.....Sept. 7, 1893

Vigilant-Valkyrie yacht races for the *America's* cup.....Oct. 7-13, 1893

Statue of Nathan Hale unveiled

Nov. 25, 1893

The court of appeals decided that foreign corporations could buy and sell real estate in New York.....Jan. 16, 1894

[This decision affected \$25,000,000 worth of property.]

John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, L. I., found guilty of election frauds and intimidation, and sentenced at Brooklyn to six years in Sing Sing prison..Feb. 19, 1894

Greater New York bill, after repeated defeats, passes the Assembly, Feb. 8, Senate, Feb. 27, and is signed by the governor.....Feb. 28, 1894

David Dudley Field, born 1805, dies at Gramercy Park, New York City

April 13, 1894

Constitutional convention meets at Albany.....May 8, 1894

Brooklyn Tabernacle (Dr. Talmage's) and adjoining buildings burned

May 13, 1894

Governor Flower vetoes school-teacher's pension bill.....May 14, 1894

President Cleveland signs the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill

June 8, 1894

Senate committee begins investigation of the New York police department

June 14, 1894

Torpedo-boat *Ericsson*, first United States war-vessel built in inland waters, arrives at Brooklyn navy-yard from Iowa

Aug. 30, 1894

Levi P. Morton elected governor

Nov. 6, 1894

Court of appeals confirms conviction of John Y. McKane.....Nov. 27, 1894

Police Captain Creeden, of New York City, confessed to having paid \$15,000 for his captaincy.....Dec. 14, 1894

Lexow committee, investigating the

methods of the police department of New York City, holds its last session

Dec. 29, 1894

[This committee was appointed under a resolution offered by Clarence Lexow in the Senate of New York, Jan. 24, 1894, and passed unanimously, charges against the police of the city of New York having been made publicly by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of that city. The committee was appointed Jan. 31, with Senator Lexow chairman. Investigation commenced on March 9, at the court-room of the county court-house in New York, with William A. Sutherland as counsel for the committee until April 13, when John W. Goff appeared as counsel. At the end of June the committee adjourned until Sept. 10, and continued with one or two short intermissions until Dec. 29. The evidence confirmed the charges. The committee submitted its report to the legislature at Albany, Jan. 18, 1895. The examination and testimony of the 700 witnesses made 10,-576 printed pages.]

Bridge across the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey authorized1895

Trolley railroad strike in Brooklyn with much violence.....Jan. 14, 1895

Lexow committee submits its report to the Senate.....Jan. 18, 1895

Harlem ship-canal, New York City, opened with appropriate ceremonies

June 17, 1895

The *Defender-Valkyrie* yacht races for the *America's* cup off Sandy Hook

Sept. 7-13, 1895

Lincoln's birthday first observed as a legal holiday in New York

Feb. 12, 1896

Earl Dunraven expelled from the New York Yacht Club.....Feb. 27, 1896

Governor Morton signs Raines liquor law.....March 23, 1896

Statue of Gen. U. S. Grant unveiled in front of the Union League Club, Brooklyn

April 25, 1896

Governor Morton signs Greater New York bill.....May 11, 1896

Chauncey M. Depew, at the New York electrical exposition, transmits a message around the world in four minutes, employing power from Niagara Falls

May 16, 1896

New York banks agree to furnish \$20,-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- 000,000 to protect the treasury gold reserve.....July 21, 1896
- New York banks deposit \$9,600,000 in the sub-treasury.....July 23, 1896
- Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court declares the rapid transit act constitutional.....July 28, 1896
- Frank S. Black, of Troy, nominated by the Republicans for governor, and Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, for lieutenant-governor.....Aug. 26, 1896
- Li Hung Chang, Chinese statesman, meets President Cleveland at the residence of William C. Whitney in New York City Aug. 29, 1896
- General Roloff, of the Cuban army, arrested in New York for violating neutrality laws.....Sept. 17, 1896
- Niagara Falls electric power turned on in Buffalo.....Nov. 15, 1896
- Governor Morton approves a reclassification of several thousand places in the civil service list.....Dec. 9, 1896
- Dakota divorces declared void in New York State by Justice Leslie W. Russell Dec. 23, 1896
- Lexow legislative committee begins investigation of trusts in New York Feb. 5, 1897
- Name of Washington Park, Brooklyn, changed back to Fort Greene. Feb. 14, 1897
- Mayor Strong vetoes Greater New York charter bill, April 9 (the measure subsequently passing both Houses of the legislature).....April 13, 1897
- Dedication of Grant's Tomb, Riverside Park, N. Y. (75th anniversary of General Grant's birth).....April 27, 1897
- Governor Black signs Greater New York charter bill, law to go into effect Jan. 1, 1898.....May 5, 1897
- Eldridge Gerry Spaulding, banker, "father of the greenback," born 1809, dies at Buffalo, N. Y.....May 5, 1897
- Bicentennial jubilee of Trinity Church, N. Y., celebrated.....May 6, 1897
- Governor Black signs the so-called "starchless" civil service bill May 15, 1897
- Demolition of Tombs prison, New York City, started.....May 25, 1897
- Battle monument at West Point unveiled with ceremonies.....May 31, 1897
- Immigrant buildings on Ellis Island burned.....June 15, 1897
- Charles Anderson Dana, journalist, dies near Glen Cove, aged seventy-eight years.....Oct. 17, 1897
- John Lorimer Worden, naval officer, born at Sing Sing, 1818, dies at Washington, D. C.....Oct. 18, 1897
- Nineteen lives lost by New York Central passenger train running into the river at Garrisons, N. Y.....Oct. 24, 1897
- Henry George, political economist, born at Philadelphia, 1839, dies at New York Oct. 29, 1897
- Robert Van Wyck, Democrat, elected first mayor of Greater New York Nov. 2, 1897
- Mayor signs resolution turning over the Hall of Records to the National Historical Society for a museum....Dec. 31, 1897
- Trolley cars cross East River Bridge in furtherance of through transit system Jan. 22, 1898
- Great excitement in consequence of the receipt of news of the blowing-up of the battle-ship *Maine* in Havana Harbor the night before.....Feb. 16, 1898
- Spanish war-ship *Vizcaya* anchors off Sandy Hook.....Feb. 18, 1898
- Assembly passes the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the legislature (the measure having previously passed the Senate) March 3, 1898
- Governor Black signs the new primary election law.....March 28, 1898
- Seventy-first Regiment of New York marches to camp at Hempstead, L. I., on President's call for troops..April 29, 1898 [Leaves for the front May 14.]
- Governor Black promulgates order disbanding the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. May 8, 1898
- Wheat sells in New York at \$1.90 May 9, 1898
- Mayor Van Wyck summarily removes Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton and Chief of Police McCullagh May 21, 1898
- Thirty-nine Spaniards, prisoners of war, arrive in New York.....June 3, 1898
- First Regiment of New York starts for Manila.....July 7, 1898
- Secretary Alger orders torpedoes and mines removed from New York Harbor July 15, 1898
- State capitol at Albany officially completed; total cost, \$24,244,102.80 Aug. 6, 1898

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

- Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Rough Riders, and 3d United States Cavalry land at Montauk Point.....Aug. 15, 1898
- Imposing naval parade in New York of Admiral Sampson's victorious Santiago fleet.....Aug. 20, 1898
- James Samuel Thomas Stranahan, "first citizen of Brooklyn," born 1808, dies at Saratoga, N. Y.....Sept. 3, 1898
- Admiral Cervera, Spanish naval officer, whose fleet was destroyed by Admiral Sampson, July 3, arrives in New York Sept. 8, 1898
- Forty-seventh Regiment of New York ordered to Porto Rico for garrison duty Oct. 3, 1898
- Abraham Oakey Hall, lawyer, born 1826, dies at New York City.....Oct. 7, 1898
- Justice Wilmot M. Smith decides that the creation of the County of Nassau was constitutional.....Oct. 11, 1898
- Battle-ships *Oregon* and *Iowa* sail from New York for Manila.....Oct. 12, 1898
- George Edwin Waring, sanitary engineer, born 1833, dies at New York City Oct. 29, 1898
- Chauncey M. Depew, Republican, elected United States Senator from New York to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy Jan. 18, 1899
- Heaviest day's business ever transacted on New York Stock Exchange Jan. 23, 1899
- Fire at Brooklyn navy-yard destroys property valued at \$1,600,000 Feb. 15, 1899
- Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., addresses New York Chamber of Commerce.....Feb. 24, 1899
- Windsor Hotel burned with great loss of life.....March 17, 1899
- The Mazet investigation into charges of bribery in New York City begins April 8, 1899
- Governor Roosevelt signs the new civil service bill, which repeals the "starchless" law of May 15, 1897..April 18, 1899
- President McKinley visits Brooklyn navy-yard and cables Admiral Dewey congratulations on the anniversary of his victory at Manila.....May 1, 1899
- Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower dies May 12, 1899
- Bronze bust of Thomas Paine unveiled at New Rochelle, N. Y.....May 30, 1899
- Bronze statue of President Arthur unveiled in Madison Square, New York June 14, 1899
- Justice Leonard A. Giegerich issues order for the members of the municipal council of New York to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in failing to vote bond issues July 27, 1899
- East Hampton, L. I., celebrates 250th anniversary.....Aug. 24, 1899
- Cornelius Vanderbilt dies Sept. 12, 1899
- Great naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.....Sept. 29, 1899
- Shamrock* defeated in the races for the *America's* cup.....Oct. 20, 1899
- Governor Roosevelt signs the grant of lands under water to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company of New York City.....Dec. 26, 1899
- Andrew Carnegie offers \$300,000 to found a day school in connection with Cooper Union, New York....Jan. 1, 1900
- Edward McGlynn, clergyman, born 1837, dies at Newburg.....Jan. 7, 1900
- John D. Rockefeller gives \$100,000 to Columbia University to found a chair of psychology.....Jan. 8, 1900
- Governor Roosevelt submits to the legislature the report of the special canal commission recommending the expenditure of \$60,000,000 for a barge canal from Buffalo to Albany.....Jan. 25, 1900
- Rapid transit tunnel contract awarded to J. B. McDonald.....Jan. 16, 1900
- Contract for building the rapid transit tunnel in New York signed..Feb. 24, 1900
- Governor Roosevelt signs the bill for the preservation of the Palisades March 21, 1900
- Ground broken at City Hall, New York, by Mayor Van Wyck, with silver spade, for the rapid transit tunnel, in the presence of 20,000 people.....March 24, 1900
- Governor Roosevelt orders several detachments of the national guard to Croton to quell a riot of Italian laborers on the aqueduct.....April 14, 1900
- Governor Roosevelt appoints the New York tenement commission April 16, 1900
- The remains of 110 prison-ship martyrs, recently found in the navy-yard, interred with military honors in the vault under Fort Greene.....June 16, 1900

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK

Governor Roosevelt nominated for Vice-President by Republican National Convention which renominated President McKinley.....June 21, 1900

Hoboken wharfs, opposite New York City, destroyed, with three North German Lloyd steamers, involving a loss of 250 lives and \$10,000,000.....June 30, 1900

John Woodward Philip, naval officer, born 1840, dies at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 30, 1900

C. P. Huntington, capitalist, born 1821, dies near Raquette Lake....Aug. 13, 1900
Hatch & Foote fail for \$2,000,000

Sept. 18, 1900
Severe explosion in Tarrant's drug building at Greenwich and Warren streets, New York City, causes death of scores of persons, including firemen..Oct. 29, 1900

William L. Strong, merchant, and former mayor of New York, born 1827, dies at New York City.....Nov. 2, 1900

Governor Roosevelt finishes his campaign tour in Oswego, N. Y., having travelled 21,209 miles in eight weeks, addressed audiences aggregating 3,000,000 persons in twenty-four States

Nov. 2, 1900
Republicans' great sound-money parade in New York.....Nov. 3, 1900

Election of B. B. Odell, Republican, as governor of New York.....Nov. 6, 1900

Henry Villard, financier, born 1835, dies at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y...Nov. 11, 1900

Oswald Ottendorfer, journalist, born 1826, dies at New York City

Dec. 16, 1900
Governor Roosevelt removes District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, on charges, and appoints Eugene A. Philbin as his successor.....Dec. 21, 1900

Governor Odell transmits to the legislature the report of the New York City charter revision with a message urging municipal economy.....Jan. 21, 1901

Sing Sing prison is condemned by the State board of health.....Jan. 30, 1901

Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the New York Police Commission bill on the ground that the clause bestowing upon the governor the power of removal is unconstitutional

Feb. 17, 1901
The legislature passes the Police Commission bill over the mayor's veto and the bill is signed by Governor Odell

Feb. 20, 1901

The eight-hour-a-day law declared unconstitutional by the court of appeals

Feb. 26, 1901
William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer, born at Boston, 1818, died at New York City

Feb. 28, 1901
Official announcement of the billion-dollar United States Steel Corporation is announced by J. P. Morgan & Co.

March 2, 1901
Andrew Carnegie offers to contribute \$5,200,000 to build sixty-five branch libraries for New York City, provided the city will furnish sites and maintenance

March 13, 1901
Governor Odell signs the bill creating a bi-partisan bureau of elections for New York City.....March 13, 1901

The legislature passes the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company (approved by the governor, March 19).....March 14, 1901

Governor Odell transmits to the legislature a message advocating the submission to the people of the plan to complete the improvements of the canals at a cost of \$25,000,000.....March 15, 1901

The New York City charter revision bill is passed by the legislature over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck, and is signed by Governor Odell.....April 22, 1901

Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange aggregate 3,300,000 shares

April 22, 1901
Pan-American exposition opened at Buffalo.....May 1, 1901

The Greater New York Democrats issue a declaration of principles..May 10, 1901

Governor Odell vetoes the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill and the employers' liability bill.....May 11, 1901

Five cadets dismissed and six suspended for insubordination at West Point Academy.....May 22, 1901

Hall of Fame opened in New York City

May 30, 1901
Announcement that John D. Rockefeller proposes to establish the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City.....June 1, 1901

The United States Treasury Department interdicts the entrance of immigrants suffering with tuberculosis at the port of New York on the ground of its being a dangerous contagious disease

June 4, 1901

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

Seventh National Bank of New York fails.....June 27, 1901

Jacob S. Rogers bequeaths his whole estate, amounting to \$5,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.....July 5, 1901

President McKinley visits the Pan-American exposition.....Sept. 4, 1901

He makes an address on the grounds Sept. 5, 1901

The President is shot twice by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, on Sept. 6. He

seems in a fair way to recovery for several days, when gangrene poisoning sets in and he dies Saturday morning

Sept. 14, 1901

[The body lies in state in Buffalo City Hall and in the Capitol at Washington, and the last ceremonies are held in Canton, O., Sept. 19, 1901.]

President Roosevelt takes the oath of office at Buffalo.....Sept. 14, 1901

The President appoints a day of mourning for.....Sept. 19, 1901

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina, one of the Atlantic States of the United States, is bounded north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic Ocean, with a coast-line of over 400 miles, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina and Georgia, west by South Carolina and Tennessee. It lies between lat. 33° 50' and 36° 33' N., and between long. 75° 27' and 84° 20' W. Area, 52,250 square miles, in ninety-six counties. Population, 1890, 1,617,947; 1900, 1,893,810. Capital, Raleigh. For first exploration of coast, see VIRGINIA, 1584-90.

John Porey, secretary of the colony of Virginia, explores the country to the Chowan River.....1622

Charles I. grants a patent for all the territory between lat. 36° and 31° N. to Sir Robert Heath.....1629-30

Roger Green, with colonists from Virginia, settles on the Roanoke and the Chowan rivers.....July, 1653

Chief of the Yeopim Indians grants to George Durant land in Perquimans county 1662

Charles II. grants to the Earl of Clarendon and seven others territory extending westward from the Atlantic Ocean between lat. 31° and 36°, which they call Carolina.....March 20, 1663

Berkeley, governor of Virginia, visits Carolina, organizes a government for the northern part, calling it Albemarle county, and appoints William Drummond governor 1663

Several hundred persons, under Sir John Yeamans, land at the junction of Cape Fear River and Old Town Creek, and lay out a village called Charlestown, near the present site of Wilmington..May 29, 1665

Grant of March 20, 1663, enlarged and extended south to lat. 29°..June 30, 1665

[This enlarged grant comprised all North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, part of Florida and Missouri, nearly all of Texas, and a large portion of northern Mexico.]

Governor Drummond dying, succeeded by Samuel Stephens.....1667

Form of government for Carolina, known as fundamental constitutions, framed by John Locke, and amended by the Earl of Shaftesbury, partly put into operation, the first set bearing date....July 21, 1669

William Edmundson, a Quaker, sent out from Maryland by George Fox, preaches at the narrows of Perquimans River, where Hertford was afterwards built.....1672

Governor Stephens dies and George Cartwright, speaker of the Assembly of Albemarle, succeeds in 1673, but resigns and is succeeded by Governor Eastchurch, represented by a secretary, one Miller, whom he appoints president of the council and acting governor.....July, 1673

People, tried by the extortion and tyranny of Miller, revolt under John Culpeper, imprison the president and six members of the council, call a legislature and assume control.....December, 1677

Culpeper goes to England to explain to the lords proprietors, and John Harvey, president of the council, takes charge of the government, John Jenkins, being appointed governor by the proprietors, succeeding him.....June, 1680

Governor Jenkins dies and is succeeded by Henry Wilkinson.....December, 1681

Seth Sothel, who had purchased the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

- rights of Lord Clarendon, arrives as governor of Albemarle.....1683
- Fundamental constitutions, framed in 1669, are abrogated by the lords proprietors.....April, 1693
- Law passed by the General Assembly disfranchising all dissenters from any office of trust, honor, or profit.....1704
- First church in North Carolina built in Chowan county.....1705
- Lords proprietors grant to Christopher, Baron de Graffenreidt, 10,000 acres of land on the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers in 1709. About 15,000 Swiss and a large number of Palatines follow the Baron and settle at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse, calling the town Newbern
- December, 1710
- One hundred and twelve persons, principally settlers on the Roanoke and Chowan, are massacred by the Tuscaroras and other allied Indian tribes.....Sept. 22, 1711
- Militia of North and South Carolina and friendly Indians attack the Tuscaroras on the banks of the Neuse, in the present county of Craven, and more than 300 savages are killed and 100 made prisoners.....Jan. 28, 1712
- Troops under Col. James Moore, of South Carolina, capture Fort Nahucke, a stronghold of the Tuscaroras in Greene county, with 800 prisoners...March, 1713
- Bills of credit for £800 issued by the colony to pay Indian war debt. First issue of paper money in North Carolina
- 1713
- Edenton, on the Chowan River, founded
- 1715
- Tuscarora Indians enter into a treaty, and a tract of land on the Roanoke, in the present county of Bertie, is ceded to them by Governor Eden....June 5, 1718
- Pirate Edward Teach, commonly called Black Beard, long a terror to North Carolina, is attacked by Lieutenant Maynard near Ocracoke, with two small coasters; he is killed, and Maynard carries off his head hung to the bowsprit
- Nov. 21, 1718
- Boundary-line between North and South Carolina established.....1727
- Last Assembly under proprietary government at Edenton; issues £40,000 more in paper money.....Nov. 27, 1728
- Lords proprietors surrender the government to King George II. except one-eighth interest retained by Lord Granville.....1729
- Carolina, on becoming the property of the crown, is divided into two provinces, and George Burrington is appointed governor of North Carolina...April 30, 1730
- Commissioners run the boundary-line between North and South Carolina...1738
- One-eighth interest in the proprietary charter retained by John, Lord Carteret, heir of Lord Granville, is laid off for him, being bounded on the north by the Virginia line, south by lat. 35° 34', and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific
- 1743
- War having been declared by England against France, Fort Johnston on the south bank of Cape Fear is built....1745
- Large accession to the settlement near Cross Creek is made by Scotch Highlanders exiled to America.....1747
- James Davis, at Newbern, issues the first newspaper in the State, the *North Carolina Gazette*.....1749
- Moravians purchase from Lord Granville 100,000 acres between the Dan and Yadkin, which they name Wachovia...1750
- First edition of the laws of North Carolina by Samuel Swann, published by James Davis at Newbern.....1752
- Act passed to erect a school-house at Newbern.....1764
- A sloop-of-war, the *Diligence*, arrives in the Cape Fear River with stamped paper for use in the colony, Sept 28, 1765.
- Colonels Ashe and Waddell, with an armed force, so terrify the captain that no attempt is made to land the paper, and seizing James Houston, stamp distributor, they compel him to take an oath not to distribute the stamped paper...1765
- British ship-of-war *Viper*, Jacob Lobb captain, lying at anchor off Brunswick, seizes two merchant vessels, the *Dobbs* and *Patience*, from Philadelphia, showing clearance papers without stamps. Five hundred and eighty men under Col. Hugh Waddell, having secured the clearance papers from the collector of the port, proceed from Wilmington to Brunswick, and compel the release of the two vessels.....Feb. 21, 1766
- George A. Selwyn obtains from the crown large grants of land in Mecklenburg county, but the people prevent their survey.....1768

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

Rev. Daniel Caldwell opens a classical school in Guilford county.....1767

People of Orange county, oppressed by the unjust acts of Edmund Fanning, clerk of the court of Orange, form an association, headed by Herman Husbonds and William Hunter, for regulating public grievances and abuse of power.....1768

James Hunter and Rednap Howell sent by the regulators to the governor with a statement of grievances

May 21, 1768

Governor and council decide that the grievances of the regulators do not warrant their course, which tends to high treasonJune, 1768

Regulators assembling, July 11, the governor raises troops and marches from Salisbury to Hillsboro, swearing the people to allegiance to the King and requiring the regulators to disperse. At the September term of the Hillsboro Superior Court Husbonds is indicted for a riot, but acquitted. Hunter and others are imprisoned. Fanning, indicted, pleads guilty, and is fined sixpence

September, 1768

Regulators present a petition for redress to the governor, May 15, which is rejected, and in the battle of Alamance the regulators are dispersed by the troops

May 16, 1771

Regulators taken prisoners in the battle of Alamance are executed, Herman Husbonds escaping.....June 19, 1771

Settlements at Cross Creek increased by the addition of 300 families of Scotch Highlanders, among them Flora McDonald (famous for aiding Charles Edward, the young pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden) and her husband, who settle near the present site of Fayetteville1773

Col. John Harvey, former speaker of the Assembly, calls a convention to form a provincial congress, which meets at Newbern; Harvey is chosen speaker

Aug. 25, 1774

The provincial congress decides that after Sept. 1, 1774, all use of East India tea should be prohibited; that after Nov. 1, 1774, importation of African slaves should cease; and that after Jan. 1, 1775, no East India or British goods should be imported.....August, 1774

Richard Caswell, Joseph Hewes, and

William Hooper, delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia

Sept. 5, 1774

Committee of safety orders the return of a cargo of tea which had been shipped to William Hill; committee appointed

Nov. 23, 1774

Governor Martin by proclamation denounces the Provincial Congress as "tending to introduce disorder and anarchy".....March 1, 1775

Governor Martin dissolves the Assembly after a session of four days, ending the royal rule in the State....April 8, 1775

Delegates from Mecklenburg county meet at Charlotte to take into consideration the existing state of affairs; sign and forward to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia a declaration of independence

May 20, 1775

Col. John Harvey dies at his home at Harvey's Neck, Perquimans county

June, 1775

Articles of agreement to "resist force by force" in the support of the country, and to "go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety," adopted by the Cumberland Association at Wilmington

June 19, 1775

Fort Johnston burned by militia under Colonel AsheJuly 18, 1775

Governor Martin issues a proclamation from the British ship-of-war *Cruiser*, denouncing the Mecklenburg declaration of independenceAug. 8, 1775

One hundred and eighty-four delegates meet at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775; choose Samuel Johnston president; declare that the people of North Carolina would pay their due proportion of expenses in forming a Continental army and establish a State government

Aug. 24, 1775

First meeting of the provincial council at the court-house in Johnston county

Oct. 18, 1775

Donald McDonald, a Scottish Highlander, commissioned by Governor Martin, raises a force of about 1,500 loyalists, who, under Col. Donald McLeod, attack the Continental troops, 1,000 strong, under Cols. James Moore, Caswell, and Lillington, but are routed, and General McDonald taken prisoner.....Feb. 27, 1776

Provincial Congress assembles at Hall-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

fax, April 4, 1776; resolves "that the delegates from this colony in Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony".....April 12, 1776

Nine hundred British, under Lord Cornwallis, land on General Howe's plantation in Brunswick, ravage and plunder it, May 12, and after burning some mills in the vicinity embark, having Governor Martin on board, and sail for Charleston

May 29, 1776

Declaration of Independence of the United States read before the court-house in Halifax by Cornelius Harnett

Aug. 1, 1776

Joseph Hewes, William Hooper, and John Penn, for North Carolina, sign the Declaration of Independence

Aug. 2, 1776

A congress chosen by election assembles at Halifax, Nov. 12, 1776, frames a constitution for North Carolina not submitted to the people, elects Richard Caswell governor by ordinance, and completes its labors.....Dec. 18, 1776

Articles of confederation ratified by North Carolina.....April 5, 1778

John Penn, Cornelius Harnett, and John Williams sign the articles of confederation on the part of North Carolina

July 21, 1778

Four hundred North Carolina Whigs under Col. Francis Locke attack a camp of Tories under Lieut.-Col. John Moore, and rout them at Ramsour's Mill, near Lincolnton.....June 20, 1780

Battle of Charlotte.....Sept. 26, 1780

General Greene successfully conducts his retreat across North Carolina from Cowpens to the river Dan, a distance of 230 miles, pursued by British under Lord Cornwallis.....February, 1781

Cornwallis issues at Hillsboro a proclamation inviting all loyal citizens to join him.....Feb. 20, 1781

Battle at Guilford Court-house; the British under Cornwallis defeat the Americans under General Greene

March 15, 1781

General Assembly meets at the court-house of Wake, where now stands the city of Raleigh.....June, 1781

Tories under Col. Hector McNeill, numbering 600 men, in the early morning march into Hillsboro and capture Governor Burke and his suite and plunder the town.....Sept. 13, 1781

David Fanning, a freebooter, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal militia in June, 1781, captures forty-four persons at Chatham Court-house while a court-martial is in progress, July 16; besieges the garrisoned house of Col. Philip Alston of Chatham, Aug. 8; captures forty-four Whigs under Colonel Wade, and disperses his troops at McFalls Mills, Sept. 1, and fights the Whigs at Lundley's Mill, Chatham county.....Sept. 14, 1781

Maj. James H. Craig, who had occupied Wilmington with British troops since June 29, whence he directed raids into the surrounding country, receiving news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, evacuates the place...Nov. 18, 1781

Legislature grants Maj.-Gen. Nathanael Greene 25,000 acres of State land, afterwards located on Duck River, and 640 acres to each private, with larger grants to officers in the Continental army, North Carolina troops.....1782

Thomas Hart Benton, statesman, son of Jesse Benton, private secretary of Governor Tryon, born near Hillsboro, Orange county.....March 14, 1782

General Assembly at Hillsboro, among acts for relief of the general government, cedes her western lands and authorizes her delegates to execute a deed provided Congress would accept the offer within two years.....April, 1784

Convention at Jonesboro appoints John Sevier president, and resolves that a person be despatched to Congress to press the acceptance of the offer of North Carolina.....Aug. 23, 1784

General Assembly meets at Newbern and repeals the act of April 23, regarding the cession of western lands...Oct. 22, 1784

Convention of five delegates from each county meets at Jonesboro, chooses John Sevier president, and forms a constitution for the State of Frankland

Dec. 14, 1784

Constitution for the new State of Frankland accepted by a convention of the people, which meets at Greenville and chooses John Sevier to be governor of the State

November, 1785

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

- Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, by proclamation denounces the revolt of Frankland as usurpation, and warns all to return to their allegiance to North Carolina.....April 14, 1786
- State of Frankland continues to exist under difficulties for about two years, courts being held by both governments, military officers appointed, and taxes levied which people pay to neither, until the legislature of Frankland at Greenville authorizes the election of two representatives to the legislature of North Carolina, members of Assembly are elected by the people, and the new State is reabsorbed.....September, 1787
- William Blount, Richard Dobbs, Spaight, and Hugh Williamson sign the Constitution of the United States as representatives from North Carolina..Sept. 17, 1787
- State convention fixes the seat of government at Wake Court-house, now Raleigh.....1788
- North Carolina ratifies the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 193 to 75.....Nov. 21, 1789
- Dismal Swamp Canal, uniting the waters of Pasquotank and Elizabeth rivers, incorporated.....1790
- As authorized by act of the General Assembly of 1789, Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, Senators from North Carolina, execute a deed to the United States in the words of the cession act of 1784, Feb. 25, 1790; Congress accepts it April 2, 1790
- General Assembly meets at the new city of Raleigh.....Dec. 20, 1794
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, opened Feb. 13, 1795
- Col. James Glasgow, Secretary of State, tried and convicted for abetting issue of fraudulent land grants, and locating them in fraud of the Continental soldiers..1798
- Joseph Gates establishes the *Raleigh Register*.....1799
- Great revival of religion begun in Kentucky in 1801; spreads through Tennessee and North Carolina.....1802
- Bank of Cape Fear, with branches incorporated, the mother bank at Wilmington 1804
- Gold discovered on Meadow Creek, in Carbarrus county, during the year 1801 or 1802. The first considerable amount sent to the United States mint was \$11,000 during the year.....1814
- State geological and mineralogical survey conducted by Prof. Denison Olmstead, of the University of North Carolina..1817
- Reception to Lafayette at Murfreesboro.....Feb. 26, 1825
- Fund for public schools established by law.....1825
- State board of internal improvements established.....1825
- First toll-gate on the Buncombe turnpike from the Saluda Gap *via* Asheville to the Tennessee line, erected October, 1827
- John Branch, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.....March 9, 1829
- State-house, containing the statue of Washington by Canova, destroyed by fire June 21, 1831
- Railroad from Cape Fear to Weldon, 162 miles in length, to connect with a short road begun in 1832, is commenced 1833
- Convention meets at Raleigh, June 4, 1835, frames amendments to the constitution of 1776 (ratified by the people by 26,771 to 21,606) and adjourns July 11, 1835
- Edward B. Dudley, first governor elected by the people, inaugurated Jan. 1, 1837
- United States branch mint at Charlotte begins operations.....December, 1837
- Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, incorporated in 1835, is completed..July 4, 1839
- Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, incorporated in 1833, completed and opened March, 1840
- George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.....March 5, 1841
- Gold discovered on the lands of Andrew Troutman in Rowan county, afterwards known as Gold Hill.....1842
- William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.....July 22, 1850
- Trinity College chartered and opened at Trinity College1852
- James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.....March 7, 1853
- Forts Caswell and Johnston, occupied by State troops unauthorized, Jan. 8, 1861, are ordered restored to the proper authorities by Governor Ellis Jan. 12, 1861
- Resolutions passed in the House, unani-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

mously, declaring that in case reconciliation between North and South fails, North Carolina goes with the slave-States

Feb. 4, 1861

Gov. John W. Ellis, in a telegram replying to the request for troops from the United States Secretary of War, says: "You can get no troops from North Carolina".....April 15, 1861

Forts Caswell and Johnston seized by Confederates.....April 16, 1861

United States branch mint at Charlotte seized by State.....April 20, 1861

Arsenal at Fayetteville surrendered to the Confederates.....April 22, 1861

Blockade of ports of Virginia and North Carolina proclaimed.....April 27, 1861

State convention passes secession ordinance, revises State constitution, and ratifies the constitution of the Confederate States.....May 20, 1861

Battle of Hatteras Inlet, forts Hatteras and Clark taken by Federals under General Butler and Commodore Stringham

Aug. 29, 1861

Union movement, soon after suppressed, begun by a convention in Hyde county, which declares independence of the State government, Oct. 12. A convention is called, which elects M. N. Taylor provisional governor, after declaring vacant all State offices.....Nov. 18, 1861

Joint naval and military expedition against North Carolina under Flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough and General Burnside sails from Hampton Roads, January, 1862; engages in the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, and occupies Elizabeth City

Feb. 11, 1862

General Burnside defeats Confederate General Branch, and occupies Newbern. Federal loss, 100 killed, 500 wounded

March 14, 1862

Fort Macon surrenders to the Federals

April 26, 1862

Edward Stanley, commissioned by President Lincoln temporary governor of that part of North Carolina still under Federal control, arrives at Newbern

May 26, 1862

Battles at Kingston, Dec. 14, White Hall, Dec. 16, and Goldsboro. Dec. 17, 1862

The James City lands settled by negroes

1862

[After the war claimed by James A. Bryan, to whom they were awarded by the

Supreme Court. Militia had to be called out to put him in possession—negroes sign leases for three years as a compromise.]

Plymouth surrendered by General Wessels to the Confederates under General Hoke.....April 20, 1864

Naval battle of Albemarle Sound; the *Sassacus* defeats the Confederate ram *Albemarle*.....May 5, 1864

Confederate ram *Albemarle* blown up by Lieutenant Cushing at Plymouth

Oct. 27, 1864

Plymouth recaptured by Commodore Maccomb.....Oct. 31, 1864

Fort Fisher bombarded by Admiral Porter, Dec. 24, and an attack by General Butler and Admiral Porter successfully repulsed.....Dec. 25, 1864

Fort Fisher captured by Admiral Porter and General Terry.....Jan. 15, 1865

Federals under General Cox capture Fort Anderson.....Feb. 18, 1865

Wilmington captured by General Schofield.....Feb. 22, 1865

Battles at Wise's Forks, March 8, at Fayetteville and at Kingston

March 10, 1865

General Sherman occupies Fayetteville, March 12, and destroys the arsenal

March 14, 1865

Sherman crosses the Cape Fear River, March 15; Federals under General Slocum defeat Confederates under Hardee in the battle of Averasboro, March 16; Sherman defeats Johnston at Bentonville, March 19; the armies of Sherman, Terry, and Schofield join at Goldsboro, March 23; Boone, N. C., is captured by Stoneman.....March 28, 1865

Stoneman defeats Confederates under Pemberton at Grant's Creek, and captures Salisbury.....April 12, 1865

Raleigh occupied by General Sherman

April 13, 1865

Sherman and Johnston meet at Durham station, April 17; they sign an agreement for peace, April 18; it is rejected at Washington, April 21; General Grant arrives at Raleigh.....April 24, 1865

Gen. J. E. Johnston surrenders to Sherman; agreement signed at Bennett's house, near Durham station.....April 26, 1865

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, appointed to command the Department of North Carolina, makes his headquarters at Raleigh

April, 1865

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH CAROLINA

William W. Holden proclaimed provisional governor of the State by President Johnson.....May 29, 1865

Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger succeeds Schofield in command of the Department of North Carolina.....June, 1865

Convention called by Provisional Governor Holden meets at Raleigh, Oct. 2, repeals the ordinance of secession, adopts an ordinance prohibiting slavery, Oct. 9, and adjourns.....Oct. 19, 1865

People ratify the repeal of the ordinance of secession by 20,506 to 2,002, and the ordinance prohibiting slavery by 19,039 to 3,039.....Nov. 7, 1865

Governor Holden is relieved of his trust by President Johnson, and Governor Worth assumes office.....Dec. 23, 1865

Convention of colored delegates meets at Raleigh to promote the mental and political elevation of their race

Oct. 1, 1866

Legislature passes an act "granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offenses committed against the criminal laws of North Carolina". Dec. 22, 1866

Gen. D. E. Sickles assigned by the President to command the 2d Military District, North and South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia

March 11, 1867

General Sickles removed, and Gen. Edward R. S. Canby appointed to the command.....Aug. 26, 1867

Conservative mass-meeting at Raleigh define their aim "to ward off the dangers which threaten us from the success of the ultra-Republicans or Radical party in the State".....Sept. 27, 1867

Convention called under the reconstruction acts of Congress by General Canby assembles at Raleigh, Jan. 14; frames a constitution and adjourns, March 16. Constitution is ratified by a popular vote of 93,118 to 74,009.....April, 1868

North Carolina readmitted into the Union.....June 25, 1868

Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States rejected by North Carolina, Dec. 4, 1866, is ratified by legislature.....July 4, 1868

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.....March 5, 1869

Acts of violence by secret organizations in Lenoir, Jones, Orange, and Chatham counties lead Governor Holden to issue a proclamation of admonition and warning.....Oct. 20, 1869

Owing to alleged outrages of the "Ku-klux," Governor Holden proclaims Alamance county in a state of insurrection, March 7, 1870, and Caswell county, July 8, and sends militia into the disturbed counties under Colonel Kirk..July, 1870

Colonel Kirk arrests persons implicated in deeds of violence; writs of *habeas corpus* are issued by Chief-Justice Pearson, but Colonel Kirk refuses to produce four of his prisoners, July 16; during proceedings in the State and United States courts Governor Holden orders Colonel Kirk to obey the writs.....Aug. 19, 1870

Governor Holden impeached of malfeasance in office, Dec. 14, 1870; convicted and removed from office...March 22, 1871

Eight amendments to the constitution ratified by the people, one for biennial meetings of the legislature..Aug. 7, 1873

Act passed for amnesty and pardon to members of secret or other organizations known as Heroes of America, Loyal Union League, Red Strings, Constitutional Union Guards, Whitebrother, Invisible Empire, Ku-klux klan, North Carolina State troops, North Carolina militia, and Jayhawkers.....1873

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, born at Bangesau, Siam, April 15, 1811, die at their home, near Mount Airy

Jan. 17, 1874

Local option law passed.....1874
Gov. Tod R. Caldwell dies at Hillsboro, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden.....July 17, 1874
Shaw University at Raleigh chartered

1875

Act changing the day for State elections passed1875

Bureau of agriculture, immigration, and statistics established.....1875

Constitutional convention meets at Raleigh, Sept. 6; adjourns Oct. 12. Constitution ratified at the State election by 122,912 to 108,829.....1875

Biddle University at Charlotte chartered.....1877

State industrial association organized by colored people.....1879

Prohibition bill, passed to take effect

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH DAKOTA

- Oct. 1, 1881, if ratified by people, is lost for girls at Greensboro; declaring the birthday of Robert E. Lee (Jan. 19) a legal holiday; establishing a normal school for the colored race at Elizabeth City; and incorporating a soldiers' home for needy Confederate soldiers at Camp Russell, near Raleigh. Session begins Jan. 8 and closes.....March 9, 1891
- Survey of State oyster-beds, covering 1,307,000 acres, by Department of Agriculture aided by federal government. 1886
- Convention representing nearly all Southern States east of the Mississippi at Hot Springs under the auspices of the Southern railroad and steamship companies, to promote immigration, resolve to establish Southern immigration association, headquarters in New York
- Annual meeting of the Inter-State Farmers' Association held at Raleigh
- School law revised, requiring school-books recommended by the State board of education, and giving funds hitherto devoted to normal schools for white teachers, for county teachers' institutes
- Confederate pension laws of 1885 amended, increasing the pension funds.....
- Negro exodus, fostered by emigration agents from Western States, depopulates North Carolina nearly 50,000.....
- Laws creating a railroad commission and regulating charges and management; locating a school for white deaf-and-dumb children at Morganton; establishing a normal and industrial school
- Southern inter-State exposition opens at Raleigh.....
- Ex-Gov. William Worth Holden dies at Raleigh, aged seventy-four.....
- Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, dies at Washington, D. C.....
- Attempted lynching at Bakersville; eleven of the sheriff's posse killed
- New State seal ordered.....
- Zebulon B. Vance, United States Senator, dies at Washington, aged sixty-four.....
- Race riots at Wilmington.....
- The Dismal Swamp opened
- Amendment to the constitution regulating the suffrage went into effect

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota, a Northern frontier State, formed by the division of Dakota Territory into two States in 1889, is bounded on the north by the Canadian provinces of Assiniboia and Manitoba, east by Minnesota, south by South Dakota, and west by Montana. It is limited in lat. by 46° to 49° N., and in long. by 96° 30' to 104° 5' W. Area, 70,795 square miles, in thirty-nine counties. Population, 1890, 182,719; 1900, 319,146. Capital, Bismarck. French trader settles at Pembina..1780

United States government expedition under Lewis and Clarke ascend the Missouri River on their way to the Columbia River, 1804, and descend it on their return from the Pacific.....1806

Scottish colony, planted under a grant from the Hudson Bay Company, settles at Pembina.....1812

Maj. S. H. Long, on a United States government expedition, reaches Pembina, and, finding it to be within the United States, takes possession and raises the stars and stripes.....

Yellowstone, a side-wheel steamboat built by the American Fur Company at Pittsburg, Pa., ascends the Missouri River as far as Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.....

Steamboat *Assiniboine*, built by the American Fur Company, returning to St. Louis from the Yellowstone, is burned with her cargo of furs, at the mouth of the Heart River.....

By the organization of Nebraska Territory, May 30, 1854, and the State of Minnesota, May 11, 1858, the rest of the present Dakota is left without legal name or existence.....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTH DAKOTA

Territory of Dakota, comprising the present States of North Dakota and South Dakota, organized by act of

March 2, 1861

Capital located at Yankton.....1862

Sioux Indians make two unsuccessful assaults on Fort Abercrombie

September, 1862

First ground in Dakota broken for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Grand Forks

Jan. 2, 1872

Settlement begun at Bismarck...1872

Military reconnoitring expedition to the Black Hills under General Custer, accompanied by a scientific exploring party, leaves Fort Abraham Lincoln

July 2, 1874

Senate bill to form Territory of Pembina from the northern part of Dakota is amended, changing the name to Huron, and passes the Senate Dec. 20, 1876. Referred in House to committee on Territories.....Jan. 4, 1877

Seat of government of Dakota Territory removed to Bismarck.....1883

Delegates from North Dakota at Fargo protest against the State constitution framed by a convention at Sioux Falls, Sept. 4, 1883, for Dakota, with the 46th parallel for northern boundary

Sept. 12, 1883

Act for admission of State of Dakota passes the United States Senate, the remainder of the Territory to be called Lincoln1884

North Dakota University at Grand Forks, chartered in 1883, opened....1884

Majority in Territory vote for separation of South Dakota; North Dakota voting against it.....November, 1887

Legislature of Dakota Territory passes a local option law.....1887

Fargo College, at Fargo, chartered and opened.....1887

Convention at Watertown favors the division, the northern portion to form the State of North Dakota

Dec. 5, 1888

Admission act, for a convention at Bismarck, July 4, 1889, to form a constitution and to divide with South Dakota the institutions, debts, records, etc., of the Territory, signed.....Feb. 22, 1889

Seventy-five delegates elected May 14, 1889, under proclamation of the governor in April; convention meets at Bismarck

July 4, adopts a constitution, provides for a division of the territorial indebtedness and property, and locates the capital of North Dakota permanently at Bismarck

July, 1889

Constitution ratified by 27,441 to 8,107. The article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is adopted by 18,552 to 17,393, and the Republican State ticket elected

Oct. 1, 1889

President Harrison proclaims North Dakota admitted.....Nov. 2, 1889

First legislative session of the State meets at Bismarck.....Nov. 19, 1889

Agricultural college established at Fargo by act of legislature1890

State normal schools established at Valley City and Mayville.....1890

Acts requiring the United States flag to be displayed throughout each day on all public State institutions, and making 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest; legislature adjourns.....March 18, 1890

Tatanka Otanka, "Sitting Bull," born in Dakota in 1837, is killed near Grand River, 40 miles from Standing Rock agency, in an attempt by Indians to rescue him after his arrest for refusing to peaceably disperse his band and break up the "ghost dances".....Dec. 15, 1890

Henry C. Hansborough elected United States Senator.....Jan. 23, 1891

Australian ballot law; laws giving Fargo Agricultural College the Congressional land donation; locating the blind asylum in Pembina county; and directing that the Scandinavian language be taught in the State university at Grand Forks, are passed at session

January-March, 1891

Proclamation of the President opening up 1,600,000 acres of the Indian reservation to settlers at Fort Berthold

May 21, 1891

Officers of the Louisiana lottery indicted under United States laws by the grand jury in Sioux Falls

Oct. 23, 1891

The prohibitory law declared constitutional.....May, 1893

Business portion of Fargo destroyed by fire; loss estimated over \$3,000,000

June 8, 1893

Constitutional amendment prohibiting lotteries enacted.....1893

OHIO

Ohio, one of the central northern States of the United States, is situated between lat. 38° 27' and 41° 57' N. and long. 80° 34' and 84° 49' W. The Ohio River separates it from Kentucky on the south and from West Virginia south and east. Pennsylvania bounds it in part on the east, Indiana on the west, and Lake Erie on the north. Its greatest length from east to west is about 225 miles; greatest breadth from north to south is about 210 miles. Area, 39,964 square miles, in eighty-eight counties. The surface consists of an undulating plain, most of it arable without excessive outlay. Population, 1890, 3,672,316; 1900, 4,157,545. It ranks fourth in wealth and population among the States of the Union. Capital, Columbus.

Letters patent issued by James I. of England, under which England claimed Ohio afterwards.....April 10, 1606

Charter of the London Company granted by James I. of lands west of the Alleghanies and northwest of the Ohio River. 1609

Eries, of southern and eastern shores of Lake Erie, conquered by Iroquois.....1656

La Salle enters the Ohio Valley from the Niagara region, discovers the Ohio River, and explores it as far as the rapids at Louisville.....August, 1669

[It is now generally held that La Salle discovered the Ohio, descending to the falls at Louisville. This conclusion, while no doubt sound, is reached by cautious criticism of fragmentary documents.]

France takes formal possession of the Northwest "from the mouth of the great river on the eastern side, otherwise called the Ohio".....1671

Joliet indicates the Ohio country on his map of the Northwest.....1674

La Salle launches the *Griffin* on Lake Erie and coasts along the northern frontier of Ohio.....August, 1679

Iroquois convey Western lands east of the Illinois to the English by treaty..1684

Nicholas Perrot, with twenty Frenchmen, marches into the Miami country; French establish a post near the Ohio boundary.....1686

English traders crossing the Ohio country are arrested by the French.....1687

Treaty of Ryswick, by which France claims the Ohio Valley...September, 1697

French erect a trading-post near the mouth of the Maumee.....1705

Governor Spotwood, of Virginia, urges the English government to occupy the valley of the Ohio.....1709

Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, opens a trading route to the Mississippi by Lake Erie, the Maumee and Ohio rivers...1720

Treaty of Lancaster, Pa.: territory "beyond the mountains" ceded by the Iroquois to the English.....June, 1744

Virginia colonists form the "Ohio Company" for occupation and settlement of the Ohio Valley.....1748

Céléron de Bienville's expedition to and down the Ohio River to the mouth of the great Miami.....1749

England grants the Ohio Company 600,000 acres of land.....1749

Gist and Croghan lead a party of English explorers into the Ohio country..1749

Charles Townshend, of the English ministry, urges the forcible seizure of the Ohio region.....1752

French and Indians attack the English trading-post of Pickawillany (Piqua), capture and destroy it.....June, 1752

Duquesne sends a French expedition of occupation into the Ohio Valley....1753

Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia, determines upon the forcible occupation of the Ohio country.....1753

Expedition of Washington to St. Pierre at Le Bœuf.....1753

Frederick Post, first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settles on the Muskingum.....1761

Treaty of Paris: France cedes to England all Canada and the French possessions from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi.....Feb. 10, 1763

First general conspiracy of the Northwestern Indians under Pontiac.....1763

Bouquet's expedition into the Ohio country; treaty with the Indians; Indians return captives.....1764

Ohio country made part of Canada..1765

Indian and Moravian village of Schönbrunn built on the Tuscarawas by David Zeisberger.....1772

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OHIO

- Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indian towns on the Scioto.....1774
- Battle of Point Pleasant on the Ohio.....Oct. 10, 1774
- Two block-houses built on the site of Cincinnati.....1780
- Birth of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of John Heckewelder the Moravian missionary; first white child known to have been born in Ohio.....April 16, 1781
- English establish a fort at Sandusky.....1782
- Massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhütten on the Tuscarawas by a company of men from western Pennsylvania and Virginia under command of Colonel Williamson.....March 8, 1782
- Expedition under Col. William Crawford against the Ohio Indians on the Muskingum. Five hundred volunteers from Pennsylvania and Virginia, mounted, assemble in Ohio, about 75 miles below Pittsburg.....May 20, 1782
- March commences from Mingo Bottom in what is now Steubenville township, Jefferson county.....May 25, 1782
- They are defeated by the Indians near upper Sandusky.....June 5-6, 1782
- Colonel Crawford, being captured by the Indians, is put to death with barbarity.....June 11, 1782
- Virginia legislature authorizes her delegates to convey the Northwest Territory to the United States.....Dec. 20, 1783
- Virginia deed of cession dated.....March 1, 1784
- New Ohio Company formed in Boston.....1786
- Rufus Putnam, Samuel Parsons, and Manasseh Cutler made directors of the Ohio Company.....March, 1787
- Northwest territorial government established.....July 13, 1787
- Gen. Samuel H. Parsons appointed judge in and over the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River..1787
- Mayflower* leaves Sumrill's Ferry on the Youghiogheny with pioneers from Danvers, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., to form a permanent settlement in Ohio...April 2, 1788
- They land at Marietta....April 7, 1788
- First meeting of the agents and directors of the Ohio Company west of the Alleghanies; they name the place Marietta, after Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.....July 2, 1788
- Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrives at Fort Harmar as governor of Northwestern Territory.....July 9, 1788
- Washington county formed.....July 12, 1788
- Governor St. Clair establishes civil government.....July 15, 1788
- Losantiville, afterwards Cincinnati, laid out.....August, 1788
- First court held in Ohio at Marietta.....Sept. 2, 1788
- Act confirming the territorial government passed first session, first Congress.....1789
- Gen. James M. Varnum, pioneer of the State, and a judge of Northwestern Territory, dies at Marietta.....1789
- Hamilton county formed..Jan. 2, 1790
- Fort Washington erected at Cincinnati.....1790
- First Masonic lodge of the West established at Marietta.....1790
- Whites at Big Bottom, Morgan county, massacred by Indians.....1790
- Gen. Joseph Harmar's expedition against the Miami Indians.....Sept. 30, 1790
- Partially defeated near the Miami villages, the expedition fails..Oct. 22, 1790
- Expedition of General St. Clair against the Indians; surprised and defeated near Miami villages (now in Darke county, Nov. 4, 1791
- [Except Braddock's, the worst defeat ever experienced in Indian warfare; of about 1,800 men he lost 800.]
- Benjamin Tupper, chief promoter of the settlement of Marietta, dies there....1792
- First newspaper of the Northwest, the *Sentinel*, editor William Maxwell, appears at Cincinnati.....1793
- After the defeat of St. Clair, General Wayne was appointed to command against the Indians. Marching into the Indian country late in the autumn of 1793, he built a stockade near the scene of St. Clair's defeat, naming it Fort Recovery; here he remained until the spring of 1794, when he proceeded through the wilderness to the Maumee. Before meeting the Indians in battle, Wayne offered to treat, but on their refusal advanced with his usual dash and vigor, with about 2,000 men, and defeated them at Fallen Timbers, or Maumee Rapids....Aug. 20, 1794
- General Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Darke county..Aug. 3, 1795

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OHIO

Town of Dayton laid out..Nov. 4, 1795
First settlement on the Western Reserve begun at Conneaut, "the Plymouth of the Reserve".....July 4, 1796

Town of Chillicothe laid out....1796

Settlement started at Cleveland

September, 1796

William Henry Harrison appointed secretary of Northwestern Territory...1798

Steubenville settled....September, 1798

Governor St. Clair directs an election of delegates for a territorial assembly

Oct. 29, 1798

First territorial Assembly meets at Cincinnati.....Jan. 22, 1799

First weekly newspaper in the Northwest, the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, Joseph Carpenter editor, appears at Cincinnati.....May 28, 1799

William Henry Harrison elected delegate to Congress.....Oct. 3, 1799

Zanesville settled.....Oct. 3, 1799

Territory divided into: (1) Territory northwest of the Ohio River (now Ohio) and (2) Territory of Indiana

May 7, 1800

Chillicothe made the seat of government for Ohio.....1800

St. Clair reappointed governor.....1800

Four land-offices established to sell public lands, at Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe....May 10, 1800

First State-house erected at Chillicothe

1801

Abraham Whipple takes the first ship, 100 tons, built at Marietta, down the Ohio and Mississippi to Havana, and thence to Philadelphia.....1801

By authority from Congress, a convention meets at Chillicothe, Nov. 3, which signs and ratifies for the people the first constitution of Ohio.....Nov. 29, 1802

Ohio is admitted into the Union as the fourth under the Constitution of the United States, and the seventeenth in the roll of States.....Nov. 29, 1802

St. Clair deposed as governor by Jefferson.....December, 1802

State legislature meets at Chillicothe, the capital.....March 1, 1803

Ohio University (non-sectarian) opened at Athens.....1804

[This university was founded in 1802 by the territorial legislature, and endowed by Congress with two townships, or 46,000 acres of land. In 1804 the act was

confirmed by the State legislature. In 1810 a grammar school was opened, and in 1821 a college was organized.]

Aaron Burr's expedition to Southwestern Territory.....1805

Portsmouth, Scioto county, settled.1805

Indians cede to the United States the tract known as the Connecticut Reserve; treaty concluded at Fort Industry

July 4, 1805

State legislature orders the seizure of the boats building on the Muskingum for the "Aaron Burr expedition"

Dec. 2, 1806

State capital removed from Chillicothe to Zanesville.....1810

Population of the State, 230,760...1810

Matthew Simpson, bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, born Cadiz

June 21, 1810

First steamboat on the Ohio, the *New Orleans*, 400 tons, built at Pittsburg, descends the Ohio to New Orleans in fourteen days.....1811

War with England declared; three regiments raised in Ohio.....1812

Columbus laid out.....1812

Col. Israel Putnam, one of the pioneers of the State, and a son of Gen. Israel Putnam, dies at Belpre.....1812

Solomon Spaulding writes a work of fiction, *The Manuscript Found*, at Salem, which afterwards furnishes the basis of the Mormon Bible.....1812

General Harrison builds Fort Meigs, Wood county.....February, 1813

General Harrison defends this fort against the combined attack of 2,800 British and Indians under General Proctor and the Indian chief Tecumseh. May 1-8, 1813

Fort Meigs again besieged by about 4,000 British and Indians under the same commanders without success.July 21, 1813

Fort Stephenson held by Maj. George Croghan, with 150 men against 1,300 British and Indians.....Aug. 2, 1813

Judge John C. Symms, one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, dies there

Feb. 26, 1814

Edwin McMasters Stanton, Secretary of War, 1862-68, born at Steubenville

Dec. 19, 1814

Great financial distress.....1815

Columbus made the capital of the State

1816

First steamboat built at Cincinnati.1816

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OHIO

United States bank opened at Cincinnati.....	Jan. 28, 1817	mouth on the Ohio to Cleveland on Lake Erie, 307 miles, cost \$5,000,000, finished	1832
German community established at Zoar	1817	Law School opened at Cincinnati College	1833
United States bank opened at Chillicothe.....	October, 1817	Oberlin College opened at Oberlin..	1833
Indians of Ohio cede all their remaining lands in that State, about 4,000,000 acres, to the State.....	Sept. 27, 1818	School tax increased to 1 mill.....	1834
Medical college opened at Cincinnati	1819	Maumee Canal, Cincinnati to Defiance, 178 miles, where it meets the Wabash and Erie; whole distance to Lake Erie, 265 miles, cost \$3,750,000, finished.....	1834
First steamboat on Lake Erie.....	1819	County school tax increased to 1¼ mills	1835
William S. Rosecrans born at Kingston	Dec. 6, 1819	Charter granted to the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad	March 11, 1835
William Tecumseh Sherman born at Mansfield.....	Feb. 8, 1820	Charter granted to the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad; capital, \$3,000,000.....	March 16, 1835
Population: 581,295, 14.1 to the square mile; fifth State in population....	1820	Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, from Dayton to Sandusky, 153 miles, commenced (first in the State)	September, 1835
Ulysses S. Grant born at Point Pleasant.....	April 27, 1822	City charter granted Cleveland..	1836
Rutherford B. Hayes born at Delaware	Oct. 4, 1822	Northern boundary of the State changed from parallel of the most southern point of Lake Michigan to a direct line running from this point to the most northern cape of Maumee Bay, giving the State its present boundary.....	1836
County tax of ½ mill levied for the support of common schools.....	1825	Prof. W. W. Mather makes the first geological survey of the State.....	1837
Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., one of the first settlers of Marietta and governor of the State, 1810-14, dies at Marietta	March 29, 1825	A portion of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad opened; first in the State	1838
Great tornado, "the Burlington storm," passes through Licking county	May 18, 1825	Population: 1,519,467, 37.3 to square mile	1840
Ohio and Lake Erie Canal begun, Governor Clinton, of New York, removing the first shovelful of earth.....	July 4, 1825	First railroad completed; Cincinnati to Springfield.....	1842
Maumee Canal begun.....	1825	William McKinley, born at Niles, O.	Jan. 29, 1843
Lafayette visits Ohio; received with great honor.....	1825	Corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory laid.....	1843
Ohio Mechanics' Institute established at Cincinnati.....	1828	Cincinnati Historical Society organized	1844
County school tax increased to ¾ mill	1829	Ohio Wesleyan University opened at Delaware	1844
Population: 937,903, 22.7 to square mile	1830	Five volunteer regiments raised for the Mexican War.....	1846
College of Teachers organized at Cincinnati	1831	Otterbein University opened at Westerville	1847
James A. Garfield born at Orange, Cuyahoga county.....	Nov. 19, 1831	Philip H. Sheridan, general United States army, born at Albany, N. Y., appointed to West Point from Ohio..	1848
Great floods throughout Ohio....	1832	Columbus and Xenia Railroad opened to Cincinnati.....	1850
Lane Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) opened at Cincinnati.....	1832		
Charter granted to the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad	June 5, 1832		
Mormons, under Joseph Smith, settled at Kirtland, Lake county.....	1832		
Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, from Ports-			

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OHIO

Population, 1,980,329; 48.6 to square mile	1850	ville, Ky., to Marietta; 150 lives lost and property destroyed to the amount of \$1,000,000. Great damage done in Cincinnati.....	May 21, 1860
Railroad opened from Cleveland to Columbus, 135 miles.....	1851	Population, 2,339,511; 57.4 to square mile	1860
Second constitution of the State: Convention met at Columbus, May 6, 1850; adjourned, July 7, on account of the cholera; reassembled at Cincinnati, Dec. 2; completed its labors.....	March 10, 1851	United States calls for thirteen regiments from Ohio.....	April 15, 1861
Ratified by the people, 126,663 to 109,699	1852	Law authorizing the acceptance of ten regiments beyond required number, and providing \$500,000 to support them	1861
Governor's term of office two years from Jan. 1, 1852	1852	Two regiments organized at Columbus and sent forward without arms or uniforms to Washington.....	April 18, 1861
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad opened	1852	\$1,000,000 appropriated to prepare the State for war.....	1861
Laws reorganizing common schools, creating State school commissioner, board of education, abolishing rate bills, State tax of ½ mill yearly in place of county tax	March 14, 1853	Law declaring the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during term of service.....	1861
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad opened	1853	Adjutant-general of the State reports that the following troops have been raised: Infantry, 67,546; cavalry, 7,270; artillery, 3,028; total for three years' service, 77,844, up to.....	Dec. 31, 1861
Railroad opened from Wheeling, Va., to Columbus, 137 miles.....	1854	Under the "three months' call" the State had furnished 22,000 infantry, 180 cavalry, and 200 artillerymen.....	1861
Baldwin University opened at Berea	1856	Gen. Kirby Smith threatens Cincinnati	Sept. 6, 7, 1862
Ohio State and Union Law School opened at Cleveland.....	1856	Ohio State University founded....	1862
It is made a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in the State, or to attempt to carry from the State as a slave any person of color.....	1857	Clement L. Vallandigham arrested by General Burnside.....	May 5, 1863
Arrest and confinement in the county jail at Cleveland of Prof. Henry E. Peck, of Oberlin College, and others, under the fugitive slave law, for rescuing at Wellington the negro "Little John," taken from Oberlin as a slave by a United States deputy marshal....	Sept. 13, 1858	Democratic convention nominates Clement L. Vallandigham for governor	June 11, 1863
Indicted in the United States court	December, 1858	Confederate Gen. John H. Morgan, with cavalry, crosses the Ohio on a raid through Indiana and Ohio.....	July 3, 1863
Bushnell, one of the rescuers, is found guilty in the federal court at Cleveland	April 15, 1859	Captured with most of his command at New Lisbon.....	July 26, 1863
Supreme Court of Ohio refuse Bushnell's application for a <i>habeas corpus</i> , the proceeding against him in the federal court not being terminated.....	April 28, 1859	Confined in Ohio penitentiary, he escapes	November, 1863
Severe frosts throughout the State destroy most of the wheat....	June 5, 1859	Soldiers' monument erected at Cincinnati	1864
Governor Dennison, on the requisition of Governor Letcher, refuses to arrest Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, indicted in Virginia for acts at Harper's Ferry	March 8, 1860	Number of men, reduced to a three-years' standard, furnished by Ohio for the Civil War, 240,514, from April 15, 1861, to.....	April 9, 1865
Tornado on the Ohio River from Louis-	1870	University of Wooster established at Wooster.....	1866
		Cincinnati suspension bridge opened to the public.....	1867
		Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, State control, opened at Columbus	1870

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OHIO

- Cincinnati University opened at Cincinnati.....1870
- Population, 2,665,260; 65.3 to square mile.....1870
- Vallandigham accidentally kills himself with a revolver while illustrating in court a case of homicide.....June 18, 1871
- Completion of the canal around Louisville.....1872
- Revised constitution rejected by the people.....1873
- Population, 3,198,062; 78.5 to square mile.....1880
- Train bearing the remains of President Garfield arrives at Cleveland
Sept. 24, 1881
- Western Reserve College removed to Cleveland and renamed Adelbert, after a son of Amasa Stone, who gave the College \$500,000.....1882
- Great flood in the Ohio, submerging parts of Cincinnati and Louisville; at Cincinnati the river rose 66 feet
Feb. 10-15, 1883
- Ninety-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Ohio celebrated at Marietta
1883
- Great flood of the Ohio; thousands rendered homeless. Congress appropriates \$500,000 for relief.....Feb. 12-15, 1884
- Riots at Cincinnati, because of failure to punish criminals by law; forty-two killed and 120 wounded.....March 28-30, 1884
- Dow law passed, taxing the liquor traffic.....1885
- State board of health established..1885
- John Sherman is re-elected United States Senator.....Feb. 12, 1886
- Waterspout at Xenia kills twenty-five persons, destroys 100 houses
May 19, 1886
- Centennial celebration of the first settlement in Ohio at Marietta
April 7, 1888
- Sunday liquor law passed.....1888
- Ohio Valley and Central States Centennial Exhibition opens at Cincinnati
July 4, 1888
- Organization of "White Caps" disband on promise from authorities not to proceed against them; last outbreak, the whipping of Adam Berkes in Sardinia, Brown county, accused of immoral conduct
Nov. 17, 1888
- Population, 3,672,316; 92.1 to square mile1890
- Calvin S. Brice elected United States Senator.....Jan. 14, 1890
- Woman's Christian Temperance League organized at Cleveland.....Jan. 23, 1890
- Lieutenant-Governor Lampson, Republican, unseated by Democratic majority in the SenateJan. 30, 1890
- First Monday in September (Labor Day) made a legal holiday by legislature, which adjourns.....April 28, 1890
- Garfield memorial at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, dedicated...May 30, 1890
- Ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes dies at Cincinnati, aged fifty-eight.....Sept. 7, 1890
- Legislature meets in extraordinary session, Oct. 14, passes a bill suggested by Governor Campbell, abolishing two public boards of Cincinnati, and creating a non-partisan board of improvement, appointed by the mayor, and adjourns
Oct. 24, 1890
- Charles Foster, Secretary of the United States Treasury.....Feb. 25, 1891
- Modified Australian ballot act passed at an adjourned session of the legislature
Jan. 6-May 4, 1891
- People's party organized at the National Union Conference, held at Cincinnati, 1,418 delegates from thirty-two States
May 19, 1891
- City of Hamilton celebrates its centennial.....Sept. 19, 1891
- William McKinley, Jr., inaugurated governor.....Jan. 11, 1892
- National Prohibition Convention meets at Cincinnati.....June 29, 1892
- Gen. John Pope, born in 1823, dies at Sandusky.....Sept. 23, 1892
- Ex-President Hayes, born in 1822, dies at his home at Fremont....Jan. 17, 1893
- Gen. J. S. Coxey's army of the commonweal, numbering seventy-five men, organizes at Massillon, moves from that place to Canton, 8 miles...March 26, 1894
- Strike affecting 150,000 miners ordered at Columbus.....April 20, 1894
- Allen G. Thurman dies at Columbus
Dec. 12, 1895
- The centenary of the settlement of Cleveland celebrated.....July 22, 1896
- Militia fires upon a lynching-party at Urbana, four persons killed
June 4, 1897
- Coal-miners went on strike
July 2, 1897
- [Ended by compromise Sept. 11.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OKLAHOMA

Accident at Robinson's Opera-house in Cincinnati, thirty-five killed or injured	International Christian Endeavor convention meets at Cincinnati
Oct. 15, 1897	July 6, 1901
Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob D. Cox dies at Oberlin.....Aug. 4, 1900	President McKinley shot at Buffalo, Sept. 7; dies.....Sept. 14, 1901
Race riot at Akron.....Aug. 22, 1900	[Private funeral service in Buffalo, Sept. 16; the body lies in State at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Sept. 18; the interment at Canton, O., Sept. 19.]
John Sherman dies at Washington, D. C. Oct. 22, 1900	
Tom L. Johnson elected mayor of Cleveland.....April 1, 1901	

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma, is a Territory of the United States of America, formed in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and the Public Land strip, or No Man's Land, a strip 167½ miles long and 34½ miles wide, lying north of Texas and west of long. 100°. Oklahoma is bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado, east by Indian Territory, south by Texas, and west by Texas and New Mexico. Area, 39,030 square miles. Population, 1890, 61,834; 1900, 398,331. Capital, Guthrie.

No Man's Land ceded to the United States by Texas.....Nov. 25, 1850

Extensive scheme organized to take possession of the portion of Oklahoma not occupied by Indians, and parties from Missouri and Texas enter the Territory, but are ordered removed by proclamation of President Hayes.....April 26, 1879

Second proclamation to prevent settlement in Oklahoma.....Feb. 12, 1880

Expedition under David L. Payne—who had organized in Kansas the Oklahoma Town Company and the Southwest Colony—with twenty-five men, enter the Territory and begin the settlement of the town of Ewing, but within three weeks they are arrested by United States troops and imprisoned1880

Payne enters Oklahoma with a colony of 600 men, women, and children, and founds the town of Rock Falls..May, 1884

Under proclamation by President Arthur, July 1, the settlement at Rock Falls is broken up by United States troops

August, 1884

Many armed men under W. L. Couch encamp at Stillwater on the Cimmaron River and defy the military.....December, 1884

Couch and his forces surrender to the United States troops, and are marched

across the Kansas line and arrested under federal warrants.....Jan. 27, 1885

Inhabitants of No Man's Land organize the Territory of Cimmaron, not recognized by Congress.....1886

Delegates of Creek nation meet in Washington Jan. 19, and cede the western half of their domain for \$2,280,857.10; ratified by the Creek council Jan. 31, by Congress

March 1, 1889

Seminoles execute a release and conveyance of their lands ceded by treaty in 1866.....March 16, 1889

Oklahoma opened for settlement by proclamation of President Harrison, March 27, to take effect at noon, April 22. During the afternoon of this day 50,000 or more settlers, encamped on the borders of the Territory, enter and locate

April 22, 1889

First bank in Guthrie opened in a tent with a capital of \$50,000..April 22, 1889

An attempt to form a provisional government for Oklahoma fails. Convention meets at Guthrie.....May 22, 1889

Proclamation of the President against the occupation of the Cherokee strip

Feb. 17, 1890

Many "boomers" invade the Cherokee strip.....March 23, 1890

George W. Steele appointed first governor.....May, 1890

President Harrison signs act creating Territory of Oklahoma.....May 2, 1890

First election held for representative-at-large.....Aug. 5, 1890

Congress appropriates \$47,000 for the relief of destitute persons in the Territory

Aug. 8, 1890

Milton W. Reynolds, Republican, elected representative-at-large, dies from over-exertion during the canvass..Aug. 9, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OREGON

First meeting of the legislature at Guthrie.....Aug. 27, 1890

Santa Fé and Rock Island Railroad companies bring into the Territory and loan to the needy farmers, without interest, 25,000 bushels of seed wheat...1890

Agricultural College founded in Payne county; a normal school located at Edmond if the people give it \$5,000 and 40 acres of land; a territorial university located at Norman, Cleveland county; public schools established; Australian ballot system introduced; legislature adjourns.....Dec. 24, 1890

Cherokee strip closed to whites by order of President.....Aug. 13, 1891

New Indian lands in Oklahoma (about 300,000 acres) opened for settlement

Sept. 22, 1891

Resignation of Governor Steele accepted by President Harrison.....Oct. 18, 1891

Statehood convention meets at Oklahoma City.....Dec. 15, 1891

State Agricultural College at Stillwater opened.....Dec. 15, 1891

Proclamation of the President, April 12, opens to settlement Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands from....April 19, 1892

The Kansas civil code adopted in its entirety.....1893

Territorial convention of negroes held at Guthrie.....April, 1893

Cherokee outlet, or strip, about 9,400 square miles, was ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, May 19, 1893; the United States paying \$8,300,000 in five annual instalments, beginning March 4, 1875, interest 4 per cent. on deferred payments, besides paying \$300,000 to the Cherokees at once, and \$110,000 to other tribes, making in all about \$8,710,000. By proclamation of the President, Aug. 23, the strip was opened at noon

Sept. 16, 1893

[It is estimated that 100,000 people had gathered on the boundary-line awaiting the opening.]

Tonkawa and Pawnee reservations opened to settlement.....Sept. 16, 1893

Cyclone at Chandler, thirty-five killed and injured.....March 30, 1897

Flood at Guthrie, great loss of life

April 28, 1897

Geological survey begun.....1900

Free homes bill passed by Congress

May 14, 1900

Memorial service in honor of David L. Payne, "the original Oklahoma boomer," held at Blackwell.....Nov. 19, 1900

Tornado destroying many lives and much property.....June 8, 1901

Proclamation by President McKinley opening certain Indian reservations to settlers on Aug. 6, 1901.....July 7, 1901

OREGON

Oregon, one of the Pacific coast States of the American Union, has a coast-line of 300 miles, extending from lat. 42° N., which marks the boundary between the State and California and Nevada, to the Columbia River, which separates the State from Washington on the north in lat. 46° 15' N. Idaho lies to the east, the Snake River forming about half of the eastern boundary. It is limited in longitude between 116° 45' to 124° 30' W. Area, 96,030 square miles, in thirty-one counties. Population, 1890, 313,767; 1900, 413,536. Capital, Salem.

A Spanish expedition, sent out under Bruno Heceta in the *Santiago*, discovers the mouth of the Columbia River....1775

Captain Robert Gray enters the Columbia River in the American ship *Columbia* from Boston.....May 7, 1792

Lieutenant Broughton, of the British navy, ascends the Columbia River about 100 miles to the region of the cascades

October–November, 1792

By purchase, the United States acquires the claims of France to Oregon

April 30, 1803

Lewis and Clarke United States government expedition descends the Columbia to its mouth, where it arrives...Nov. 5, 1805

Captain Nathaniel Winship, a New-Englander, builds the first house in Oregon, at Oak Point, on the Columbia..June 4, 1810

Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was a leading member, establishes a trading-post at the mouth of the Columbia River, which it calls Astoria

1811

D. McKenzie explores the Willamette River.....1812

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OREGON

- Convention between the United States and Great Britain for joint occupation of Oregon concluded in London, Oct. 20, 1818, ratified.....Jan. 19, 1819
- Convention between the United States and Russia regulating fishery and trading on the Pacific coast, and fixing 54° 40' as the northern boundary claimed by the United States, concluded at St. Petersburg, April 5-7, 1824, and ratified...Jan. 12, 1825
- Convention between the United States and Great Britain; the articles of 1819 are indefinitely extended, with proviso that either party might annul the agreement on twelve months' notice
Aug. 6, 1827
- Capt. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of Wenham, Mass., establishes a fishery on Sauvies Island, at the mouth of the Willamette...1832
- John McLeod and Michael la Framboise erect Fort Umpqua, a post for the Hudson Bay Company, on the Umpqua River
1832
- Jason and Daniel Lee, Methodist missionaries, reach Oregon in Captain Wyeth's second overland expedition, which left Independence, April 28, 1834, and establish a mission on the banks of the Willamette, 60 miles from its mouth.....Oct. 6, 1834
- Methodist mission station established on Clatsop Plains, near Young Bay
Feb. 10, 1841
- First meeting of settlers at the Methodist mission to make a code of laws for the settlements south of the Columbia River.....Feb. 17-18, 1841
- Star of Oregon*, the first American vessel constructed of Oregon timber, is launched from Oak Island in the Willamette, and sails for San Francisco.....1841
- A provisional government and organic laws for Oregon are adopted by the people met at Champoege, and Oregon City fixed as the seat of government
July 5, 1843
- First house in Portland erected by A. L. Lovejoy and F. W. Pettygrove....1845
- Publication of the Oregon *Spectator* begun at Oregon City.....1846
- Resolutions pass the House of Representatives giving notice to Great Britain that the convention of 1818 and 1827 for joint occupation of Oregon should be terminated at the expiration of twelve months from the notice.....Feb. 9, 1846
- Articles of the Oregon convention between United States and Great Britain held June 15, 1846, are ratified in London, July 17, and proclaimed
Aug. 5, 1846
- First sale of town lots for Salem
Sept. 10, 1846
- First mail contract in Oregon let to Hugh Burns in the spring of 1846, and first regular mail service in the Territory is established by the United States government1847
- Congress enacts a territorial government for Oregon.....Aug. 14, 1848
- Gen. Joseph Lane, first territorial governor, arrives, and proclaims the territorial government.....March 3, 1849
- About \$50,000, in five and ten dollar gold pieces, coined and put into circulation by the Oregon Exchange Company. This is known as "beaver money"...1849
- First territorial legislature meets at Oregon City.....July 16, 1849
- Gens. Smith and Vinton arrive in Oregon to examine the country with reference to the location of military posts
Sept. 28, 1849
- Hudson Bay Company conveys to United States the rights of the company under its charter and the treaty with Great Britain1849
- Seat of government located at Salem by legislature, the penitentiary at Portland, and the university at Corvallis.....1850
- Five of the Cayuse Indians, principals in the massacre of Dr. M. Whitman and other missionaries at Waiilatpu, Nov. 29, 1847, are delivered to the Oregon authorities, tried at Oregon City, condemned, and executed.....June 18, 1850
- Schooner *Samuel Roberts*, with an exploring party formed in San Francisco to discover the mouth of the Klamath River, enters the Umpqua River....Aug. 6, 1850
- Oregon donation act; Congress grants each missionary station then occupied 640 acres of land, with the improvements. To each white settler, 640 acres. To each emigrant settling in Oregon between Dec. 1, 1850, and Dec. 1, 1853, 160 acres
Sept. 27, 1850
- Maj. Philip Kearny fights the Indians at Rogue River.....June 23, 1851
- A party of twenty-three, under T. V. Vault, set out to explore the interior, Aug. 24, 1851. Sept. 1 all but nine turn back, at the Rogue River, about 50 miles from the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OREGON

ocean. These reach the headquarters of the Coquille, Sept. 9; descend it, are attacked, and five of the nine killed by Indians.....Sept. 14, 1851

Yam Hill River bridge, the first in the country, constructed at Lafayette....1851

Gold discovered by some half-breeds in the sand of the old sea-beach at the mouth of a creek near the Coquille.....1852

Willamette University at Salem opened 1844; chartered.....1853

War with the Indians of Rogue River, begun in June, ended by a treaty signed by Joel Palmer and Samuel H. Culver. By this treaty the Indians sell their lands, comprising the whole Rogue River Valley, to the United States for \$60,000. Sept. 8, 1853

Pacific University and Tualatin Academy, at Forest Grove, opened in 1848, is chartered.....1854

T. J. Dryer and party ascend Mount Hood, and ascertain that it is an expiring volcano still emitting smoke and ashes

August, 1854

Governor Davis resigns, August, 1854; George Law Curry appointed

November, 1854

Volunteer company under J. A. Lupton attack an Indian camp at the mouth of Butte Creek, killing twenty-three and wounding many, early in the morning. Daylight showed that the dead were mostly old men, women, and children..Oct. 8, 1855

In retaliation, the Indians plunder and massacre settlers in the upper Rogue River Valley.....Oct. 9, 1855

Astoria chartered.....1855

Governor Curry issues a proclamation calling for five companies of volunteers, Oct. 15, and orders all companies not duly enrolled by virtue of said proclamation to disband.....Oct. 20, 1855

Convention of Free-soilers meets at Albany, June 27, and drafts a platform for the anti-slavery party, to be reported at an adjourned meeting appointed at Corvallis for.....Oct. 30, 1855

Volunteer force organized, Oct. 12, by Col. J. E. Ross, engages the Indians at Rogue River, near Galice Creek, Oct. 17, and at Bloody Springs or Grave Creek Hills.....Oct. 30, 1855

New State-house at Salem burned, with the library and furniture; the work of an incendiary.....Dec. 30, 1855

Indians murder thirteen out of fifteen

of the garrison at Whaleshead, on Rogue River, during the absence of the rest (Feb. 22) at a dancing-party; murder many farmers near the fort, and burn their houses and barns; 130, who escaped the massacre and fled to the fort, are besieged thirty-one days, until relieved by two companies under Colonel Buchanan

March, 1856

Troops under Capt. A. J. Smith attacked at the Meadows, on the Rogue River, where the Indians had agreed to meet and give up their arms, by Indians under Chief John, May 27; they are rescued by Captain Augur.....May 28, 1856

Chief John surrenders....June 29, 1856

Convention assembles at Albany, and organizes the Free-State Republican party of Oregon.....Feb. 11, 1857

Oregon constitutional convention assembles at Salem, Aug. 17; completes its labors, Sept. 18; constitution ratified by the people; majority in favor of adoption, 3,980; against slavery, 5,082; against free negroes, 7,559.....Nov. 9, 1857

Coal discovered at Coos Bay, near Empire City, 1853, and mines discovered by James Aiken at Newport and Eastport, opened1858

State legislature meets, July 5, and Governor Whiteaker is inaugurated

July 8, 1859

Act admitting Oregon signed by the President.....Feb. 14, 1859

Governor Whiteaker convenes the legislature, and completes the organization of the State government.....May 16, 1859

Joseph Lane, ex-governor of Oregon, nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the Breckinridge ticket

June 23, 1860

Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia, completed.....1864

First National Bank of Portland, the oldest west of the Rocky Mountains, is established.....July, 1865

Mount Hood, not previously in eruption since the settlement of California, continues for a month or more to emit smoke and flames, followed by the earthquake of.....Oct. 8-9, 1865

Oregon ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution....Dec. 11, 1865

Oregon ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment by one majority, and this act is disputed, as secured by the votes of two Re-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

- publican members of the House afterwards expelled.....Sept. 19, 1866
- Cincinnatus H. Miller (Joaquin Miller) appointed judge of Grant county....1866
- Cargo of wheat shipped from Oregon direct to Australia by bark *Whistler*..1867
- Grading for Oregon Central Railroad begun at Portland, April 14; grading of the rival Oregon and California Railroad begun.....April 16, 1868
- First full cargo of wheat exported from Oregon direct to Europe by Joseph Watt to Liverpool by the *Sallie Brown*....1868
- State agricultural college at Corvallis opened.....1868
- Legislature rejects the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and protests against the treaty with China.....1870
- Oregon school for deaf-mutes at Salem opened.....1870
- Legislature rescinds the resolution of 1870, rejecting the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.....1872
- Captain Jackson, commissioned to remove the Modocs to a reservation, fights them on Lost River, near Tule Lake
- Nov. 29, 1872
- First convention of the Oregon State Woman's Suffrage Association held at Portland.....February, 1873
- Congress grants public lands in Oregon to construct a military road across the State, July 2, 1864; the legislature grants 1,920 acres of this for each mile to be built by the Oregon Central Military Road Company, which builds to the summit of the Cascade Mountains in 1867; the company sells its lands to the Pacific Land Company of San Francisco.....1873
- Oregon Pioneer Association organized
- Oct. 18, 1873
- State board of immigration created by law.....Oct. 28, 1874
- Oregon and Washington Fish Propagating Company incorporated; hatching establishment near Oregon City.....April, 1875
- University of Oregon at Eugene City, chartered in 1872, is opened..Oct. 18, 1876
- Constitutional amendment, that "the elective franchise in this State shall not hereafter be prohibited to any citizen on account of sex," passed and approved by the governor.....1880
- Amendment conferring the suffrage on women is lost; 28,176 votes against to 11,223 in favor.....June 2, 1884
- Local option bill passed by the legislature.....1885
- State normal school at Drain created by law.....1885
- Bill passed creating a State board of agriculture.....1885
- First Saturday in June made a legal holiday, Labor Day.....1887
- State convention at Salem forms an amalgamated party, including Prohibitionists, Grangers, Free-traders, Greenbackers, American party men, Knights of Labor, Union Labor, and Woman Suffragists, under the title Union party, to oppose the Republicans and Democrats.Sept. 14, 1889
- Australian ballot law enacted, and State board of charities and corrections established at the session.Jan. 12-Feb. 20, 1891
- Women over twenty-one years of age made eligible to all educational offices..1893
- State capitol completed.....1893
- Fire at Silver Lake in which forty persons perished.....Dec. 29, 1894
- Departure of 2d Oregon Volunteers for Philippine Islands.....May 25, 1898
- Return of 2d Oregon Volunteers from Philippine Islands.....July 12, 1899
- Five proposed constitutional amendments rejected.....November, 1900
- Erection of a monument at Champoeog on the fifty-eighth anniversary of a meeting at which a majority of those present voted for Oregon Territory to become a part of the United States.....May 2, 1901
- Adoption of text-books for public schools of Oregon for a period of six years
- July 11, 1901

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania, one of the original small portion in the northwest corner, Middle States, being the seventh in which extends north to 42° 15', and thus geographical order of the thirteen, is borders on Lake Erie—and between long. known as the Keystone State. It lies 74° 40' and 80° 36' W. New York and a between lat. 39° 43' and 42° N.—except a small portion of Lake Erie lie on the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

north, Delaware River separates it from New Jersey on the east, the States of Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia bound it on the south, while West Virginia and Ohio are on the west. Area, 45,215 square miles, in sixty-seven counties. Population in 1890, 5,258,014; 1900, 6,302,115. Capital, Harrisburg.

Henry Hudson enters Delaware Bay, examines its currents and soundings, but leaves without landing.....August, 1609

Delaware Bay visited by Lord de la Warr.....1610

Cornelius Hendricksen, in the interest of the Dutch, explores Delaware Bay and river as far as mouth of the Schuylkill....1616

Cornelius Mey ascends the Delaware River, and builds Fort Nassau, on the east side, nearly opposite the present Philadelphia1623

[This first occupation by the Dutch is soon abandoned.]

Swedish government sends out two vessels, the *Key of Calmar* and the *Griffin*, with a few Swedes; entering the Delaware, they erect a fort near the mouth of Christiansa Creek, called Fort Christiansa in honor of the then Queen of Sweden...1638

Swedish Governor Printz fixes his residence on Tinicum Island, a few miles below Philadelphia, and builds a fort for defence1643

[First European settlement in Pennsylvania.]

Swedes settle Upland (now Chester), first town settled in Pennsylvania....1643

Dutch from New York capture the Swedish forts on the Delaware, and take possession of the country...Sept. 25, 1655

This territory surrendered to the English.....September, 1664

Dutch recover possession for a few months, 1673, but the "peace of Westminster" restores it to the English

Feb. 19, 1674

William Penn receives from Charles II., in payment of £16,000 due his father from the English government, a charter for lands north of Maryland and west of the Delaware.....March 4, 1681

Penn issues an address to his subjects in Pennsylvania concerning the grant

April 8, 1681

Penn appoints William Markham deputy governor, who sails in May, and arrives in Pennsylvania.....June, 1681

Penn contracts to sell an association, "Company of Free Traders," 20,000 acres for £400, subject to a quit-rent of 2½ mills per acre.....July 11, 1681

Court held at Upham by the deputy-governor.....Sept. 13, 1681

Three vessels sail with emigrants, and three commissioners with plans for the proposed city of Philadelphia

October, 1681

Penn publishes "frame of government": Council of seventy-two persons elected for three years, one-third to go out annually; governor or deputy to preside with triple vote; laws proposed to be submitted to the people, afterwards to delegates. Forty "fundamental laws" agreed upon by Penn and the intended emigrants, were added.....April 25, 1682

Pennsylvania, though not included in Duke of York's charter, had been claimed by governors of New York; to perfect his title, Penn obtains from the duke a quit claim to Pennsylvania, also two deeds of feoffment, of town of New Castle with a circle of 12 miles round, and of district thence to Cape Henlopen

Aug. 21, 1682

Penn, accompanied by 100 colonists, sails in the *Welcome*, Sept. 1, and lands at New Castle.....Oct. 27, 1682

[Twenty-three ships arrive in the Delaware this year with colonists for Pennsylvania.]

Penn reaches Upland and calls it Chester

Oct. 29, 1682

Spacious brick residence built at a cost of £7,000 for Penn on "Pennsbury Manor," opposite Burlington, about 20 miles above Philadelphia.....1682

Penn visits New Jersey, New York, and Long Island, and returns to Chester

Dec. 4, 1682

[Penn's famous treaty with the Indians under the elms at Shackamaxon, at the northern limits of Philadelphia, occurs about this time, according to Hildreth, Bancroft, and Lossing; the *Narrative and Critical History of America* gives the date, June 23, 1683. It is the subject of a picture by Benjamin West. The whole story of this treaty has been doubted. Hildreth calls it "the famous traditional treaty." Bancroft says: "It is to be regretted that no original record of the meeting has been preserved."]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

First Assembly of the province meets at Chester in three days' session

Dec. 4, 1682

[This meeting made changes in the "frame of government," tending to strengthen the power of the proprietary. The territories (Delaware) were enfranchised by a joint act, and united with Pennsylvania on the basis of equal rights, and a code called the "great law" was enacted.]

Counties of Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia organized.....December, 1682

Penn attends to laying out Philadelphia December, 1682

Penn meets Lord Baltimore at New Castle to adjust boundary claims between Pennsylvania and Maryland

December, 1682

[Dispute not settled until 1760, when it was referred to two English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who ran the boundary-line due west 244 miles (1763-67) in lat. 39° 43' 28"; stones erected every mile up to 132, every fifth stone bearing the arms of the Baltimore and Penn families. Resurveyed, 1849. While debating in Congress the Missouri Compromise, in 1820, John Randolph introduced the phrase "Mason and Dixon's line," as separating freedom from slavery, or the North from the South; the phrase became at once exceedingly popular.]

Penn summons the Assembly to Philadelphia, where changes are made in the "frame of government"; and to settle disputes and prevent lawsuits, three "peacemakers" are appointed for each county

March 10, 1683

Weekly post established (letters carried from Philadelphia to Chester, 2d.; to New Castle, 4d.; to Maryland, 6d.)

July, 1683

First mill built at Chester.....1683

Franfort Land Company, of Germany, purchase 25,000 acres of land around Germantown, and begin a settlement, consisting of twenty families under Francis D. Pastorius.....Oct. 24, 1683

A woman tried as a witch; acquitted, but bound to keep the peace; Penn presides; first and only case of such trial in Pennsylvania.....Feb. 27, 1684

Penn, establishing a provincial court of five judges, Nicholas Moore, chief-justice, and leaving the executive to the council,

Thomas Lloyd, president, sails for England.....Aug. 12, 1684

[Province has twenty settled townships and 7,000 inhabitants.]

William Bradford establishes the first printing-press in Philadelphia (the third in the colonies); first publication, an almanac, the *Kalendarium Pennsilvanicæ*.....1685

Several members of the settlement at Germantown send a written protest against slavery to a Friends' meeting.....1688

[First anti-slavery effort in America.]

"William Penn charter" school established in Philadelphia.....1689

First paper mill in America built by William Rittenhouse and William Bradford on a branch of the Wissahickon..1690

Penn sanctions the separation of the lower counties (Delaware) as a separate government under William Markham

April 11, 1691

Government of Pennsylvania taken from Penn.....Oct. 31, 1692

Pennsylvania placed under Governor Fletcher of New York.....1693

Penn's chartered rights restored

Aug. 30, 1694

First Episcopal place of worship built in Philadelphia1695

Penn returns to Pennsylvania after absence of fifteen years.....Dec. 1, 1699

Yellow fever in Philadelphia.....1699

Discontent of the inhabitants leads Penn to summon an Assembly to prepare a new frame of government..Sept. 16, 1701

New charter, or "charter of privileges," adopted.....Oct. 28, 1701

[It gave the Delaware counties option of a separate administration, of which they availed themselves soon after, though under the same governor and council as Pennsylvania until 1776.]

Philadelphia incorporated as a city

Oct. 28, 1701

Anticipating that the British ministry were about to abolish the proprietary governments in America, Penn, to oppose this, sails for England and never visits America again.....Nov. 1, 1701

Thomas Rutter establishes the first iron works in Pennsylvania, near Pottstown, 30 miles from Philadelphia.....1716

Penn dies at Rushcombe, Buckinghamshire, England, aged seventy-four years

July 30, 1718

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

Andrew S. Bradford establishes the *American Weekly Mercury* at Philadelphia.....Dec. 22, 1719

Pennsylvania puts in practice the "paper-money loan system" by the issue of £15,000 in 1722, followed by an additional issue of £30,000....March, 1723

Franklin, seventeen years old, arrives in Philadelphia.....October, 1723

Pennsylvania *Gazette* started by Franklin.....Sept. 28, 1729

Franklin founds the Library of Philadelphia, forty persons subscribing "forty shillings" each and agreeing to pay "ten shillings" annually.....Nov. 8, 1731

Franklin commences the publication of *Poor Richard's Almanack*.....1732

To secure their friendship against the overtures of the French, a treaty is made with the Six Nations.....1733

Masonic lodge formed in Philadelphia, the second in America.....1734

A Catholic church built and mass celebrated in Philadelphia.....1734

County of Lancaster organized....1737

George Whitefield arrives at Philadelphia.....November, 1739

American philosophical society established in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin.....1743

Hostilities with the Six Nations, after a bloody collision between them and the backwoodsmen of Virginia, are averted by a treaty at Lancaster between Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland and the Six Nations, the Indians ceding the whole valley of the Ohio for £400....July, 1744

War of England with France, termed "King George's War".....1744

For the reduction of Louisburg, Pennsylvania furnishes £4,000 in provisions

1745

Thomas and Richard Penn the sole proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas holding three-quarters of the whole by bequest from his brother John, who dies this year

1746

Over 5,000 immigrants, mostly Germans, arrive in Pennsylvania.....1750

Franklin identifies lightning and electricity.....June 5, 1752

French build a fort at Presque Isle, now Erie.....1753

One at Le Bœuf, on French Creek..1753

Another at Venango.....1753

George Washington sent by the gov-

ernor of Virginia to meet the French commander at Fort Le Bœuf and learn his reasons for invading British dominions

November, 1753

Thirty-three men of the Ohio company begin a fortification at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, now Pittsburg, but on the approach of the French capitulate.....April 17, 1754

French occupy and finish the fort, calling it Duquesne, in honor of the governor of Canada.....1754

Washington sent with about 150 men by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the Great Meadows.....April, 1754

Congress of commissioners of the colonies at Albany, N. Y.....June 19, 1754

Gen. Edward Braddock, commander-in-chief of the British in America, arrives in the Chesapeake with two British regiments

February, 1755

General Braddock meets Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, De Lancey, of New York, Morris, of Pennsylvania, Sharpe, of Maryland, and Dinwiddie, of Virginia, in a congress at Alexandria, Va.

April 14, 1755

[Object of the meeting was the establishing of a colonial revenue, and the advice to the British government, in which all concurred, was taxation by act of Parliament.]

Assembly appropriates £30,000 for carrying on the war.....April, 1755

General Braddock is twenty-seven days on the march from Alexandria to Fort Cumberland, and arrives with 2,150 men

May 10, 1755

Braddock advances from Fort Cumberland for Fort Duquesne, distance, 130 miles.....June 10, 1755

Braddock leaves Colonel Dunbar to bring up the heavy baggage, and pushes on with 1,200 chosen men..June 19, 1755

Battle of Monongahela; Braddock defeated.....July 9, 1755

Colonel Dunbar burns public stores and heavy baggage worth £100,000, destroys the remaining artillery, and retreats

July 13, 1755

[Fort Cumberland is evacuated, leaving the frontier of Pennsylvania without a post of defence.]

Assembly levy a tax of £55,000, from which the proprietary estates are exempted.....November, 1755

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Quakers cease to act with the government on its declaring war against the Delawares and Shawnees

November, 1755

Estimated annual value of rents, etc., to the proprietary estates, £30,000; not subjected to taxation.....1755

Franklin undertakes the military command and defence of the frontier with the rank of colonel.....January, 1756

Active hostilities between the English and the French along the entire frontier of the colonies from the spring of 1753, but war was not declared until

May 18, 1756

Indian village at Kittanning, on the Alleghany, 45 miles to the north of Pittsburgh, headquarters of the Delaware Indians, is surprised and destroyed by Col. John Armstrong with 300 Pennsylvanians

Sept. 7, 1756

Franklin sent to England in support of the Assembly's petition against the proprietaries Thomas and Richard Penn, who oppose taxing their vast estate, and controlled the deputy governor. He arrives in London.....July 27, 1757

[Succeeds in securing the assessment of taxes on the surveyed lands at the usual rate to others.]

Gen. John Forbes begins the advance against Fort Duquesne with some 7,000 troops.....July, 1758

[Pennsylvania furnished 2,700 under Col. John Armstrong, among them Benjamin West, afterwards the painter, and Anthony Wayne, a lad of thirteen years; Virginia 1,900, with Washington as leader. The Virginia troops rendezvous at Fort Cumberland, Md., and the Pennsylvania and other troops at Raystown, now Bedford, Pa. Washington advised the Brad-dock route for the advance, while Cols. Bouquet and Armstrong recommended a more central one, which was adopted.]

Extensive emigration to the western part of Pennsylvania.....1759-62

Beginning of the Pontiac War....1763

Treaty of peace between England and France, termed the treaty of Paris

Feb. 10, 1763

Attack made by the Indians along the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia

May, 1763

Fort Le Boeuf burned by Indians; garrison escapes.....June 18, 1763

Fort Venango destroyed, garrison and all.....June 18, 1763

Presque Isle, now Erie, garrison of twenty-four men, surrenders

June 22, 1763

Fort Pitt, with a garrison of 330 men, and 200 women and children, besieged by the Indians.....June-July, 1763

Colonel Bouquet, at the head of 500 British troops, advances from Carlisle to the relief of Fort Pitt.....July, 1763

When within a half-mile of "Bushy Run," and about 25 miles from Fort Pitt, he is attacked by the Indians

Aug. 5, 1763

Battle continues during the day, and begins again at early dawn. Bouquet feigns a retreat, bringing the Indians within the circle of his troops and defeating them. His loss was eight officers and 115 privates. He reaches and relieves Fort Pitt.....Aug. 10, 1763

Connecticut colony in the Wyoming Valley driven out by the Indians

Oct. 15, 1763

Surveyors Mason and Dixon begin running the southern boundary-line (see this record, 1682).....Dec. 9, 1763

Barbarities of Indians at this time disposed the frontiersmen to destroy every Indian—enemy or not. A remnant of a friendly tribe at Conestoga is massacred by frontiersmen termed "Paxton Boys"; a few escape and flee to Lancaster for refuge, but are followed and killed. The pursuers hearing of friendly Indians in Philadelphia, march towards them, but are met by Franklin, who, after a long negotiation, persuades them to disperse

Dec. 27, 1763-January, 1764

Colonel Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians from Fort Pitt

Oct. 30, 1764

Dr. Shippen begins in Philadelphia the first course of lectures upon anatomy ever delivered in America.....1764

Franklin, having returned from England in 1762, is sent again by the Assembly to petition for a change of government from proprietary to royal authority; sails

Nov. 7, 1764

[The petition, however, was dropped, owing to other matters of more weight. See this record, 1779.]

Pittsburg was first occupied by peaceful settlers in 1760, but the settlement was

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destroyed by Indians during the Pontiac War, 1763. A permanent settlement was begun.....1765

Franklin examined before the English House of Commons on the effect of the passage of the Stamp Act..Feb. 13, 1768

First appearance of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*..1767

Treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.....Nov. 5, 1768

[This treaty extinguished the Indian claim to the whole region of the Alleghanies from New York to Virginia, so that Thomas and Richard Penn were proprietaries of more than 25,000,000 acres, 250,000 inhabitants, and one of the largest cities in America.]

First course of instruction in chemistry attempted in America by Dr. Benjamin Rush at the College of Philadelphia.....1769

American Philosophical Society instituted at Philadelphia.....1769

Philadelphia calls a public meeting, condemns the duty on tea and taxation by Parliament, and requests the tea agents to resign, which they readily do

Oct. 2, 1773

Tea ship sent back to England before it reaches Philadelphia.....Dec. 25, 1773

First Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia.....Sept. 5, 1774

Assembly of Pennsylvania approves the doings of Congress, and appoints delegates to the new one.....Dec. 15, 1774

Franklin returns to Philadelphia from England, giving up hope of reconciliation, after an absence of ten years..April, 1775

Second Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.....May 10, 1775

Committee of safety appointed, Franklin president.....June 30, 1775

Pennsylvania instructs her delegates to the Continental Congress to dissent from and reject any proposition looking to a separation from England..November, 1775

Common Sense, a pamphlet by Thomas Paine, published in Philadelphia

January, 1776

Assembly of Pennsylvania, under pressure of public opinion, rescinds the instructions to delegates in Congress

June 24, 1776

Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, and announced in Philadelphia.....July 4, 1776

[At a grand demonstration in Philadelphia, on July 8, John Nixon, one of the signers, read the Declaration to a vast concourse.]

State convention assembles at Philadelphia and assumes the government of Pennsylvania.....July 15, 1776

Franklin, one of the three commissioners sent to France, sails for that country.....October, 1776

Cornwallis pursues Washington through New Jersey into Pennsylvania

December, 1776

Endangered by the approach of the British, Congress, at Philadelphia, adjourns to meet again at Baltimore

Dec. 12, 1776

The Crisis, a patriotic pamphlet by Thomas Paine, appears in Philadelphia

Dec. 19, 1776

State government organized, with Thomas Wharton, Jr., as president

March 4, 1777

British fleet enters Delaware Bay

July, 1777

Washington and Lafayette first meet in Philadelphia.....August, 1777

Battle of Brandywine.....Sept. 11, 1777

Congress adjourns to Lancaster

Sept. 18, 1777

Massacre of Wayne's troops at Paoli

Sept. 21, 1777

State government removes to Lancaster

Sept. 24, 1777

Howe with the British army occupies Philadelphia.....Sept. 27, 1777

Battle of Germantown.....Oct. 4, 1777

Successful defence of Forts Mifflin and Mercer.....Oct. 22-23, 1777

British in possession of the defences of the Delaware.....Nov. 20, 1777

American army go into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill

Dec. 19, 1777

"Battle of the Kegs"....Jan. 5, 1778

Affair at Barren Hill....May 20, 1778

British evacuate Philadelphia and retire across the Delaware through New Jersey towards New York..June 18, 1778

Washington crosses the Delaware pursuing the British, leaving Gen. Benedict Arnold in command at Philadelphia

June, 1778

Massacre in the Wyoming Valley

July 2-4, 1778

John Roberts and Abram Carlisle,

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wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, executed as Tories.....Nov. 22, 1778

[Twenty-three others tried, but acquitted.]

By act of Assembly the proprietary claims of the Penn family to ungranted lands or quit-rents were vested in the State, leaving the late proprietaries all private property, including manors, etc. The Assembly also granted to the Penns, in remembrance of the founder of Pennsylvania, the sum of £130,000—\$524,000, payable in instalments, to commence one year after the peace.....1779

[Besides this, which was faithfully paid, the British government settled £4,000 on the head of the Penn family.]

Act for the gradual emancipation of slaves passed.....March 1, 1780

Bank of North America established at Philadelphia; capital, \$400,000

Dec. 31, 1781

First manufacture of "fustians and jeans" in the United States begins at Philadelphia.....1782

Dickinson College at Carlisle incorporated.....1783

American Daily Advertiser, afterwards the *Aurora*, the first daily newspaper in America, issued in Philadelphia....1784

[Published by Benjamin Franklin Bache.]

First city directory of Philadelphia, and first in the United States, published.1785

General convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the first in America, meets at Philadelphia.....Sept. 27, 1785

Pittsburg *Gazette*, first paper published west of the Alleghanies, issued

July 29, 1786

Boundary-line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, continuation of Mason and Dixon's line, extended to a point five degrees west from the Delaware.....1786

Convention of the States to frame a federal Constitution meets at Philadelphia

May 14, 1787

State convention ratifies the federal Constitution.....Dec. 12, 1787

Thomas Mifflin, first governor under the federal Constitution.....1788

Franklin dies at Philadelphia, aged eighty-four years.....April 17, 1790

New State constitution goes into effect

Sept. 2, 1790

A stock company formed in Philadel-

phia to run a steamboat, invented by John Fitch, between Philadelphia and Trenton, making regular trips; company soon fails.....1790

United States government removed from New York to Philadelphia

Dec. 6, 1790

First bank of the United States established at Philadelphia....February, 1791

Anthracite coal discovered in Carbon county. The Lehigh Coal Company organized in Philadelphia, but fail to find a market.....1791

Purchase of the triangle bordering on Lake Erie, and containing Erie Harbor, completed.....March, 1792

United States mint established in Philadelphia (the only one in the United States until 1835).....1792

Yellow fever rages in Philadelphia

July, 1793

Whiskey insurrection.....1794

First turnpike-road in the United States completed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 62 miles.....1794

Four daily stages run between Philadelphia and New York, and one between Philadelphia and Baltimore.....1796

Resistance to the federal "house tax," known as the "hot-water war," suppressed.....1798

Capital of the State removed to Lancaster (Philadelphia had been the capital 117 years).....April 3, 1799

United States government removed from Philadelphia to Washington..July, 1800

Philadelphia first supplied with water from the Schuylkill through pipes laid in the streets.....Jan. 1, 1801

Coach route established from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.....August, 1804

Commission-house opened in Philadelphia for the sale of cotton-yarns and thread made at Providence, R. I., the first in the United States.....1805

Steamboat *Phoenix* arrives at Philadelphia from New York, the first steamboat navigating the ocean.....1808

Bible Society founded at Philadelphia, the first in the United States.....1808

State resists with an armed force attempt of the United States to serve a writ in the Olmstead case at Philadelphia for twenty-six days.....1809

Sunday-school organized in Philadelphia, the first in the United States, mark-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

ing the transfer from secular instruction to religious, from the control of individuals to the churches.....1809

Famous "traditional" elm-tree of the "Penn-Indian treaty" blown down

March 3, 1810

First steamboat, the *New Orleans*, on the Ohio, leaves Pittsburg for New Orleans.....Oct. 29, 1811

Capital removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg.....1812

In anticipation of the war with England, Governor Snyder calls for 14,000 troops.....May 12, 1812

Another unsuccessful attempt to use anthracite coal as fuel.....1812

British blockade the Delaware, which seriously interferes with the commerce of Philadelphia.....March, 1813

Commodore Perry builds his fleet at Erie during the spring and early summer of.....1813

First rolling-mill erected at Pittsburg
1813

Banks in Philadelphia suspend specie payment.....1814

Fairmount water-works, Philadelphia, completed.....Sept. 7, 1815

Schuylkill Navigation Company build a canal from Philadelphia to Mauch Chunk, 108 miles; cost \$3,000,000; completed.....1815

Second United States Bank established in Philadelphia, chartered by Congress; capital stock, \$3,500,000, of which the United States takes one-fifth.....April 10, 1816

Anthracite coal begins to come into use; 365 tons shipped to Philadelphia are disposed of with difficulty.....1820

Number of tons of anthracite coal received in Philadelphia, 1,073 in 1821; 2,440 tons in.....1822

Lafayette visits the United States; received at Philadelphia with distinguished honors.....September, 1824

American Sunday-school Union founded at Philadelphia.....1824

Monument erected on the site of the "treaty elm," to commemorate Penn's treaty with the Indians.....1827

Store for the sale of American hardware opened in Philadelphia by Amos Goodyear & Sons, the first in the United States.....1827

Paper from straw first manufactured in the United States at Meadville...1828

First locomotive used in the United States run on the Carbondale and Honesdale road.....August, 1829

Delaware and Hudson Canal from Honesdale to Rondout on the Hudson, 108 miles, completed.....1829

The *Cent*, Christopher C. Cornwell publisher, the first one-cent daily paper issued in the United States, starts in Philadelphia.....1830

Internal improvements connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburg completed at a cost to the State of over \$18,000,000.....1831
[They consisted of 292 miles canal and 125 miles railroad.]

First cases of cholera in Philadelphia
July 5, 1832

State provides for educating all persons between six and twenty-one....1834

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad completed.....Nov. 1, 1834

Philadelphia first lighted by gas

Feb. 8, 1836

New charter obtained from the State under the name of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.....Feb. 18, 1837

Public Ledger of Philadelphia founded, price one cent.....March 25, 1837

Charter of Second United States Bank expires (see United States record, 1832-34)
1837

United States Bank of Pennsylvania and all other banks of the State suspend specie payment during the commercial panic of.....1837

State constitution amended

Feb. 20, 1838

Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, dedicated as an abolition hall on the 14th, is burned by a mob.....May 17, 1838

Buckshot war

November-December, 1838

[In a close election between Whigs and Democrats for control of the legislature, which was to choose a United States Senator, both parties charged fraud. The Whigs ultimately receded from their position, leaving the Democrats in power. A remark made that the mob would feel the effect of "ball and buckshot before night" gave this episode the name of "buckshot war."]

Iron successfully made with anthracite coal at Mauch Chunk.....Jan. 12, 1839

United States Bank of Pennsylvania again suspends specie payment.....1839

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

It finally closes its doors, its capital being lost.....Sept. 4, 1841

Use of wire rope as cables introduced on the inclined planes of the Alleghany and Portage Railroad by John A. Roebling

1842

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad completed.....1842

Riots between the native Americans and Irish in Philadelphia suppressed by the military.....April-May, 1844

Petroleum is obtained while boring for salt on the Alleghany, a few miles above Pittsburg.....1845

Pittsburg nearly destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000,000.....April 10, 1845

Telegraphic communication between Philadelphia and Fort Lee, opposite New York, completed.....Jan. 20, 1846

Philadelphia and Pittsburg connected by telegraph.....Dec. 26, 1846

State forbids the use of jails to hold fugitive slaves.....May 3, 1848

Resurvey of Mason and Dixon's line completed.....Nov. 19, 1849

Judiciary made elective.....1850

Manufacture of galvanized iron begun in Philadelphia.....1852

Railroad track torn up at Harbor Creek, near Erie, by the opposition to the railroad.....Dec. 9, 1853

Pennsylvania State Agricultural College organized in Centre county.....April 13, 1854

Zinc works at Bethlehem go into operation.....Oct. 12, 1854

Entire traffic-line of State improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, completed by the State in 1831, sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$7,500,000

July 31, 1857

State divided into twelve (afterwards thirteen) normal school districts....1857

Banks suspend specie payment....1857

First normal school in the State opened at Millersville.....1859

First oil-well drilled in the United States by E. L. Drake, near Titusville; depth, 71 feet; yield, 1,000 gallons per day.....

Governor Curtin's inaugural pledges the State to the national cause against secession.....Jan. 15, 1861

Five companies of State troops (530 men) reach Washington, D. C., the first troops to arrive there for its defence, on the evening of.....April 18, 1861

Camp Curtin established near Harrisburg.....April 18, 1861

Governor Curtin calls an extra session of the legislature for.....April 30, 1861

In anticipation of invasion, General Lee having crossed the Potomac into Maryland, Governor Curtin calls 50,000 volunteer militia to Harrisburg.....Sept. 11, 1862

Confederate General Stuart raids Chambersburg with about 2,000 cavalry

Oct. 12-14, 1862

Confederate advance enters Pennsylvania.....June 22, 1863

Carlisle occupied by the advance of the Confederate forces under Ewell; Kingston, 13 miles from Harrisburg, entered on the 27th; and a skirmish takes place within 4 miles of the capital on....June 28, 1863

Confederate advance called back by General Lee to concentrate at Gettysburg

June 28, 1863

Battle of Gettysburg....July 1-3, 1863

National cemetery at Gettysburg consecrated.....Nov. 19, 1863

[During the Civil War the State furnished 269,645 troops (three-years' standard); among them 8,612 were colored. Answering the first call of the President for troops, the State furnished 20,979 three-months' troops.]

Chambersburg again raided and mostly burned by McCausland's Confederate cavalry.....July 30, 1864

Citizens of the counties bordering on Maryland reimbursed by the State for damages sustained during the Civil War

April 9, 1868

All the miners in the Avondale coal mine (108) suffocated by the burning of the main and only shaft....Sept. 6, 1869

[Investigation results in effecting needed reform in working the coal mines of the State.]

Bureau of labor statistics established by the State.....July 26, 1873

New State constitution goes into effect

Jan. 1, 1874

Centennial Exposition, at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, opens

May 10, 1876

Great strike of railroad employes, rapidly extending over most of the lines of the northern United States, inaugurated

July 19, 1877

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PENNSYLVANIA

[The strike was not entirely quieted until November.]

Natural gas used as fuel in western counties.....1884

Johnstown flood.....June 1, 1889

William D. Kelley, born in 1814, the oldest member of the House of Representatives, dies in Washington, D. C.

Jan. 9, 1890

Proposal of Mr. Carnegie to expend \$1,000,000 for a public library in Pittsburgh accepted.....Feb. 10, 1890

Cyclone at Wilkesbarre and other towns, killing fourteen, injuring 180, and damaging property to \$1,000,000

Aug. 19, 1890

Boundary between Pennsylvania and New York agreed upon by commissioners, March 26, 1886, and confirmed by both legislatures, is approved by Congress

Aug. 19, 1890

International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is organized at Pittsburgh

Oct. 15, 1890

Over 100 miners killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the shaft of Frick & Co.'s coke works, near Mount Pleasant

Jan. 27, 1891

Strike in Connellsville coke regions begins; 10,000 miners involved. Feb. 9, 1891

Eleven strikers killed and forty wounded.....April 2, 1891

Governor Pattison vetoes the compulsory education bill.....June 18, 1891

Governor signs the Baker ballot reform bill.....June 19, 1891

Governor Pattison calls an extra session of the Senate, to meet Oct. 13, to investigate charges against the State's financial officers.....Sept. 26, 1891

Human Freedom League organized at Independence Hall, Philadelphia

Oct. 12, 1891

David Hayes Agnew, surgeon, born 1818, dies at Philadelphia

March 22, 1892

"High-water mark" monument, indicating the point reached by the Confederate advance in the assault of July 3, at Gettysburg, dedicated.....June 2, 1892

Dam at Spartansburg bursts, and gasoline, from tanks broken by the rushing waters, ignites on the surface of Oil Creek, between Titusville and Oil City; over 100 lives lost.....June 5, 1892

Rev. Father Mollinger, famous for re-

puted cures on St. Anthony's day, dies at Pittsburgh, aged seventy years

June 15, 1892

Lockout of strikers at mills of the Carnegie Steel Company begins. July 1, 1892

Governor Pattison orders the entire division of National Guard to Homestead

July 10, 1892

Chairman Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, and thirty others, members of the advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association, are arrested on charge of treason against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania....Sept. 30, 1892

Strike at Carnegie Steel Mills, Homestead, declared off.....Nov. 20, 1892

Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt dies at Wilkesbarre.....Dec. 1, 1892

Agitation regarding the desecration of the battle-field of Gettysburg by electric cars for carrying sight-seers.....1893

Twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated to buy the land at Valley Forge, used by the Continental army.....1893

Free text-books authorized and \$500,000 appropriated.....1893

First summer meeting for university extension students opens at Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Society.....July 5, 1893

One million dollars for the erection of an art gallery bequeathed by Mr. Drexel

July 20, 1893

Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, born in 1821, who had been a member of the United States House of Representatives for thirty years, styled "Father of the House," dies.....Nov. 25, 1893

George W. Childs dies at Philadelphia

Feb. 3, 1894

Coxey army, moving on Washington, reach Pittsburgh, April 2, and leave on the 5th and enter Maryland from Pennsylvania near Cumberland....April 13, 1894

American liner *St. Paul* launched at Philadelphia.....April 10, 1895

State capitol at Harrisburg burned

Feb. 2, 1897

Great fire at Pittsburgh, loss \$3,000,000

May 3, 1897

Washington statuery of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati unveiled by the President of the United States

May 15, 1897

International commercial conference opened at Philadelphia....June 2, 1897

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

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| <p>Coal-miners went on strike July 2,
1897. Ended by compromise
Sept. 11, 1897
John E. Keely (Keely motor) dies at
Philadelphia.....Nov. 18, 1898
Ex-Senator Quay acquitted of a charge
of conspiracy.....April 18, 1899
National export exposition opened at
Philadelphia.....Sept. 14, 1899
United States Senate refuses to seat
Matthew Quay.....April 24, 1900
Republican National Convention at
Philadelphia nominated McKinley and
Roosevelt.....June 21, 1900</p> | <p>Strike in the anthracite coal regions
Sept. 13-Oct. 13, 1900
[Ended by mutual concessions.]
Andrew Carnegie offers \$1,000,000 to
St. Louis for a public library
March 14, 1901
Mayor Ashbridge signs the Philadelphia
street-railway ordinances....June 13, 1901
[John Wanamaker offered to give \$2,-
500,000 for the franchises which were
signed away without consideration.]
Iron, steel, and tin workers connected
with the Amalgamated Association go on
strike.....July 15, 1901</p> |
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RHODE ISLAND

- Rhode Island**, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, and the smallest of the United States, is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the west by Connecticut, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Block Island, about 9 miles from the mainland, is a portion of the State's territory. Area, 1,250 square miles, in five counties. Population 1890, 345,506; 1900, 428,556. Capitals, Providence and Newport.
- Roger Williams, banished from Plymouth colony, with five companies settles at a spot which he calls Providence
June, 1636
- Aquedneck Island settled by eighteen proprietors at Portsmouth, now New Town, first called Pocasset.....1637
- Canonicus and his nephew Miantinomo, sachems of the Narragansets, deed to Roger Williams all lands between the Pawtucket and Pawtuxet rivers.....March 24, 1638
- Roger Williams and Governor Winthrop make a joint purchase of Prudence Island.....Nov. 10, 1638
- First general training or militia muster in Rhode Island held at Portsmouth
Nov. 12, 1638
- Aquedneck purchased from the Indians by "William Coddington and his friends"
Nov. 22, 1639
- First Baptist Church in America founded in Providence.....1639
- John Clarke and several proprietors of Aquedneck remove to the southern part of the island and found Newport...1639
- First Baptist Church in Newport founded1639
- Form of government, twelve articles of agreement, framed and adopted by the inhabitants of Providence....July 27, 1640
- Rev. Robert Lenthel called by vote to open a public school in Newport....1640
- General Assembly asserts Rhode Island to be a democracy, saving only the right of the King, and grants freedom of religious opinions.....March, 1641
- Four landholders, three of them original proprietors, at Pawtuxet dissatisfied with the opposition of one Samuel Gorton and his partisans to the government, offer themselves and their lands to Massachusetts, and are received by the General Court.....Sept. 8, 1642
- Samuel Gorton and his companions remove to Shawomet, where they had purchased lands from the Indians, and commence the settlement of Warwick
Jan. 12, 1643
- Roger Williams is sent to England as agent for Providence, Aquedneck, and Warwick, to secure a charter from the King.....1643
- Patent granted by Robert, Earl of Warwick, governor-in-chief and lord high admiral, and commissioners, to planters of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Newport, for incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narraganset Bay
March 14, 1643
- General Court changes the name of Aquedneck to the "Isles of Rhodes" or Rhode Island.....March 13, 1644
- Grant to John Smith to establish a grist-mill above Mill Bridge in Providence, the first in Rhode Island.....1646

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

Committees from Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick at Portsmouth, adopt the charter of 1643, choose John Coggeshall president of the colony, and give a tax of £100 to Roger Williams for obtaining the charter

May 19-21, 1647

Canonicus, sachem of the Narragansets, dies.....June 4, 1647

William Coddington receives from the council of state in England a commission, signed by John Bradshaw, to govern Rhode Island and Connecticut during his life, with a council of six, to be named by the people and approved by himself. Authority procured April 3, 1651, and asserted.....August, 1651

Roger Williams sent as agent of Providence to obtain a confirmation of their charter, and Dr. John Clarke, agent of Portsmouth and Newport, to obtain a repeal of Coddington's commission, sail for England.....October, 1651

Island towns submit to Coddington, but the mainland towns, in legislative session, elect John Smith president, and appoint other officers. They enact that no man, negro or white, shall be held to service more than ten years after coming into the colony.....May, 1652

General Assembly in Providence passes a libel law, also an alien law; no foreigner to be received as a freeman or to trade with Indians but by consent of the Assembly.....October, 1652

William Dyer, secretary of the province, and husband of Mary Dyer (afterwards executed in Boston as a Quaker), arrives from England with news of the repeal of Coddington's power.....Feb. 18, 1653

Assembly of island towns, Portsmouth and Newport, restore code of 1647, and elect John Sandford as president

May 17-18, 1653

Providence and Warwick with Portsmouth and Newport in one General Assembly re-establish code of 1647, forbid sale of liquors to Indians, and prohibit French and Dutch trade with them

Aug. 31, 1654

Pawtuxet men withdraw allegiance to Massachusetts, given in 1642, and transfer it to Rhode Island.....May 26, 1658

Block Island is granted for public services to Governor Endicott and three others, Oct. 19, 1658, who sell it to

Simon Ray and eight associates in 1660; they begin a settlement.....1661

Settlement of Misquamicut, now Westerly, begun.....1661

Charter of Rhode Island and Providence plantations obtained from Charles II. by John Clarke, agent for the colony

July 8, 1663

[This charter continued in force till 1843—180 years.]

John Clarke presented with £100 and payment of his expenses attendant upon the procuring of the charter

Nov. 24, 1663

Boundary dispute between Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut settled by a royal commission.....1664

Westerly incorporated as a town

May, 1669

Seventh-Day Baptist Church established at Newport.....1671

George Fox, Quaker, preaches in Newport, 1672, and Roger Williams, seventy-three years old, holds a controversy with three disciples of Fox at the Quaker meeting-house at Newport

Aug. 9-12, 1672

Block Island incorporated by the General Assembly, and at the request of the inhabitants named New Shoreham

Nov. 6, 1672

King Philip's War opens by an Indian massacre at Swanze, Mass.

June 24, 1675

Troops repulsed by King Philip, intrenched in a swamp at Pocasset, and he withdraws into Massachusetts

July 18, 1675

First event of King Philip's War in Rhode Island is the massacre of fifteen persons in Bull's garrisoned house at South Kingston about Dec. 15, 1675. Governor Winslow attacks the fort of the Narragansets in a swamp at South Kingston, and after about three hours' fighting fires the fort and wigwams

Dec. 19, 1675

Warwick destroyed by Indians

March 16, 1676

Canonchet, chief of the Narragansets, captured, refuses to ransom his life by making peace, is turned over for execution to friendly Indians, who send his head "as a token of love and loyalty" to the commissioners at Hartford

April 4, 1676

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

Massacre in a cedar swamp near Warwick of 171 Indians by a party of English who did not lose a man. July 3, 1676

King Philip shot through the heart by an Indian while attempting to escape from a swamp near Mount Hope

Aug. 12, 1676

Governor Benedict Arnold dies June 20, 1678, and is succeeded by William Coddington. Aug. 28, 1678

Governor Coddington dies Nov. 1, 1678, and is succeeded by deputy-governor John Cranston. Nov. 15, 1678

Maj. Peleg Sandford succeeds Cranston as governor, who dies. . . . March 12, 1680

Custom-house established at Newport to enforce the navigation acts published by the beat of drums. . . . April 1, 1681

Assembly first meets at Providence under new charter. Oct. 26, 1681

Roger Williams dies, aged eighty-four, and is buried in Portsmouth. 1683

Royal government established in Narraganset, with a court of records, civil and military officers, and Connecticut and Rhode Island excluded from jurisdiction

June, 1686

The "Atherton claim" to land purchased near Warwick from the Indians by Humphrey Atherton, John Winthrop, and others, in 1659, is thrown out by Governor Andros; but other lands are granted the company by the royal council. . . . 1687

Gov. Sir Edmund Andros, stopping at Newport for the charter of Rhode Island, is foiled by Governor Clarke, who sends the charter to his brother to be hidden. Andros destroys the seal of the colony and departs. November, 1687

Learning of the accession of William and Mary, Rhode Island resumes the charter government. May 1, 1689

Sir Edmund Andros, who had fled to Rhode Island from Boston, is captured by Major Sandford at Newport, sent back, and is again imprisoned. . . . Aug. 3, 1689

Seven French privateers capture Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Block Island, but part of the fleet, entering the harbor of Newport by night, fails in its surprise. July 14, 1690

Capt. Thomas Paine, from Newport, attacks five French privateers near Block Island, who withdraw after several hours' fighting. July 21, 1690

Admiralty act passed, conferring power

of admiralty court on the general council of Rhode Island. Jan. 7, 1695

Law dividing the legislature into an upper House, the council, and a lower House of Delegates from the people

May, 1696

Yearly meeting of Friends established at Newport. 1700

Boundary with Connecticut established

May 12, 1703

Two sloops, manned by 120 men, Capt. John Wanton, capture a French privateer with its prize, a sloop loaded with provisions captured the day before near Block Island. June, 1706

Colony of Rhode Island first issues paper money (£5,000), to defray the expenses of war. Aug. 16 1710

Latin school in Newport opened by Mr. Galloway. 1711

First quarantine act, against small-pox

1711

First edition of the laws of Rhode Island printed in Boston. 1719

Thirty-six pirates, captured by Captain Solgard, of British ship *Greyhound*, off the southeast coast of Long Island, are brought to Newport, tried, and twenty-six sentenced and hanged on Gravelly Point, opposite the town. July 12, 1723

Property qualification for suffrage established, requiring a freehold of value of £100 or an annual income of £2

Feb. 18, 1724

Boundary-line with Connecticut signed at Westerly. Sept. 27, 1728

George Berkely, dean of Derry, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, arrives in Rhode Island and purchases a farm in Middletown, near New York. Jan. 23, 1730

[After two and a half years he returned to England, giving his farm and a collection of books to Yale College.]

Assembly passes an act for the relief of poor sailors; 6d. a month to be deducted for the purpose from the wages of every Rhode Island seaman. . . . May, 1730

Rhode Island *Gazette* published by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, for seven months at Newport; first in the State. Sept. 27, 1732

A private company petitions the legislature to sanction a lottery; suppressed by statute under a penalty of £500 and £10 for any one who takes a ticket

Jan. 23, 1733

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

Sloop *Pelican*, the first whaling vessel from Rhode Island, arrives at Newport with cargo.....June, 1733

Assembly meets at Greenwich for the first time.....Feb. 18, 1734

Newport artillery incorporated by act of Assembly.....Feb. 1, 1742

Gen. Nathanael Greene born at Pottowammet, in township of Warwick

May 22, 1742

Legislature resolves to raise 150 men and to fit out the colony ship *Tartar* for the siege of Louisburg.....May, 1745

Two large privateers, with 400 men, sail from Newport into a northeast snow-storm, are lost, and nearly 200 women in Newport are made widows

Dec. 24, 1745

Eastern boundary of Rhode Island, disputed by Massachusetts and settled by a royal commission in 1741, is confirmed by royal decree received....Nov. 11, 1746

Company of the Redwood Library, formed in 1735 at Newport, receives a charter from the colony.....August, 1747

Providence Library Association chartered.....Feb. 25, 1754

Newport *Mercury* first published by James Franklin1758

Masonic Society in Newport incorporated.....June 11, 1759

A lottery for raising \$2,400 is granted to erect a masonic hall.....1759

Property qualification for right of suffrage modified to \$134 freehold, or \$7.50 annual rent1762

Providence Gazette and Country Journal published in Providence by William Goddard; first issue.....Oct. 20, 1762

Jewish synagogue, erected in Newport, dedicated1763

Brown University, chartered in 1764 as the College of Rhode Island, is opened at Warren1765

Maidstone, a British vessel, impresses seamen in Newport Harbor; 500 sailors and boys seize one of her boats, drag it to the commons, and burn it....June 4, 1765

Augustus Johnston, Martin Howard, Jr., and Dr. Moffat, who had advocated the Stamp Act, are hanged and burned in effigy at Newport.....Aug. 27, 1765

Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, alone of royal governors, refuses the oath to sustain the Stamp Act taking effect

Nov. 1, 1765

Society "The Daughters of Liberty" organized by eighteen young ladies at Dr. Ephraim Bowen's house in Providence

March 4, 1766

British armed sloop *Liberty* making an unprovoked assault on a Connecticut brig, the people of Newport dismantle and scuttle the *Liberty* and set her adrift

July 17, 1769

College of Rhode Island (Brown University) removed to Providence.....1771

British schooner *Gaspee*, of eight guns, Capt. William Duddington, stationed at Newport, destroyed by a body of armed men.....June 9, 1772

Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, invite subscriptions to colonize free negroes on the western shores of Africa. This was the inception of the American Colonization Society

August, 1773

People of Newport in town-meeting resolve that any one aiding or abetting the unloading, receiving, or vending of tea sent by the East India Company or others while subject to duty in America, is an enemy to his country.....Jan. 12, 1774

General Assembly at Newport elects Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Ward delegates to Continental Congress

June 15, 1774

Act of May 22, 1744, creating the "Artillery Company of the County of Providence," amended by changing the name to "The Cadet Company of the County of Providence".....June, 1774

Three hundred pounds of tea publicly burned in Market Square at Providence, with copies of ministerial documents and other obnoxious papers....March 2, 1775

Gov. Joseph Wanton suspended from office, to which he had just been elected for the seventh time, for upholding the action of the British government

May 3, 1775

Admiral Wallace, commanding British fleet in Rhode Island, bombards Bristol, plunders the people, and burns Governor Bradford's house and seventeen others, together with two churches..Oct. 7, 1775

Charles Dudley, the King's collector of customs for Rhode Island, flees for refuge on board a ship-of-war.....Nov. 15, 1775

British troops, 250, landed at Providence, are driven to their ships by troops from Warren and Bristol..Dec. 13, 1775

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

- A FINE MARCH WIND STORM under General Spencer, Sullivan and Washington to Providence, Washington returning to New York April 2, 1776
- First General Assembly of Rhode Island at Providence, May 1, 1774; declares allegiance to the British crown, May, 1776
- Declaration of Independence celebrated in Rhode Island, when the Assembly names "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" July, 1776
- William Elery and Stephen Hopkins, representing Rhode Island, sign the Declaration of Independence 1776
- Eight thousand British troops land and take possession of Rhode Island Nov. 28, 1776
- Gen. John Sullivan, appointed by Washington to succeed Gen. Joseph Spencer in command in Rhode Island, arrives at Providence April 17, 1777
- Col. William Barton, of Providence, with forty men, guided by a negro, Quako Eweymaw, captures Gen. Richard Prescott at his quarters, about 5 miles from Newport July 10, 1777
- (Prescott is afterwards, May, 1778) exchanged for Gen. Charles Lee, captured by the British in New Jersey, December, 1776
- Articles of Confederation adopted by Rhode Island Feb. 9, 1778
- British destroy seventy flat-bottomed boats and property on the Kickemuit River, and burn the church and a number of houses at Warren May 25, 1778
- William Elery, Henry Marchant, and John Collins sign the Articles of Confederation July 9, 1778
- French fleet of eleven sail-of-line ships, under Count d'Estaing, appearing off Brereton's Reef, six British war-vessels attempt to leave the harbor. They are pursued, and are run ashore and set on fire by their crews Aug. 5, 1778
- While the French fleet, dispersed by storms, refits at Boston, the British attack the Americans on Butts Hill; the Americans lose 211 men, the British somewhat more Aug. 29, 1778
- Americans under General Sullivan retreat from Rhode Island to Tiverton, Aug. 30, 1778, and the British fleet with the army of Sir Henry Clinton arrives at Newport Aug. 31, 1778
- Maj. Silas Talbot, with the sloop *Hawk*, captures the *Pigot*, a British galley which blockaded the eastern passage Oct. 28, 1778
- General Assembly grants £500 for distressed inhabitants of Newport January, 1779
- British embark for New York Oct. 11-25, 1779
- French army lands at Newport July 10, 1780
- Public reception given to General Washington in Newport March 6, 1781
- General Assembly authorizes manumission of slaves, makes free negroes or mulattoes born in the State after March 1, 1784, and repeals slavery act of 1774 Feb. 23, 1784
- Marine Society, instituted in 1754 under the name of "The Fellowship Club," is chartered June, 1785
- Stephen Hopkins dies near Providence July 13, 1785
- First spinning-jenny in the United States made and put in operation by Daniel Jackson, of Providence 1786
- Act passed for emitting £100,000 in bills of credit, and making the same a legal tender at par 1786
- Newport, incorporated as a city, June 1, 1784, resumes its old form of town government March 27, 1787
- African slave-trade forbidden, with penalties of £100 for each person imported from Africa, and £1,000 for the vessel Oct. 29, 1787
- Motion made in the General Assembly for the appointment of delegates to the general convention of the colonies at Philadelphia is lost by a majority of twenty-three votes 1787
- Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers incorporated March, 1789
- Congress subjects to duty all goods from Rhode Island not of her own production May, 1789
- Assembly addresses the President and Congress of the eleven States, assigning reasons for opposing the Constitution, setting forth its attachment to its democratic charter, and the fear that it would be limited by the new federal system September, 1789
- Act passed repealing the legal tender act of 1786, and promising to redeem the paper at the rate of 15 to 1 Oct. 12, 1789

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

After long and bitter opposition the convention assembled at Newport, adopts the federal Constitution and bill of rights by 34 to 32, 5 P.M. Saturday

May 29, 1790

Providence Bank, the oldest in the State, goes into operation.....1791

First known copyright granted under the United States law is made to Rev. William Patten, of Newport, for a book entitled *Christianity the True Theology*

May 9, 1795

Marine corps of artillery chartered at Providence1801

College of Rhode Island changed to Brown University in honor of Nicholas Brown1804

British occupy Block Island.....1813

Commodore Oliver H. Perry leaves Newport to take command of the American squadron on Lake Erie.....1813

Friends' school at Portsmouth established in 1784, but discontinued after four years, is revived and established at Providence1814

President James Monroe visits Rhode Island.....June 30, 1817

Rhode Island Historical Society incorporated1822

Reception given General Lafayette at Providence.....Aug. 23, 1824

Commodore Perry dies, aged thirty-four, of yellow fever, on the United States schooner *Nonesuch* in the harbor of Port Spain, island of Trinidad; buried with military honors at Newport...Dec. 4, 1826

Act establishing public schools throughout the State.....January, 1828

Race riot in Providence begins between sailors and negroes, military aid is called in and the riot act read..Sept. 21-24, 1831

City of Providence incorporated

Nov. 22, 1832

Company incorporated to construct a railroad from Providence to Stonington in 1832, and railroad building commenced

1835

Fort Adams in Newport Harbor, begun in 1824, is completed.....1839

Convention of delegates elected by friends of extension of suffrage, without regard to the law regulating the right of voting, at Providence, Oct. 4, 1841, forms a people's constitution, and declares it adopted by a vote of the people

Dec. 27-29, 1841

Thomas W. Dorr elected governor under the people's constitution..April 18, 1842

Dorr government attempts to organize, May 3, 1842, but is resisted by legal State government.....May 3, 1842

Constitution to supersede the charter of 1663 is framed by a convention which meets at Newport, Sept. 12, 1842, adjourns to East Greenwich, and completes its labors Nov. 5; constitution ratified by vote of the people, 7,032 to 59

Nov. 21-23, 1842

Franklin Lyceum, formed in 1831, is incorporated at Providence.....1843

Dorr sentenced to imprisonment for life

June 25, 1844

Dorr, released from prison under an act of general amnesty in 1847, is restored to civil and political rights.....1851

Rhode Island adopts the Maine liquor law.....May 7, 1852

Newport incorporated as a city

May 20, 1853

Statue of Franklin unveiled at Providence.....Nov. 19, 1858

Legislature repeals the personal liberty bill.....January, 1861

On news of the fall of Fort Sumter, the governor tenders the United States government 1,000 infantry and a battalion of artillery. He convenes the legislature in extra session, April 17, and the Rhode Island Marine Artillery pass through New York on their way to Washington

April 20, 1861

Legislature ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment1865

Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment.....Feb. 7, 1867

Board of State charities and correction established1869

State farm, 421 acres in town of Cranston, afterwards site of State-house of correction, State work-house, State asylum for incurable insane, and State almshouse, is purchased.....1869

Rhode Island woman suffrage association convention at Providence

October, 1869

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is ratified

Jan. 18, 1870

Cove lands ceded to the towns by the colony, May 28, 1707, are conveyed to the city of Providence by the State on payment of \$200,000.....1870

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND

- Legislature, by 56 to 2, abolishes imprisonment for debt.....1870
- Statue of Roger Williams, executed for the State by Franklin Simmons, presented to the federal government to be placed in the Capitol.....March, 1871
- Free public library, art gallery, and museum for the city of Providence chartered1871
- Prohibition party in the State adopt the Republican candidate for governor, Henry Howard.....1873
- State convention of the Prohibition party at the State-house in Providence nominates "a distinct, separate, teetotal prohibition ticket for State officers," with Henry Howard for governor, Feb. 26, 1874. The Republican party adopt Howard by acclamation, March 11. The Democratic convention at Providence, March 23, adjourns without platform or ticket
- March 23, 1874
- Stringent prohibition law is passed, and a constabulary act provided for enforcing it.....May, 1874
- Vote for governor at election, April 7, 1875: Rowland Hazard, of the National Union Republican and Prohibition parties, 8,724; Henry Lippitt, Republican, 8,368; Charles B. Cutler, Democrat, 5,166. There being no choice, the legislature elects Lippitt by 70, to 36 for Hazard
- May 25, 1875
- Constabulary act repealed, and an act "to regulate and restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors" passed in its place
- 1875
- Corliss engine of 1,400 horse-power, and weighing 700 tons, by George H. Corliss, of Providence, is set in motion at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia by President U. S. Grant and Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil
- May 10, 1876
- There being no choice for governor at the April election, Henry Lippitt, Republican, is chosen by the legislature
- May 30, 1876
- First board of harbor commissioners appointed by the governor
- June 14, 1876
- State board of health established..1878
- Legislature elects Alfred H. Littlefield, Republican, governor, there being no choice at the election in April
- May 25, 1880
- Act passed abolishing the tribal authority and relation of the Narraganset Indians1880
- Congress awards the first-class gold medal to Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, keeper of Lime Rock light-house, who, since 1859, had saved thirteen lives at the risk of her own.....1881
- Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, born at Liberty, Ind., 1824, governor of Rhode Island, 1866-69, dies.....Sept. 3, 1881
- Colored voters of Rhode Island, in convention at Newport, resolve hereafter to act independently of the Republican party
- Oct. 18, 1882
- Amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, goes into effect.....July 1, 1886
- Compulsory education act passed requiring at least twelve weeks of school attendance, six of them consecutive, by all children between seven and fifteen years of age.....1887
- Arbor Day established as a legal holiday1887
- City of Woonsocket incorporated..1888
- Bourn amendment to the State constitution, abolishing property qualification for electors, proclaimed by governor
- November, 1888
- State agricultural school established by act of legislature.....1888
- Vote at April election for governor: John W. Davis, Democrat, 21,289; H. W. Ladd, Republican, 16,870; James H. Chace, Law Enforcement party, 3,597; H. H. Richardson, Prohibition, 1,346. There being no choice, the legislature chose H. W. Ladd.....May 28, 1889
- Prohibitory amendment rescinded at a special election, June 20, 1889, and a high-license law passed.....Aug. 1, 1889
- Australian ballot-reform law passed.1889
- First State convention of the Union Reform party held, and Arnold B. Chace nominated for governor....Feb. 25, 1889
- Australian ballot system introduced at State election.....April 2, 1889
- John W. Davis elected governor by the legislature, there being no choice by the people.....May, 1890
- Celebration of the centennial of the introduction of cotton-spinning into America begins at Providence
- Sept. 29, 1890

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

Monument to Samuel Smith Collyer dedicated at Pawtucket at close of cotton centennial celebration....Oct. 4, 1890

Vote for governor: Davis, Democrat, 22,249; Ladd, Republican, 20,995; Larry, Prohibition, 1,829; Burton, National, 384

April 1, 1891

Soldiers' home at Bristol dedicated

May 21, 1891

Herbert W. Ladd, Republican, elected governor by the legislature

May 26, 1891

Ex-Gov. Henry Lippitt dies at Newport, aged seventy-three.....June 5, 1891

New State-house authorized and \$1,500,000 in bonds ordered issued....1893

Plurality election amendment to the constitution adopted.....Nov. 28, 1893

D. Russell Brown re-elected governor

April, 1894

Ocean House at Newport burned

Sept. 9, 1898

Roger Williams Park received \$200,000 from Anna H. Man, and \$200,000 from Charles H. Smith.....1900

The trading-stamp law declared unconstitutional.....1900

New City Hall, Newport, completed

October, 1900

Constitutional amendment changing time of election, adopted..November, 1900

New State-house completed.....1901

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina, one of the original Southern States of the United States, is bounded eastward by North Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, with a coast-line of 200 miles; Georgia lies to the west, and North Carolina bounds it on the north. It is triangular in form, with the apex south. Area, 30,570 square miles, in thirty-five counties. Population, 1890, 1,151,149; 1900, 1,340,316. Capital, Columbia.

Velasquez de Ayllon, with two ships sailing northward from Santo Domingo to procure Indians as slaves, anchors at the mouth of the Combahee River. The natives crowding on the vessels are carried to Santo Domingo.....1520

Velasquez de Ayllon again sails from Hispaniola with three ships, one of which is lost at the mouth of the Combahee, and 200 of the men are massacred by the natives; but few escape.....1525

Expedition fitted out by Admiral Coligny, under Jean Ribault, of Dieppe, explores St. Helena Sound and Port Royal, and builds Charles Fort, near Beaufort

1562

Charles II. conveys by charter territory lying between lat. 31° and 36° N., to the Earl of Clarendon and seven others, who form a proprietary and call the country Carolina.....March 20, 1663

Grant of land to the Earl of Clarendon and others enlarged and extended to lat. 29° N.....June 30, 1665

Capt. William Sayle explores the coast

1667

Settlement near Port Royal by a few English colonists with William Sayle as governor1670

Settlers at Port Royal remove to the western bank of the Ashley River and found Old Charleston.....1671

Settlement at Charleston increased by a small colony from Barbadoes under Sir John Yeamans. With this colony came the first slaves in South Carolina

1671

Freemen of Carolina meet at Charleston and elect representatives for the civil government of the colony.....1674

Fundamental constitutions framed by John Locke, and amended by the Earl of Shaftesbury in 1689, are put into operation in South Carolina.....1674

By invitation a colony of Dutch from New York settle on the southwest side of the Ashley River.....1674

Settlers remove from Old Charleston to Oyster Point and found Charleston

1680

Baptists from Maine, under Mr. Screven, settle on Cooper River....1683

Scotch settlement on Port Royal is broken up and dispersed by Spaniards from St. Augustine.....1686

Gov. James Colleton, in endeavors to exact arrears of quit-rents, proclaims martial law. The Assembly meet and banish him; thereupon Seth Sothel, claiming to be a proprietor, usurps the government

1690

Sothel is compelled to relinquish the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

- government on charge of malfeasance, and Philip Ludwell is appointed governor 1692
- Fundamental constitutions abrogated by the lords proprietors.....April, 1693
- Act making all alien inhabitants freemen on petitioning the governor and swearing allegiance to the King, with liberty of conscience to all Christians except Papists.....1696
- Congregationalists from Dorchester, Mass., with their pastor, Rev. Joseph Lord, settle near the head of Ashley River 1696
- Combined naval and land expedition from Carolina, under Governor Moore and Colonel Daniel, besieges St. Augustine. Two Spanish vessels appearing in the harbor, Governor Moore raises the siege after burning the town..September, 1702
- First issue of paper money in America made by Carolina to meet £6,000, expenses of the expedition against Florida September, 1702
- Carolina troops, under Governor Moore, make an expedition against the Indian towns of northern Florida..January, 1703
- Combined expedition of French, under Le Feboure, and the Spanish, made upon Charleston, proves fruitless August, 1706
- South Carolina troops attack and defeat the Tuscaroras on the Neuse, with a loss to the Indians of more than 300 killed and 100 captured....Jan. 28, 1712
- An incipient civil war breaks out in Carolina in 1710, between Colonel Broughton, one of three deputies of the lords proprietors, and Robert Gibbes, the proclaimed governor. The controversy being referred to the proprietors, they appoint Charles Craven governor.....1712
- Fort Nahucke, Greene co., N. C., garrisoned by 800 Tuscarora Indians, captured by Col. James Moore, of South Carolina.....March 20, 1713
- Yamasee Indians, incited by the Spaniards, massacre ninety colonists at Pocotaligo.....April 15, 1715
- Governor Craven defeats the Indians on the Salkehatchie. In this war 400 South Carolinians are massacred.....1715
- King in council so advising, proprietors repeal the duty of 10 per cent. on all goods of British manufacture, and also the act regulating elections and that enabling the Assembly to nominate a public receiver.....1717
- Governor and council impeach the administration of Chief-Justice Trott. The proprietors uphold Trott, and order the governor to publish at once the repeal of the late popular acts of the legislature, and to convene a new council and a new Assembly.....1718
- Steed Bonnett and Richard Worley, pirates, and forty followers, captured, convicted, and hanged.....1718
- Governor Johnson, by letter of Alexander Skene, George Logan, and William Blakeway, asked to accept the government from the people under the King Nov. 28, 1719
- Governor Johnson declining the office of governor, the People's Association proclaim James Moore governor, and elect twelve councillors, choose Richard Allein chief-justice, and appoint Col. John Barnwell agent for the province.....1719
- Lords of the regency appoint Francis Nicholson provisional governor, having decided that the proprietors had forfeited their charter.....1720
- Governor Nicholson arrives, summons a new Assembly, which elects the late popular governor, James Moore, speaker of the House.....1721
- Lords proprietors surrender the charter and government to the King, except Lord Granville's one-eighth.....1729
- Sir Alexander Cumming, sent out by Great Britain, makes a treaty with the Cherokees at Nequassee, who proclaim allegiance to the King.....April 3, 1730
- On assuming the government, the crown divides Carolina, and appoints Robert Johnson governor of South Carolina April 30, 1730
- First newspaper in South Carolina published at Charleston, Thomas Whitmarsh, editor.....Jan. 8, 1732
- Forty thousand acres of land on the Savannah is given to John Peter Pury and his colony of some 370 Swiss; Puryburg is settled.....1732-33
- Williamsburg township formed by Irish settlers1734
- Boundary-line between North and South Carolina partly established.....1738
- Negro insurrection at Stono suppressed, and its leader, Cato, and principals hanged 1740

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

Fire consumes nearly one half of Charleston.....Nov. 18, 1740

Ship-building begun; five ship-yards established; four in the vicinity of Charleston, and one at Beaufort.....1740

Colonel Clark, with emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, settles on the Pacolet and Tyger rivers.....1750-55

Cotton in small quantities exported 1754

Mrs. Pinckney, who ten years previously cultivated the first indigo, manufactures near Charleston silk for three dress patterns; one she presents to the princess-dowager of Wales, one to Lord Chesterfield, and one to her daughter. 1755

Governor Glen erects Fort Prince George on the Savannah about 300 miles from Charleston.....1755

Patrick Calhoun and four families settle in Abbeville district.....1756

Treaty of peace concluded with the Cherokees at Fort Prince George

Dec. 17, 1759

Two ships reach Charleston with several hundred poor German emigrants from England, deserted there by their leader Stumpel.....April, 1764

Two hundred and twelve French settlers, in charge of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, arrive at Charleston in April. Settle at New Bordeaux.....October, 1764

Stamped paper stored in Fort Johnson on James Island, by order of Governor Bull. One hundred and fifty volunteers compel the captain of the ship which brought the paper to reload it and sail immediately for Europe....October, 1765

Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, and John Rutledge appointed delegates to the second Colonial Congress

Oct. 7, 1765

An association of regulators formed in the inland settlements to suppress horse-stealing, etc., leads to a circuit court law establishing courts of justice at Ninety-Six (now Cambridge), Orangeburg, and Camden1769

Cargoes of tea sent to South Carolina are stored, and consignees constrained from exposing it for sale.....1773

Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, Henry Middleton, Edward Rutledge, and John Rutledge appointed deputies to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia.....July 6, 1774

Henry Middleton chosen president of the Continental Congress

October, 22, 1774

First Provincial Congress of 184 members, including the forty-nine members of the constitutional Assembly, meet and approve proceedings of Continental Congress

Jan. 11, 1775

Letters from England to public officials in America intercepted at Charleston furnish abundant evidence of the determination of England to coerce America by force.....April 19, 1775

On receiving news of the battle of Lexington, the arms are removed from the arsenal at Charleston and distributed among the enlisted men

April, 1775

Ship *Betsey*, from London, surprised by a Carolina privateer, and 111 barrels of powder captured.....August, 1775

Fort Johnson garrisoned by Captain Heyward and the Charleston artillery

September, 1775

Governor Campbell, last royal governor, dissolves the Assembly and retires to the sloop-of-war *Tamar*.....Sept. 15, 1775

Hostilities in South Carolina begun by the British vessels *Tamar* and *Cherokee* making a night attack on the schooner *Defence*, Captain Tufts, while blocking Hog Island channel by sinking hulks. Shots are exchanged, but at sunrise the British vessels retire.....Nov. 12, 1775

Colonel Moultrie, authorized by the council of safety, takes possession of Haddrell's Point, and with artillery drives the British vessels from Charleston Harbor.....December, 1775

Constitution framed by the Provincial Congress of South Carolina adopted, March 26, 1776, and courts of justice opened.....April 23, 1776

British fleet under Sir Peter Parker unsuccessfully attacks Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island.....June 28, 1776

Thomas Heyward, Jr., James Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, and Edward Rutledge sign the Declaration of Independence.....1776

Colonel Williamson, with 2,000 men, marches against the Cherokees, Sept. 13, and lays waste all their settlements east of the Apalachian Mountains

September, 1776

Cherokee Indians by treaty cede to

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

- South Carolina all their land eastward of the Unaka Mountains. May 20, 1777
- Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, chosen president of the Continental Congress. Nov. 1, 1777
- Constitution passed by the General Assembly as an act, March 19, 1778, goes into effect. November, 1778
- State Supreme Court declares the constitutions of 1776 and 1778 acts of General Assembly, which it could repeal or amend 1779
- Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln takes command of all the forces to the southward; establishes his first post at Purysburg on the Savannah River. 1779
- President Lowndes lays a general embargo, and prohibits the sailing of vessels from any port of the State. 1779
- British under Major Gardiner driven from Port Royal Island by General Moultrie. Feb. 3, 1779
- Americans repulsed at Stono Ferry June 20, 1779
- British fleet from New York against Charleston lands forces under Sir Henry Clinton 30 miles from the city Feb. 11, 1780
- Royal fleet commanded by Admiral Arbuthnot anchors near Fort Johnson on James Island. April 9, 1780
- Governor Rutledge retires from Charleston northward. April 12, 1780
- American cavalry surprised by British under Colonels Tarleton and Webster, and routed at Monk's Corner. . April 14, 1780
- Fort Moultrie, weakened reinforcing Charleston, surrenders to Captain Hudson, of the British navy. . . May 6, 1780
- Charleston capitulates. . . May 12, 1780
- British forces under Colonel Tarleton surprise the Americans under Colonel Buford, at Waxhaw on the North Carolina border; the Americans lose 117 killed and 200 taken prisoners, while the British lose but five men killed and twelve wounded. May 29, 1780
- Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, as peace commissioners, by proclamation offer the inhabitants, with a few exceptions, pardon and reinstatement in their rights. June 1, 1780
- All paroles to prisoners not taken by capitulation and not in confinement at the surrender of Charleston are declared null and void after June 20, and holders required actively to aid military operations or be treated as rebels
- June 3, 1780
- Affair at Rocky Mount. . July 30, 1780
- Battle of Hanging Rock. . Aug. 6, 1780
- Battle of Camden; Americans under General Gates attack the British under Cornwallis and are repulsed. Aug. 16, 1780
- Americans under Colonel Williams defeat the British at Musgrove's Mills on the Ennoree. Aug. 18, 1780
- Sixty distinguished citizens of South Carolina are seized by the British and transported to St. Augustine as prisoners Aug. 27, 1780
- Battle of King's Mountain Oct. 7, 1780
- Col. Thomas Sumter extends his campaign into South Carolina; he captures a British supply train, Aug. 15; is surprised by Tarleton and defeated at Fishing Creek, Aug. 18; defeats Maj. James Wemyss in a night attack on Broad River, Nov. 8, and defeats Colonel Tarleton at Blackstock Hill. Nov. 20, 1780
- Battle of Cowpens, near Broad River: Americans under Morgan defeat the British under Tarleton; Andrew Jackson, then a boy of fourteen years, takes part in the engagement. Jan. 17, 1781
- Francis Marion, appointed brigadier-general by Governor Rutledge in July, 1780, joins General Greene on his return to the State. April, 1781
- Battle of Hobkirk's Hill; Americans under General Greene retreat before an attack of the British under Lord Francis Rawdon. April 25, 1781
- British evacuate Fort Ninety-six June 21, 1781
- Indecisive battle between General Greene and Colonel Stuart at Eutaw Springs, each claiming a victory Sept. 8, 1781
- Governor Rutledge issues a proclamation offering pardon to the Tories in South Carolina. Sept. 27, 1781
- General Assembly convenes at Jacksonboro on the Edisto River, January, elects John Matthews governor, and passes laws for confiscating the estates of Tories February, 1782
- British evacuate Charleston Dec. 14, 1782
- Charleston (hitherto Charlestown) incorporated 1784

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina relinquishes to Georgia her claim to a tract of land lying between the Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers..1787

South Carolina cedes to the United States government her claim to a strip of land 12 miles wide west of a line from the head of the Tugaloo River to the North Carolina border..Aug. 9, 1787

Constitution of the United States ratified by the State.....May 23, 1788

Convention at Columbia completes State constitution.....June 3, 1790

Santee Canal, connecting Charleston Harbor with the Santee, 22 miles long, begun 1792, completed.....1802

Severe hurricane at Charleston

September, 1804

College of the University of South Carolina, chartered 1801, opened at Columbia1805

Owing to the peculiar distribution of the slave population, which gave the upper counties the power to tax, while the lower counties held most of the property taxed, a compromise is made in the constitution, making the members of the lower House 124—sixty-two from each section.....1808

Madison appoints Paul Hamilton Secretary of the Navy.....March 7, 1809

Legislature creates a free-school fund
1811

State Bank of South Carolina incorporated1812

Decatur, Captain Diron, a privateer from Charleston, captures the British ship *Dominicia*, of fifteen guns and crew of eighty men, and shortly after the *London Trader* with a valuable cargo

August, 1813

Cherokees cede territory lying within the chartered limits of South Carolina, by treaty at Washington, March 22, 1816; ratified by the legislature of South Carolina.....Dec. 19, 1816

Monroe appoints John C. Calhoun Secretary of War.....Oct. 8, 1817

Territory ceded by the Cherokees in 1816, annexed to the election district of Pendleton1820

College of Charleston, commenced in Charleston in 1785, reorganized and opened.....Jan. 1, 1824

Legislature denounces the United States tariff as encroaching on State rights

Dec. 12, 1827

Public meeting on State rights held at Columbia.....Sept. 20, 1830

Governor Hamilton recommends to legislature a nullification act.....1830

Legislature calls a convention at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, to consider the protective tariff.....Oct. 25, 1832

President instructs the collector at Charleston to seize and hold every vessel entering that port until the duties be paid, and "to retain and defend the custody of said vessels against any forcible attempt." General Scott and a naval force are also sent to the State....Nov. 6, 1832

State convention meets, Nov. 19, 1832, and passes an ordinance of nullification, declaring (1) the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 to be null, void, and no law, nor binding upon the State, its officers or citizens; (2) prohibiting the payment of duties under either act within the State after Feb. 1, 1833; (3) making any appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as to the validity of the ordinance a contempt of the State court from which the appeal was taken, punishable at the discretion of the latter; (4) ordering every office-holder and juror to be sworn to support the ordinance; (5) giving warning that if the federal government should attempt to enforce the tariff by use of army or navy, or by closing the ports of the State, or should in any way harass or obstruct the State's foreign commerce, South Carolina would no longer consider herself a member of the Union

Nov. 24, 1832

President Andrew Jackson proclaims nullification to be "incompatible with the existence of the Union, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed".....Dec. 11, 1832

Calhoun resigns the office of Vice-President.....Dec. 28, 1832

Governor Hayne issues a proclamation in answer to that of the President's, in which he warns the people not to be seduced from their primary allegiance to the State.....Dec. 31, 1832

A bill to enforce the tariff, nicknamed the "bloody bill" and "force bill," becomes a law of the United States

March 2, 1833

Henry Clay introduces a compromise tariff bill, Feb. 12, 1833; becomes a law

March 2, 1833

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

A State convention passes two ordinances: first, repealing the nullification act of Nov. 24, 1832; second, an ordinance to nullify the act of Congress, March 2, 1833, commonly called the "enforcing bill".....March 16, 1833

Van Buren appoints Joel R. Poinsett Secretary of War.....March 7, 1837

During this and the two previous years 2,265 volunteers furnished for the Florida War1838

Death of Governor Noble; Benjamin K. Hennegan, lieutenant-governor, succeeds him in office.....April 7, 1840

Hugh S. Legaré, Attorney-General of United States.....Sept. 13, 1841

Tyler appoints Calhoun Secretary of War.....March 6, 1844

Calhoun dies at Washington
March 31, 1850

Furman University at Greenville, chartered 1850, opened.....1851

Convention of Southern Rights' associations of the State resolve that "with or without co-operation they are for dissolution of the Union".....May 8, 1851

State convention declares the right of the State to secede.....1852

Governor Adams in his annual message recommends the revival of the slave-trade
Nov. 24, 1856

United States steamship *Niagara* sails from Charleston for Liberia with Africans captured from the *Echo*, a slave-ship sailing under American colors, Aug. 21, and brought to Charleston, where the 300 or more slaves are placed in charge of the United States marshal

Sept. 20, 1858
Grand jury at Columbia returns "no bill" on all three indictments against the crew of the slaver *Echo*....Nov. 30, 1858

Grand jury at Charleston refuses to indict Captain Corrie, of the *Wanderer*, a slave-ship seized in New York Harbor

May 16, 1859
Resolution offered in the House, that "South Carolina is ready to enter, with other slave-holding States, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy"

Nov. 30, 1859
Democratic National Convention meets at Charleston, and adjourns to Baltimore after delegates from Southern States had withdrawn.....April 23, 1860

Seceding Southern delegates to the Dem-

ocratic convention organize a Southern convention, electing Senator Bayard, of Delaware, president, but adjourn to meet at Richmond without making any nominations.....May 1, 1860

A convention called by the legislature. Nov. 7, assembles at Columbia, Dec. 17, but adjourns to Charleston, Dec. 18, where they pass an ordinance of secession

Dec. 20, 1860
Major Anderson evacuates Fort Moultrie and retires to Fort Sumter, on night of.....Dec. 26, 1860

Fort Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, seized by State troops.....Dec. 27, 1860

State troops seize the arsenal at Charleston, lower the Federal flag, after a salute of thirty-two guns, and run up the Palmetto flag with a salute of one gun for South Carolina.....Dec. 31, 1860

Fort Johnson, in Charleston Harbor, occupied by State troops....Jan. 2, 1861

Star of the West, with a small force of troops and supplies for Fort Sumter, being fired upon by batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, retires....Jan. 9, 1861

Charles G. Memminger appointed Confederate Secretary of the Treasury

Feb. 21, 1861
State convention called by the legislature, Dec. 17, 1860, revises the State constitution, which goes into effect without being submitted to the people for ratification.....April 8, 1861

Governor Pickens's demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter being refused by Major Anderson, Jan. 11, and also by the Secretary of War, Feb. 6, the Civil War is opened by a shell fired from the howitzer battery on James Island at 4.30 A.M. Friday.....April 12, 1861

Fort Sumter evacuated by Major Anderson.....April 14, 1861

United States steam-frigate *Niagara* begins the blockade of Charleston Harbor, May 11; captures the English ship *General Parkhill*.....May 13, 1861

Governor Pickens proclaims that all persons remitting money to pay debts due in the North are guilty of treason

June 6, 1861
James M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana, leave Charleston on the Confederate steamer *Theodora* for Europe to represent the Confederate government.....Oct. 12, 1861

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

Twenty-five vessels of the great Southern expedition anchor off Port Royal

Nov. 4, 1861

Federals capture Forts Walker and Beauregard, Port Royal....Nov. 7, 1861

Confederate privateer *Isabel* runs the blockade at Charleston, avoiding eleven United States vessels.....Dec. 27, 1861

Gen. David Hunter declares free the slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.....May 9, 1862

Battle of Secessionville (James Island), in which Col. T. G. Lamar defeats the Federals under Gen. Henry W. Benham

June 16, 1862

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard assumes command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.....Sept. 24, 1862

Gen. J. M. Brannan defeats the Confederates under General Walker in the battle of Pocotaligo.....Oct. 22, 1862

Commodore Samuel F. Dupont's squadron is repulsed in the battle of Charleston Harbor.....April 7, 1863

Colonel Montgomery, with United States troops, makes a raid from Beaufort up the Combahee River, securing 800 slaves and a quantity of provisions and horses

June, 1863

Federals victorious in the battles of Morris Island, July 10; Fort Wagner, July 11; James Island.....July 16, 1863

Fort Wagner bombarded by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.....July 18, 1863

Charleston bombarded by the "Swamp Angel," which bursts.....Aug. 24, 1863

Fort Wagner bombarded by Gillmore

Sept. 5, 1863

George A. Trenholm appointed Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.....1864

Confederates defeat Gen. John P. Hatch at Honey Hill.....Nov. 30, 1864

Confederates repulsed in battles of Pocotaligo, Jan. 14; Salkhatchie, Feb. 3; Willston Station, Feb. 8; Orangeburg, Feb. 12; Congaree Creek.....Feb. 15, 1865

Columbia surrendered to General Sherman.....Feb. 17, 1865

Charleston, burned and evacuated by General Hardee the day previous, is occupied by Federal troops....Feb. 18, 1865

Gen. O. O. Howard defeats the Confederates at Cherau.....March 3, 1865

Benjamin F. Perry appointed provisional governor of South Carolina by President Johnson.....June 30 1865

A convention called by Governor Perry assembles in Baptist church at Columbia, Sept. 13, repeals the ordinance of secession, Sept. 19, and completes an amended constitution, which takes effect without being submitted to the people

Sept. 27, 1865

Legislature ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment.....Nov. 13, 1865

Legislature rejects the Fourteenth Amendment.....December, 1866

Gen. D. E. Sickles assigned to the command of 2d Military District, embracing North and South Carolina, with headquarters at Columbia

March 11, 1867

General Sickles superseded by Gen. E. R. S. Canby.....Aug. 26, 1867

A constitution, framed by a convention called under the reconstruction acts of Congress, which assembles at Charleston, Jan. 14, and completes its labors, March 17, ratified by the people, 70,558 to 27,288

April 14-16, 1868

South Carolina readmitted into the UnionJune 25, 1868

State penitentiary at Columbia opened

1868

J. K. Jilison elected the first State superintendent of public instruction in South Carolina.....1868

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.....March 16, 1869

State labor convention held at Columbia

November, 1869

Union Reform party organized and holds its first State convention at Charleston

June 16, 1870

Free common-school system established

1870

Tax-payers' convention held at the State capitol in Columbia "to devise means for the redemption of the State from her financial embarrassments".....May, 1871

Owing to murder and outrage in the upper country, by the Ku-klux, President Grant, by proclamation, Oct. 12, suspends the *habeas corpus* in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Union, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, and commands secret organizations to disband within five days. Many troops are stationed in the State and about 600 arrests made.....1871

Act establishing the validity of bonds

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA

of the State, issued between Aug. 26, 1868, and March 26, 1869.....1872

Clafflin University and South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanical Institute, organized at Orangeburg in 1869, is reopened and chartered.....1872

Tax-payers' convention at Columbia by resolution asking for amendments, simplifying and abridging the tax laws

Feb. 17, 1874

Governor Moses is indicted personally for official acts; indictment is quashed on the ground that he should have been impeached.....June 8, 1874

Convention of independent Republicans at Charleston nominates candidates for governor, etc., who are supported by the Conservative party.....Oct. 2, 1874

State normal school opened at Columbia.....1874

Orphan asylum removed from Charleston to Columbia.....1875

Alleged blocking of a highway at Hamburg, July 4, by a colored militia company; armed citizens attack them; five negroes killed and others wounded

July 9, 1876

Governor Chamberlain, by proclamation, orders all organizations except the militia of the State to disband within three days, Oct. 7; a similar proclamation by President Grant.....Oct. 17, 1876

While the result of the State election is pending in the Supreme Court, the State board of canvassers, holding that their powers were limited by statute to ten days, on the last day issue certificates to the Republican Presidential electors and State officers, refusing certificates to members of the legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties for irregularities in elections.....Nov. 22, 1876

On the assembling of the legislature, sixty-four Democratic members, including those from Edgefield and Laurens counties, withdraw to Carolina Hall and organize separately with William H. Wallace as speaker.....Nov. 28, 1876

Senate and Republican House canvass the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, and declare D. H. Chamberlain elected governor, Dec. 5; sworn into office

Dec. 7, 1876

Speaker Wallace, having a certificate from the secretary of State of the votes cast for governor and lieutenant-governor,

proceeds to canvass the votes and declares Wade Hampton and William D. Simpson, Democrats, elected; oath of office is administered by Trial-Judge Mackay

Dec. 12, 1876

Both governors, being invited to Washington, hold a private conference with President Hayes, which results in a proclamation by Governor Chamberlain withdrawing his claim.....April 11, 1877

F. L. Cardoza, State treasurer under Governor Chamberlain, is arrested for fraud upon the State government, July 21, and sentenced to two years in the county jail and \$4,000 fine..Nov. 8, 1877

Legislature by joint resolution provides that "all the unfunded debts and liabilities of the State, including the bills of the bank of the State, and so much of the funded debt as is known as the Little Bonanza, be settled at the rate of 50 per cent.".....March, 1878

Wade Hampton, elected United States Senator, resigns as governor, and is succeeded by W. D. Simpson, who is installed

Feb. 26, 1879

Department of Agriculture established

1879

Act to settle State debt in accordance with decision of State Supreme Court; James C. Colt named a special commissioner.....1879

Governor Simpson, resigning his office to take the chief-justiceship, is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. T. B. Jeter...Sept. 1, 1880

Centennial anniversary of the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, commemorated at Spartansburg by the unveiling of a statue of Gen. Daniel H. Morgan..May 11, 1881

Exodus of 5,000 colored people from Edgefield county, bound for Arkansas and Beaufort county.....Dec. 24-31, 1881

State military academy at Charleston reopened.....Oct. 1, 1882

Constitution amended, forbidding counties to contract a debt greater than 8 per cent. of the taxable valuation.....1884

Earthquake destroys \$5,000,000 worth of property; first shock felt at Charleston. 9.51 P.M.....Aug. 31, 1886

Winthrop training-school for teachers at Columbia, opened.....1886

Act passed providing a pension of \$5 per month for disabled Confederate soldiers and the widows of those killed in the Confederate service.....1887

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH DAKOTA

Legislature accepts a devise of 814 acres in Ocanee county by Thomas G. Clemson, on condition that the State erect and maintain an agricultural and mechanical college.....1888

First colored State fair ever held in the State opens at Columbia..Jan. 1, 1890

Act passed creating a board of phosphate commissioners.....1890

Department of Agriculture and office of commissioner of agriculture abolished, and powers bestowed on trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College at session Nov. 25—Dec. 24, 1890

Col. Samuel B. Pickens dies at Charleston.....Sept. 17, 1891

Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, formerly of the United States navy (Koszta affair), afterwards in the Confederate service, dies at Charleston.....Oct. 16, 1891

Maj. George Washington Earle, of Darlington, noted mathematician and civil engineer, dies.....May 5, 1892

State redistricted as to congressional districts.....1893

Evans liquor law goes into effect, by which the State assumes control of the sale of intoxicants.....July 1, 1893

State dispensary act took effect

July 1, 1893

First State dispensary in Charleston opened; first day's sales, \$50. Aug. 22, 1893

Cyclone on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina; 1,000 lives lost

Aug. 28, 1893

Three counties in rebellion against State authority on account of the State dispensary law; militia called out

March 31—April 1, 1894

Governor Tillman assumes the control of the police and marshals in all the cities and incorporated towns

April 3, 1894

The dispensary law declared constitutional.....April 19, 1894

Supreme Court of the State decides that prohibition is in force in the State

May 8, 1894

Governor Tillman issues a proclamation to open Aug. 1 the State liquor dispensaries.....July 23, 1894

The convention began its sessions for the revision of the State constitution

Sept. 11, 1895

Naval station ordered removed from Port Royal to Charleston.....1900

The original proceedings of the convention of 1832-33 are discovered in the secretary of State's office

January, 1900

Constitutional amendments in reference to drainage and bonded indebtedness, adopted.....November, 1900

Ex-United States Senator J. L. M. Irby dies at Laurens.....Dec. 9, 1900

Senators Tillman and McLaurin resign their seats.....May 25, 1901

Governor McSweeney refuses to accept the resignation of Senators Tillman and McLaurin.....May 31, 1901

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota, one of the United States, was formed by the division of Dakota Territory into two States in 1889. It is bounded on the north by North Dakota, east by Minnesota and Iowa, south by Nebraska, and west by Wyoming and Montana. In latitude it lies between 43° and 46° N., and in longitude between 96° 20' and 104° W.; area, 77,650 square miles, in fifty-one counties. Population, 1890, 328,808; 1900, 401,570. Capital, Pierre.

Lewis and Clarke ascend the Missouri River on their way to the Pacific, leaving the mouth of the river May 14, 1804, reaching the mouth of the Columbia River Nov. 7, 1805; and returning by the Missouri, arrive at St. Louis..Sept. 23, 1806

Fort Pierre established.....1829

First steamboat to navigate the upper Missouri, the *Yellowstone*, built by the American Fur Company at Pittsburg, ascends the river as far as Fort Pierre

1831

Treaty of Traverse des Sioux signed by the Indians, ceding to the United States the territory east of the Big Sioux River.....1851

Gen. W. S. Harney, with 1,200 men, marches from the Platte River to Fort Pierre, where they encamp for the winter

1855

First settlement established at Sioux Falls by the Western Town-lot Company, of Dubuque, Ia.....1857

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH DAKOTA

By organizing Nebraska Territory, May 30, 1854, and Minnesota State, May 11, 1858, the remainder of Dakota is left without legal name or existence.....1858

Territory of Dakota organized with an area of 150,932 square miles, by act of Congress.....March 2, 1861

Seat of government for Dakota Territory located at Yankton.....1862

Sioux Falls destroyed by the Sioux Indians, and settlers flee to Yankton..1862

Fort Dakota built on reservation at Sioux Falls.....1865

Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad built from Sioux City, Ia., to Yankton, completed.....1873

Military and scientific exploring expedition, under Gen. G. A. Custer, arrives at the Black Hills, July, 1874, from Fort Abraham Lincoln. Specimens of gold are washed from the soil near Harney's Peak, where it was known to exist in 1867, but emigration thither was stopped by General Sherman on account of Indian troubles. This visit causes great excitement among the Sioux Indians.....1874

Gold discovered in Deadwood and Whitewood gulches.....1875

Indians relinquish their titles to lands in the Black Hills and western counties of southern Dakota.....1876

Town of Deadwood laid out.....1876

Dakota school for deaf-mutes at Sioux Falls opened.....1880

Yankton College, chartered in 1881, opened at Yankton.....1882

Tin, detected as a black sand accompanying gold from the Black Hills, by Professor Pearce, of Argo, is practically discovered by Maj. Andrew J. Simmons, of Rapid City.....1883

Seat of government removed from Yankton to Bismarck.....Sept. 11, 1883

A convention called by some 400 delegates who met at Huron, June 19, convenes at Sioux Falls, Sept. 4, and frames a constitution for the State of Dakota to comprise the southern half of the Territory.....Sept. 19, 1883

University of South Dakota at Vermilion opened.....1883

Pierre University at East Pierre chartered and opened.....1883

Sioux Falls University opened....1883

United States Senate passes a bill for the admission as a State of the southern

half of Dakota Territory; that portion north of the 46th parallel to be called the Territory of Lincoln.....1884

Agricultural college at Brookings opened.....1884

Dakota University at Mitchell opened September, 1885

Constitutional convention called by the legislature at Sioux Falls frames a constitution for South Dakota

Sept. 25, 1885

Legislature passes a local option law 1887

School of mines at Rapid City, established by act of legislature in 1885, is opened.....1887

A majority vote for the division of Dakota Territory into two States, North and South Dakota, at an election held November, 1887

Act admitting South Dakota signed, a constitutional convention to meet at Sioux Falls, July 4, 1889.....Feb. 22, 1889

Election held by proclamation of territorial governor, A. C. Mellette, April 15, 1889, for delegates to a constitutional convention to meet July 4, and the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885 favored by 37,710 votes to 3,414.....May 14, 1889

Sioux Falls constitution amended and adopted by a convention at Sioux Falls, July 4, which adjourns.....Aug. 5, 1889

Charles A. Foster, of Ohio, William Warner, of Missouri, and Gen. George A. Cook, a committee appointed by the President, arrive at the Sioux reservation early in June, and secure the consent of three-fourths of the Indians to open for settlement 26,751,105 acres of their land in the northwestern part of South Dakota

August, 1889

Arthur C. Mellette, Republican, elected governor of South Dakota, the Sioux Falls constitution adopted by 70,131 to 3,267; the article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors adopted by 40,234 to 34,510, and Pierre chosen as the temporary capital.....Oct. 1, 1889

First State legislature convenes at Pierre Oct. 15, 1889

South Dakota admitted into the Union with the northern boundary the seventh standard parallel.....Nov. 2, 1889

Proclamation by President Harrison opening up the Sioux reservation, 9,000,000 acres, and a rush of immigrants who

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTH DAKOTA

had assembled on the east bank of the Missouri.....Feb. 10, 1890

Legislature creates a State board of charities and correction, a board of regents of education, a State board of equalization, a board of pardons, a bureau of labor statistics, the office of State engineer of irrigation, a State meteorological bureau, a State inspector of mines, and a State board of pharmaceutical examiners

1890

Pierre selected as the permanent capital of the State.....1890

Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor parties meet in State convention at Huron, report in favor of woman suffrage, prohibition, and tariff for revenue only, and unite under the name of the Independent party.....June 6, 1890

Dakota soldiers' home, established at Hot Springs, Fall River county, in 1889, is opened.....Nov. 27, 1890

Battle with Big Foot's Indian band on Wounded Knee Creek; some 250 Indians killed, including forty-four squaws and eighteen papooses. Loss to United States troops, thirty-two killed, thirty-nine wounded.....Dec. 29, 1890

General Miles, after the Indians at Pine Ridge agency surrender, Jan. 15, declares the Indian outbreak at an end

Jan. 19, 1891

James H. Kyle elected United States Senator.....Feb. 16, 1891

Australian ballot law enacted at session of.....Jan. 6—March 7, 1891

Sisseton Indian reservation opened to settlers.....April 15, 1892

Catholic Sioux congress opens at Cheyenne agency; 6,000 Sioux Indians present.....July 3, 1892

C. H. Sheldon, Republican, elected governor.....1892

Board of medical examiners created and practice of medicine regulated.....1893

Election of railroad commissioners provided for.....1893

C. H. Sheldon, Republican, elected governor.....1894

Prize-fighting in the State prohibited

1895

Andrew E. Lee, Populist, elected governor.....1896

United States Circuit Judge A. J. Edgerton dies.....Aug. 10, 1896

[John A. Garland appointed successor.]

The board of regents of education according to amendment of State constitution controlling all State educational institutions, Charles N. Herreid, Robert H. Haira, H. H. Blair, H. L. Hough, and F. A. Spafford appointed.....1897

James H. Kyle elected United States Senator.....1897

Constitutional amendment providing for a State dispensary system adopted

1898

First Regiment mustered into the United States service.....May 12, 1898

Woman suffrage defeated by an adverse majority of 4,008.....Nov. 8, 1898

Act carrying into effect provisions of constitutional amendment relating to initiative and referendum passed.....1899

Andrew E. Lee, Populist, elected governor.....1899

Charles N. Herreid, Republican, elected governor.....1900

School of technology at Aberdeen established.....1900

Act creating food and dairy commissioner and enforcement of the pure food laws, passed.....1901

State Historical Society established

1901

Circulating school library law enacted

1901

Judges Bartlett Tripp, J. M. Brown, and ex-United States Senator G. C. Moody appointed by Governor Herreid a committee to codify the laws of the State

1901

Act providing for the State board of agriculture.....1901

Act giving governor absolute and unlimited power of removal of certain constitutional and all appointive officers

1901

Act establishing law department of State University passed.....1901

United States Senator Kyle dies

July 1, 1901

Governor Herreid appoints A. B. Kitredge Senator to fill vacancy

July 11, 1901

The Supreme Court renders a decision construing the constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum which practically abolishes the same

1901

Beginning of new era in railroad building.....1901

TENNESSEE

Tennessee, one of the Southern United States, lies between the Alleghany Mountains on the east and the Mississippi River on the west. It is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, east by North Carolina, south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and west by Arkansas and Missouri. It lies between lat. 35° and 36° 35' N., and long. 81° 37' and 90° 15' W. Area, 42,050 square miles, in ninety-six counties. Population in 1890, 1,767,518; 1900, 2,020,616. Capital, Nashville.

Louis Joliet and Père Jacques Marquette descend the Mississippi River to lat. 33°.....1673

Robert Cavalier de La Salle builds Fort Prud'homme on the fourth Chickasaw bluff of the Mississippi River....1682

M. Charleville, a French trader, builds a trading-house near the present site of Nashville1714

French erect Fort Assumption on the Mississippi at the fourth Chickasaw bluff1714

Bienville makes a treaty of peace with the Chickasaw Indians at Fort Assumption June, 1739

Party of Virginians, Dr. Thomas Walker and others; discover the Cumberland Mountains, Cumberland Gap, and Cumberland River1748

Fort Loudon founded about 30 miles from the present Knoxville.....1856

Colonel Bird builds Long Island Fort on the Holston River, where the American army winters1758

Cherokees capture Fort Loudon. The garrison, after the surrender, start out for Fort Prince George; after proceeding about 15 miles they are massacred by the Indians.....Aug. 7, 1760

Capt. James Smith and others explore the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers from above Nashville down to the Ohio1766

By treaty at Fort Stanwix the Six Nations cede the country north and east of the Tennessee.....Nov. 5, 1768

Capt. William Bean settles on Boone Creek, near Watauga.....1769

Company formed to hunt and explore

middle Tennessee, with camp at Price's Meadows, Wayne county.....1769

Written association formed for the government of the Watauga settlers, and five commissioners appointed as a governing court1772

Col. Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and Daniel Boone purchase from the Indians a tract of country between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, which they call Transylvania...March 17, 1775

Watauga purchased from the Indians, and deed of conveyance to Charles Robertson executed.....March 19, 1775

Watauga settlers march against advancing Cherokees, and disperse them in a battle near Long Island Fort...July 20, 1776

Cherokees under old Abraham attack the fort at Watauga, but are repulsed

July 21, 1776

Forces under Col. William Christian destroy the Cherokee towns in east Tennessee1776

Washington county, including all of Tennessee, created by law of North Carolina.....November, 1777

Richard Hogan, Spencer, Holliday, and others come from Kentucky and begin a plantation near Bledsoe's Lick.....1778

Capt. James Robertson and others from Watauga cross the Cumberland Mountains, pitch their tents near French Lick, and plant a field of corn where Nashville now stands1779

Eleven Chickamauga Indian towns destroyed by troops under Isaac Shelby, who left Big Creek, near the site of Rogersville.....April 10, 1779

Jonesboro laid off and established as the seat of justice for Washington county1779

Colony under John Donelson in open boats, leaving Fort Patrick Henry on the Holston, descend the Tennessee and ascend the Cumberland to French Lick, where they found Nashboro.....April 24, 1780

Form of government for the Cumberland settlements drawn up and articles signed at Nashboro.....May 13, 1780

Battle of Boyd's Creek, a confluent of the French Broad. Troops under Col. John Sevier, returning from the battle of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TENNESSEE

King's Mountain, join in expedition against the Cherokees and disperse them on their way to massacre the Watauga settlersOctober, 1780

Indian atrocities and massacres of settlers in middle Tennessee, throughout this and the following year, begin by an attack on the house of Major Lucas at Freeland's Station, on the Cumberland, near Stone River.....Jan. 15, 1781

Battle of the Bluffs, where Nashville now stands; an unsuccessful attack of the Cherokees on the fort.....April 2, 1781

Pre-emption right allowed to settlers on the Cumberland by legislature of North Carolina, 640 acres to each family or head of family.....April, 1782

Court of oyer and terminer held at Jonesboro for Washington and Sullivan counties.....Aug. 15, 1782

Treaty at Nashboro, by which the Chickasaws cede to North Carolina a tract extending nearly 40 miles south from Cumberland River1783

First Methodist preacher comes to east Tennessee1783

Commissioners lay off on Duck River a grant of 2,500 acres of land presented by North Carolina to Gen. Nathanael Greene1783

Nashville established by the legislature to succeed Nashboro.....1784

General Assembly of North Carolina cedes to the United States territory west of the Alleghany Mountains on condition that Congress accepts it within two yearsJune 2, 1784

Believing themselves no longer a part of North Carolina, settlers in Washington, Sullivan, and Greene counties meet in convention at Jonesboro, choose John Sevier president, and form a constitution for the State of Frankland..Dec. 14, 1784

Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, pronounces the revolt of Frankland usurpation.....April 14, 1785

Constitution for Frankland, or the State of Franklin, accepted by a convention of the people at Greeneville, which chooses John Sevier as governor....Nov. 14, 1785

Capt. James White and James Connor settle on the site of Knoxville.....1786

At a conference upon the legality of the State of Frankland it is agreed that the inhabitants are "at full liberty and discretion to pay their public taxes to

either the State of North Carolina or the State of Frankland".....March 20, 1787

Legislature of Frankland meets for the last time at Greeneville, and government reverts to North Carolina..September, 1787

Deed conveying to the United States territory west of the Alleghany Mountains accepted by act of Congress, approved.....April 2, 1790

William Blount appointed governor of the territory southwest of the Ohio RiverAug. 7, 1790

First issue of the Knoxville *Gazette* published at Rogersville by George Roulstone.....Nov. 5, 1791

Knoxville, chosen as the seat of government, is laid out.....February, 1792

Attack of 700 Indians on Buchanan's Station, 4 miles south of Nashville, repulsed by a garrison of fifteen....Sept. 30, 1792

General Assembly meets at KnoxvilleAug. 5, 1794

University of Tennessee at Knoxville, chartered Sept. 10, 1794, as Blount College, is opened1795

State constitution adopted without popular vote by a convention which sits at Knoxville.....Jan. 11-Feb. 6, 1796

John Sevier inaugurated first governor of State.....March 30, 1796

Tennessee admitted into the Union by act approved.....June 1, 1796

William Blount, of Tennessee, expelled from the United States Senate on charge of instigating the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the British in conquering Spanish Louisiana.....July, 1797

Treaty with Cherokees extinguishing claims to land granted to individuals by North Carolina.....September, 1798

Great revival of religion, begun in Kentucky in 1800, spreads through Tennessee1801

Nashville chosen as seat of government by legislature.....1802

General Wilkinson builds Fort Pickering at Memphis.....1803

Public reception given to Aaron Burr at Nashville.....May 28, 1805

Congress grants 1,000 acres in one tract for academies in Tennessee, one in each county; 1,000 acres more for two colleges. Blount in the east and Cumberland in the west1806

Nashville Bank, the first in Tennessee, chartered1807

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TENNESSEE

- Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized.....Feb. 4, 1810
- John Sevier dies near Fort Decatur, Ala.....Sept. 24, 1815
- Gens. Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby obtain by treaty from the Chickasaws a cession of their lands north of lat. 35° and east of the Mississippi River, known as the Jackson purchase.....Oct. 19, 1818
- First conveyance of town lots in Memphis made.....May, 1819
- Madison county organized and Jackson settled.....1820
- Capital permanently fixed at Nashville 1826
- University of Nashville, founded in 1785, incorporated as Cumberland College in 1806, reorganized in 1824, and name changed.....1827
- Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States.....Nov. 11, 1828
- John H. Eaton appointed Secretary of War.....March 9, 1829
- Act for a State system of internal improvements.....Jan. 2, 1830
- Joel Parrish, cashier of the State Bank, proves a defaulter for \$200,000, and the bank wound up soon after....Jan. 3, 1830
- Memphis Railroad chartered December, 1831
- Andrew Jackson re-elected President of the United States.....Nov. 13, 1832
- Conviction of John A. Murrell, of Madison county, the "great western land pirate" and leader of the "mystic clan," a band of outlaws, horse thieves, and negro runners, who was brought to justice by Virgil A. Stewart.....1834
- Constitution framed by a convention which meets at Nashville, May 19, and completes its labors Aug. 30, 1834; ratified by a popular vote of 42,666 to 17,691 March 5-6, 1835
- R. H. McEwen elected superintendent of public schools.....1836
- During this and the previous year the State furnished 1,651 volunteers for the Florida War.....1837
- Felix Grundy appointed Attorney-General.....July 5, 1838
- National Whig Convention meets at Nashville.....Aug. 17, 1840
- State hospital for the insane opened near Nashville.....1840
- John Bell appointed Secretary of War March 5, 1841
- Cumberland University at Lebanon chartered and opened.....1842
- National Whig Convention held at Nashville.....Aug. 21, 1844
- James K. Polk elected President of the United States.....Nov. 12, 1844
- Cave Johnson appointed Postmaster-General.....March 6, 1845
- Act for self-taxation of districts for common schools.....1845
- Andrew Jackson dies at the Hermitage, aged seventy-eight.....June 8, 1845
- James K. Polk dies at Nashville, aged fifty-four.....June 15, 1849
- Memphis incorporated as a city December, 1849
- Southern convention meets at Nashville June 3, 1850
- Convention meets at Nashville, Nov. 11, 1850, and adjourns after recommending a congress of slave-holding States by a vote of six States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, opposed to Tennessee Nov. 19, 1850
- James Campbell appointed Postmaster-General.....March 5, 1853
- Southern convention meets at Memphis June 6, 1853
- State agricultural bureau established 1854
- State capitol, commenced in 1845, completed.....1855
- Aaron V. Brown appointed Postmaster-General.....March 6, 1857
- Memphis and Charleston Railroad completed, joining the Atlantic Ocean with the Mississippi River....March 27, 1857
- Southern commercial convention at Knoxville, by vote of 64 to 27, recommends abrogation of the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty, which requires the United States to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa.....Aug. 10, 1857
- Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, Md., nominates John Bell, of Tennessee, for President.....May 9, 1860
- Call for a State convention at Nashville, to consider secession, is defeated by a vote of the people.....Feb. 9, 1861
- Gov. Isham G. Harris replies to President Lincoln's call for troops, "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defence of our rights, or those of our Southern brothers".....April 18, 1861

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TENNESSEE

- Governor Harris orders the seizure of \$75,000 worth of Tennessee bonds and \$5,000 in cash belonging to the United States government, in possession of the collector at Nashville. . . . April 29, 1861
- Majority vote of the State favors a declaration of independence for Tennessee and the acceptance of the provisional government of the Confederate States
June 8, 1861
- Eastern Tennessee Union convention at Greeneville declares its opposition to the Confederate government. June 21, 1861
- Governor Harris proclaims Tennessee out of the Union. . . . June 24, 1861
- Confederate commissary and ordnance stores at Nashville destroyed by fire
Dec. 22, 1861
- Commodore Foote defeats Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and captures Fort Henry
Feb. 6, 1862
- Bombardment of Fort Donelson begins Feb. 13; fort surrendered to General Grant by General Buckner, with 13,829 prisoners. . . . Feb. 16, 1862
- Seat of government removed to Memphis
Feb. 20, 1862
- Confederates evacuate Nashville, and the Federals under Nelson enter
Feb. 23, 1862
- Andrew Johnson, commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and appointed military governor of Tennessee, March 5, arrives at Nashville. . . . March 12, 1862
- Governor Johnson suspends the mayor and other officials in Nashville for refusing the oath of allegiance to the United States. . . . April 5, 1862
- Two days' battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. . . . April 6-7, 1862
- Union meetings held at Nashville, May 12, and at Murfreesboro. . . . May 24, 1862
- Memphis surrendered to Commodore Davis. . . . June 6, 1862
- Battle of Murfreesboro
Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 4, 1863
- Battle of Spring Hill; Confederates under Gen. Earl Van Dorn victorious
March 5, 1863
- Van Dorn repulsed by Federals under Gen. Gordon Granger at Franklin
April 10, 1863
- Federal raid under Col. Abel D. Streight starts from Nashville. . . . April 11, 1863
- Kingston and Knoxville, evacuated by Confederates under Gen. Simon B. Buckner, occupied by Federal troops under Gen. A. E. Burnside. . . . Sept. 1, 1863
- Chattanooga abandoned by Confederates under Gen. Braxton Bragg, Sept. 8; Cumberland Gap surrendered to Federals
Sept. 9, 1863
- Confederates under Gen. James Longstreet defeat Federals at Philadelphia, east Tennessee. . . . Oct. 20, 1863
- General Grant arrives at Nashville, Oct. 21, and at Chattanooga
Oct. 23, 1863
- Gen. W. E. Jones, Confederate, defeats Colonel Garrard at Rogersville
Nov. 6, 1863
- Longstreet besieges Knoxville and is repulsed. . . . Nov. 17, 1863
- Grant defeats Bragg in battle of Chattanooga. . . . Nov. 23-25, 1863
- Longstreet repulses Federals under Gen. J. M. Shackelford at Bean's Station, east Tennessee. . . . Dec. 14, 1863
- Fort Pillow captured by Confederates under Gen. N. B. Forrest, and garrison of colored troops annihilated
April 12, 1864
- Federals under Gen. A. C. Gillem surprise the Confederate Gen. John H. Morgan at the house of a Mrs. Williams in Greeneville, east Tennessee. In attempting to escape he is killed. . . . Sept. 4, 1864
- Federals under Schofield repulse Confederates under Hood at Franklin
Nov. 30, 1864
- Federals retire from Franklin and occupy Nashville Dec. 1; Hood advances and partially invests Nashville
Dec. 3-14, 1864
- Thomas defeats Hood at Nashville
Dec. 15-16, 1864
- Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery framed by a convention which sits at Nashville, Jan. 9 to Jan. 26, 1865, ratified by a vote of the people, 21,104 to 40
Feb. 22, 1865
- Legislature ratifies the Thirteenth Amendment. . . . April 5, 1865
- President Lincoln dies, Andrew Johnson President. . . . April 15, 1865
- Law disfranchising all citizens who have voluntarily borne arms for or aided the Confederate government. . . . 1866
- Law making negroes and Indians competent witnesses. . . . 1866
- Race riot in Memphis; twenty-four negroes killed. . . . May 1-3, 1866

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TENNESSEE

Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution ratified.....July 19, 1866

Tennessee readmitted into the Union by act approved.....July 24, 1866

All distinction of race or color in qualifications for electors abolished

February, 1867

Fisk University at Nashville, opened 1866, chartered.....1867

Petition for removal of disabilities, signed by nearly 4,000 citizens, including leading men of the State, is presented to the legislature, but not granted....1868

Act to suppress the Ku-klux Klan, entitled "An act to preserve the public peace," punishes membership by a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for five years.....1868

University of the South at Suwanee, chartered in 1858, opened.....1868

Governor Brownlow calls out the State militia to suppress the Ku-klux Klan, and proclaims martial law in nine counties.....Feb. 20, 1869

Southern Commercial Convention held at Memphis; 1,100 delegates from twenty-two States.....May 18, 1869

Constitution, framed by a convention which sat at Nashville, Jan. 10 to Feb. 22, ratified by a popular vote of 98,128 to 33,872.....March 26, 1870

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America organized at Jackson by Bishop Paine.....Dec. 16, 1870

Office of chief commissioner of immigration for the State created by act of legislature.....1871

Reunion and Reform Association meets at Nashville.....Oct. 13, 1871

Agricultural bureau organized under act of legislature.....Dec. 14, 1871

Convention at Jackson to promote the formation of a new State, out of western Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi

July 29, 1873

Convention of colored people in Nashville, seeking their full rights as citizens of the United States

April 28, 1874

Sixteen negroes, Aug. 22, charged with shooting at two white men, are taken from Trenton jail and shot dead by disguised men.....Aug. 26, 1874

Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, dies near Jonesboro

July 31, 1875

Vanderbilt University at Nashville, chartered 1873, opened.....1875

David McKendree Key appointed Postmaster-General.....March 12, 1877

Yellow fever in Memphis.....1878-79

Bill passed, March 28, 1879, to settle the State debt at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, with 4 per cent. interest. is rejected by vote of the people, 30,920 to 19,669.....Aug. 7, 1879

New Rugby founded.....1880

Centennial anniversary of the settlement of Nashville celebrated, May 17-24, and equestrian statue of General Jackson unveiled on capitol grounds. May 20, 1880

Horace Maynard appointed Postmaster-General.....June 2, 1880

Act of April 5, 1881, to settle the State debt by issue of new compromise bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, and coupons receivable in payment for taxes and debts due the State, is declared unconstitutional

February, 1882

General conference of the Methodist Church, South, meets at Nashville

May 3, 1882

Law of 1882 for settlement of State debt repealed, and a new law passed for funding at a discount of 24 per cent. on 6-per-cent. bonds, and others in proportion1883

Prohibitory constitutional amendment lost by a vote of 117,504 in favor, to 145,197 against.....August, 1887

General Assembly at its session adopts the Australian ballot system, creates a State board of medical examiners, and conveys to the Ladies' Hermitage Association the homestead of Andrew Jackson and 25 acres of land

Jan. 7-April 8, 1889

National Teachers' Association meets at Nashville.....June 15, 1889

Remains of John Sevier removed from Alabama and interred at Knoxville...1889

Special session of the legislature held at Nashville by proclamation (Feb. 11) of the governor..Feb. 24-March 18, 1890

National League of Republican clubs meets at Nashville.....March 4, 1890

First Monday in September (Labor Day) made a legal holiday by the legislature at session ending..March 30, 1891

Miners at Briceville attack the State militia, and secure the withdrawal of convict miners from the mines of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TEXAS

Tennessee coal and Knoxville iron companies.....July 20, 1891

Miners refer the convict mining system to the legislature.....July 24, 1891

Legislature meets in extra session to consider the convict-labor system

Aug. 31, 1891

Legislature resolves that it is powerless to abolish the convict-lease system, but will not renew the lease..Sept. 4-5, 1891

Miners at Briceville set free 160 convicts, and 140 more at another prison

Oct. 31, 1891

Over 200 convicts set free in east Tennessee by miners.....Nov. 2, 1891

Ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks dies suddenly at Nashville.....Nov. 4, 1891

National Real Estate Association formally organized at Nashville

Feb. 18, 1892

Mining troubles in Coal Creek Valley settled; convicts to be replaced by white free miners.....Feb. 19, 1892

Steel cantilever bridge over the Mississippi at Memphis opened....May 12, 1892

Confederate soldiers' home at the Hermitage opened.....May 12, 1892

Miners burn the convict stockade at Tracy City, Aug. 13, and make an attack on the stockade at Oliver Springs

Aug. 16, 1892

Miners capture the stockade at Oliver Springs, and send the guards and convicts to Knoxville.....Aug. 17, 1892

Miners defeated and routed by militia under General Carnes....Aug. 19, 1892

Convention of National Farmers' Alliance opens in Memphis..Nov. 15, 1892

Labor troubles in east Tennessee, 100 miners attack the convict camp at Fort Anderson.....April 19, 1893

Judge J. H. Du Boise impeached, acquitted on some of the charges, convicted on others.....June 2, 1893

President Polk's remains removed to the State capitol grounds...Sept. 19, 1893

The United States Supreme Court decides the boundary-line dispute with Virginia in favor of Tennessee.....1893

Serious revolt in the convict camp at Tracy City.....July 27, 1894

Contest for governorship decided in favor of Peter Turney, who, on the face of the returns had 748 votes less than H. Clay Evans, by the Tennessee legislature

May 3, 1895

Chickamauga National Park dedicated

Sept. 19, 1895

General assignment law of 1895 declared unconstitutional..November, 1896

Fire at Knoxville, loss \$2,000,000

April 8, 1897

Centennial Exposition opened

May 1, 1897

Anti-cigarette law declared constitutional.....1900

Fifty lives lost in the hurricane of

Nov. 21, 1900

TEXAS

Texas, one of the Southern States of the United States, is bounded on the north by Oklahoma and Indian Territories, east by Arkansas and Louisiana, south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and west by Mexico and New Mexico. It lies between lat. 25° 51' and 36° 30' N., and long. 93° 27' and 106° 40' W. Area, 265,780 square miles. Population, 1890, 2,235,523; 1900, 3,048,710. Capital, Austin.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, sailing from France with four ships, July 24, 1684, fails to discover the mouth of the Mississippi and lands near the entrance to Matagorda Bay.....Feb. 18, 1685

La Salle builds Fort St. Louis on the Lavaca.....July, 1685

La Salle murdered by two followers near the Neches River

March 30, 1687

Captain De Leon, sent from Mexico against French settlers at Fort St. Louis, on the Lavaca River, finds it deserted

April 22, 1689

Spanish mission of San Francisco at Fort St. Louis established.....1690

Don Domingo Teran de los Rios appointed governor of Coahuila and Texas

1691

San Antonio founded.....1693

H. St. Denis sent out by Lamothe Cadillac, governor of Louisiana, to open commercial relation with Mexico, reaches the mission of St. John the Baptist, on the Rio Grande, where he is arrested by

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TEXAS

- the governor of Coahuila and imprisoned.....August, 1714
- Spanish mission established near the site of Nacogdoches.....1715
- Spanish mission established at La Bahia, now Goliad.....1721
- Bienville, under orders from the company of the Indies, sends a colony by sea to Matagorda Bay.....Aug. 10, 1721
- Settlement of San Antonio de Bexar increased by thirteen families from the Canary Islands sent by the Spanish government; they found "La Purissima Concepcion de Acuna".....March 5, 1731
- Don Manuel de Sandoval appointed governor of Texas.....1734
- Walls of the church of the Alamo erected at San Antonio de Bexar.....May, 1744
- Indians attack the mission of San Saba and massacre all.....1758
- France cedes Louisiana to Spain
- Nov. 3, 1762
- Louisiana receded to France by secret treaty.....Oct. 1, 1800
- Philip Nolan, an American, obtains a passport from the Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, to buy horses in Texas, July 17, 1797. In the belief that he was commissioned by General Wilkinson to reconnoitre and raise an insurrection, Mexicans under Lieut. M. Muzquiz overtake him on the banks of the Blanco; Nolan is killed and his followers captured.....March 21, 1801
- Texas included in cession of Louisiana by France to the United States ratified at Washington.....Oct. 21, 1803
- Spanish commander, General Herrera, enters into an agreement with General Wilkinson, establishing the territory between the Sabine and Arroyo Honda rivers as neutral ground....Oct. 22, 1806
- Lieut.-Col. Zebulon Pike arrives at San Antonio on his return from Chihuahua, whither he was taken by Spanish authorities to answer for building a fort on Spanish soil on the Rio del Norte, which he mistook for the Red River
- July, 1807
- Expedition under Lieut. Augustus W. Magee, who conceived a plan of revolutionizing Texas, takes possession of Nacogdoches, July, 1812, which the Mexicans evacuate; reaches Goliad and takes possession, Nov. 1; Governor Salcedo and General Herrera commence an investment of the town, Nov. 7; engage in battles with the Americans, Nov. 20, 1812-Jan. 24, and Feb. 10, 1813; raise the siege
- Feb. 16, 1813
- Magee dying about Feb. 1, 1813, Colonel Kemper takes command, pursues the Mexicans to San Antonio, who surrender
- March 6, 1813
- Salcedo, Herrera, and ten officers are delivered to a company of Mexicans under Juan Delgado and massacred
- March 7, 1813
- Battle of the Medina; Americans at San Antonio under Don José Alvarez Toledo fall into ambush formed by Spaniards under General Arredondo..Aug. 18, 1813
- Galveston Island occupied for Mexico by Don José Manuel Herrera, minister of the Mexican patriots to the United States; a government is organized and Don Luis Aury chosen governor of Texas and Galveston Island.....Sept. 12, 1816
- Jean Lafitte with a band of buccaneers occupies Galveston Island during Aury's absence and calls his settlement Campeachy.....April, 1817
- Sabine River agreed upon as boundary between United States and Spanish possessions.....Feb. 22, 1819
- A company of volunteers under Dr. James Long, raised at Natchez to invade Texas, occupy Nacogdoches, establish a provisional government, and issue a declaration proclaiming Texas to be a free and independent republic.....June, 1819
- First printing-office in Texas established at Nacogdoches by Mr. Bigelow
- 1819
- Lafitte is taken into the service of the Republican party of Mexico and appointed governor of Galveston.....1819
- Lafitte is compelled to evacuate Galveston Island by Lieutenant Kearney of the United States brig *Enterprise*..1821
- Stephen F. Austin leaves Natchitoches, June 10, and founds the colony for which his father, Moses Austin, received a grant from Mexico, on the Brazos River
- July, 1821
- He founds San Felipe de Austin as colonial town.....1823
- By decree of the constituent Mexican congress, Coahuila and Texas are united in one State.....May 7, 1824
- Constitution of the United Mexican States proclaimed.....Oct. 4, 1824

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TEXAS

- Don José Antonio Saucedo appointed chief of the department of Texas, to reside at Bexar.....Feb. 1, 1825
- Henry Clay, United States Secretary of State, instructs the United States minister to endeavor to procure from Mexico the retransfer of Texas...March 26, 1825
- Hayden Edwards, having procured a grant for a colony, locates at Nacogdoches.....October, 1825
- Edwards's grant annulled and the American settlers, known as "Fredonians," evacuate Nacogdoches and cross the Sabine, before Mexicans under Ahumada.....Jan. 31, 1827
- Constitution for the State of Coahuila and Texas framed by a State congress at Saltillo, proclaimed.....March 11, 1827
- Battle of Nacogdoches; Texans under Col. Hayden Edwards defeat the Mexicans under Colonel Piedras
Aug. 2, 1827
- Treaty of limits concluded between the United States and United Mexican States
Jan. 12, 1828
- Vice-President Bustamante, succeeding Guerrero, deposed, by decree prohibits further immigration from the United States.....April 6, 1830
- Colonization laws repealed as to natives of the United States.....April 28, 1832
- Fort of Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos taken by Texans under John Austin.....June 26, 1832
- Nacogdoches retaken by Texans
Aug. 2, 1832
- First step towards independence, the framing of a State constitution, never recognized by the Mexican government and never put in operation, by a convention which met at San Felipe, April 1, and adjourned.....April 13, 1833
- Law passed forming Texas into one judicial circuit and three districts—Bexar, Brazos, and Nacogdoches
April 17, 1834
- Legislature of Coahuila and Texas, in session at Monclova, disperses on approach of army under Gen. Martin P. de Cos, brother-in-law to General Santa Ana
April 21, 1835
- Committee of safety organized at Bastrop on the Colorado....May 17, 1835
- Lone-star flag made at Harrisburg and presented to the company of Capt. Andrew Robinson.....1835
- Garrison of Anahuac captured by Texans under Col. William B. Travis..June, 1835
- Permanent council of one from each of the committees of safety, at San Felipe, chooses R. R. Royall president
October, 1835
- First permanent newspaper in Texas, the *Telegraph*, established at San Felipe
October, 1835
- Commandant at Bexar having furnished the corporation of Gonzales with a brass 6-pounder against the Indians in 1831, the Mexicans call it a loan, the Texans a gift; the Texans win its possession in a fight.....Oct. 2, 1835
- Capture of Goliad from Mexicans under Lieutenant-Colonel Sandoval, by patriot forces under Capt. George Collingsworth
Oct. 9, 1835
- S. F. Austin appointed commander-in-chief of the patriot forces..Oct. 10, 1835
- Battle of Concepcion, about 1½ miles from San Antonio; Texans under General Austin and Mexicans under General De Cos, the latter retreating....Oct. 28, 1835
- Assembly known as the General Consultation of Texas meets at San Felipe de Austin, establishes a provisional government with Henry Smith as governor, and sends Branch T. Archer, S. F. Austin, and William H. Wharton to the United States to solicit aid in the struggle for independence.....November, 1835
- Declaration of independence of Texas, and a provisional constitution framed by a convention which meets at San Felipe, Oct. 17; constitution signed
Nov. 13, 1835
- One thousand four hundred Mexicans under General De Cos surrender to the Texans who attack San Antonio de Bexar
Dec. 10, 1835
- Colonists besiege the Mexican garrison of the Alamo at San Antonio, and, after a week's fighting, capture the fort
Dec. 16, 1835
- Declaration of independence made and signed by ninety-one Texans at Goliad
Dec. 20, 1835
- General Santa Ana, with 6,000 troops, leaves Monclova for Texas to drive out revolutionists and persons of foreign birth
Feb. 4, 1836
- Town of Bexar taken by Mexicans, and the Texans retire to the Alamo
Feb. 21, 1836

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TEXAS

Declaration of independence adopted by a convention at Washington on the Brazos River March 2, 1836

Alamo invested eleven days by Santa Ana; the garrison, under Colonel Travis, Bowie, and David Crockett, are overpowered and massacred..... March 6, 1836

Mexicans defeated in the first fight at the Mission del Refugio by Texans under Captain King..... March 9, 1836

Second fight of the Mission del Refugio; Colonel Ward attacks and drives back the Mexicans..... March 10, 1836

Constitution adopted for the Republic of Texas by a convention which met at Washington, March 1..... March 17, 1836

Col. J. W. Fannin and 415 men, captured at Coleto by the Mexicans under General Urrea, are taken to Goliad, and 330 shot by Santa Ana

Sunday, March 27, 1836

Colonel Ward retreats from Refugio, March 11; he surrenders his forces at Victoria, March 24, and is massacred

March 28, 1836

San Felipe de Austin burned by the Texans March 31, 1836

New Washington burned by the Mexicans April 20, 1836

Battle of San Jacinto; 750 Texans under General Houston defeat 1,600 Mexicans under Santa Ana, and capture him

April 21, 1836

Mexicans retreat beyond the frontier of Texas..... April 24, 1836

Congress meets at Washington, March; at Harrisburg, March; at Galveston, April 16; and at Velasco..... May, 1836

Public and secret treaties with Santa Ana signed at Velasco..... May 14, 1836

Gen. Sam Houston inaugurated as president of Texas at Columbia... Oct. 22, 1836

Congress of United States acknowledges independence of Texas..... March, 1837

Congress meets at Houston... May, 1837

Convention to fix the boundary-line between the United States and Texas concluded at Washington, April 25, 1838, and ratifications exchanged Oct. 12, and proclaimed Oct. 13, 1838

Act of congress approved for carrying into effect the convention of Oct. 13, 1838
Jan. 11, 1839

By act of Texan congress, Dec. 10, 1836, the permanent flag of the republic bears three horizontal stripes of equal width,

the upper one white, the middle one blue, with a five-pointed white star in the centre, and the lower one red.... Jan. 25, 1839

Congress passes first educational act, appropriating certain lands for a general system of education..... Jan. 26, 1839

Congress meets at Austin

November, 1839

France acknowledges the independence of Texas..... 1839

England, Holland, and Belgium acknowledge the independence of Texas..... 1840

Expedition under Gen. Hugh McLeod leaves Austin, June 18, 1841, for Santa Fé. When near San Miguel, his force is met by Mexican troops under Damacio Salazar, captured, and marched under guard to the city of Mexico

Oct. 17, 1841

Twelve hundred Mexicans under Gen. Adrian Woll capture San Antonio, Sept. 11, 1842, but are forced to retreat by Mexican troops..... Sept. 18, 1842

Texan congress meets at Washington

November, 1842

Battle at Mier on the Alcantra; Texans, under Colonel Fisher, surrender to General Ampudia..... Dec. 26, 1842

Joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States passes the House of Representatives by 120 to 98, Feb. 25, 1845; the Senate by 27 to 25, and is approved..... March 1, 1845

Joint resolution of Congress of United States is approved by Texan congress

June 23, 1845

Ordinance of Texan congress for annexation accepted by convention of people assembled at Austin... July 4, 1845

Convention at Austin frames a constitution which is ratified by the people, 4,174 to 312..... Oct. 13, 1845

Texas admitted into the Union by act approved..... Dec. 29, 1845

Charles A. Wickliffe sent on a secret mission to Texas in the interest of annexation, by President Polk..... 1845

First State legislature convenes at Austin..... Feb. 16, 1846

J. P. Henderson inaugurated first governor of the State..... Feb. 19, 1846

Fort Brown at Brownsville established
March 28, 1846

Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and of Resaca de la Palma..... May 9, 1846

Act of congress sets apart one-tenth of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TEXAS

- the general revenues of the State for educational purposes.....May 13, 1846
- Baylor University at Waco chartered 1845, and opened.....1846
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo concluded Feb. 2; ratification exchanged at Queretaro, May 30, and proclaimed July 4, 1848
- Austin city chosen as the seat of government for twenty years by vote of the people.....1850
- Texas formally accepts the boundary designated by the boundary bill for New Mexico, approved Sept. 9, 1850, by which Texas is to receive \$10,000,000 from the United StatesNov. 25, 1852
- First overland mail from San Diego, Cal., arrives at San Antonio Sept. 6, 1857
- Enthusiastic Union meeting held at AustinDec. 23, 1860
- Brig.-Gen. David E. Twiggs surrenders to the State of Texas the United States ordnance depot at San Antonio and contents, valued at \$1,200,500..Feb. 18, 1861
- State People's convention meets at Austin, Jan. 21; passes an ordinance of secession by vote of 166 to 7, Feb. 1; ratified by popular vote, 34,794 to 11,235 Feb. 23, 1861
- Fort Brown, at Brownsville, evacuated and occupied by Texan troops March 5, 1861
- Gov. Sam Houston, opposing secession and favoring separate State action, deposed; Lieutenant-Governor Clark inauguratedMarch 20, 1861
- Constitution of the Confederate States ratified by legislature, 68 to 2 March 23, 1861
- Col. Earl Van Dorn captures 450 United States troops at Saluria. April 25, 1861
- Governor Clark proclaims it treasonable to pay debts to citizens of States at war with the Confederate States June 18, 1861
- Galveston surrendered to Commodore Renshaw.....Oct. 8, 1862
- Gen. N. J. T. Dana occupies Brazos, Santiago, and Brownsville with 6,000 soldiers from New Orleans November, 1862
- Confederates under Gen. J. B. Magruder defeat Renshaw and capture Galveston Jan. 1, 1863
- Confederate privateer *Alabama* destroys the *Hatteras* in an engagement off GalvestonJan. 11, 1863
- Samuel Houston, born in Virginia, dies at Huntersville, aged seventy July 25, 1863
- Battle of Aransas Pass; General Ransom captures the Confederate works Nov. 18, 1863
- Battle of Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Bay; Gen. C. C. Washburn defeats the Confederates.....Nov. 30, 1863
- Last fight of the war; Federals under Colonel Barret defeated in western Texas by Confederates under General Slaughter May 13, 1865
- Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders last Confederate army.....May 26, 1865
- Gen. A. J. Hamilton, appointed provisional governor by President Johnson, arrives at Galveston.....July 21, 1865
- Constitution, framed by a convention which met at Austin, Feb. 10, and adjourned April 2, is ratified by the people, 34,794 to 11,235.....June, 1866
- Gov. J. W. Throckmorton enters upon his duties.....Aug. 13, 1866
- Gen. P. H. Sheridan appointed commander of the 5th Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas March 19, 1867
- Governor Throckmorton removed, E. M. Pease appointed.....July 30, 1867
- General Sheridan relieved and General Hancock substituted as commander of the 5th Military District.....Aug. 17, 1867
- Gen. J. Reynolds appointed to command of 5th Military District....July 28, 1868
- Constitution, framed by a convention called under the reconstruction acts by General Hancock, which sat at Austin, June 1, to December, 1868, is submitted to Congress, March 30, and ratified by people, 72,395 to 4,924 Nov. 30—Dec. 3, 1869
- Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.....Feb. 18, 1870
- Congress readmits Texas into the Union March 30, 1870
- Public school system inaugurated September, 1871
- A special election for State officers: Richard Coke, Democrat, elected governor by 85,549 votes to 42,663 for Governor Davis, Republican.....Dec. 2, 1873
- Supreme Court decides that the law au-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—UTAH

thorizing the election of Dec. 2, 1873, is unconstitutional.....Jan. 5, 1874

New legislature organizes; not recognized by Governor Davis; old legislature meets in the basement of the capitol
Jan. 13, 1874

Old legislature adjourns. June 7, 1874
Constitution, framed by a convention which sat at Austin, Sept. 6 to Nov. 24, 1875, ratified by the people. Feb. 17, 1876

State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station, chartered 1871, opened.....1876

Armed band of Mexican outlaws enter Rio Grande City, break open the jail, release two notorious criminals, Esproneda and Garza, and escape with them to Mexico.....Aug. 12, 1877

Mob of Mexicans and Texan citizens of Mexican birth attack State troops at San Elizario and six persons are killed
Dec. 13, 1877

State capitol destroyed by fire
Nov. 9, 1881

University of Texas at Austin, chartered 1881, opened.....1883

Corner-stone of new capitol laid
March 2, 1885

New State capitol dedicated
May 16, 1888

State reformatory near Gatesville opened.....Jan. 1, 1889

Convention of delegates from fifteen States and Territories assembles at Topeka, Kan., to devise means for securing a deep harbor on the coast of Texas
Oct. 1, 1889

Act passed designating Feb. 22 as Arbor Day.....1889

John T. Dickinson appointed secretary of the National World's Columbian commission.....June 27, 1890

Congress appropriates \$500,000 to improve Galveston Harbor, and authorizes the Secretary of War to contract for the

completion of the work; estimated to cost \$6,200,000.....September, 1890

United States Senator John H. Reagan resigns, to take effect June 10
April 24, 1891

Five constitutional amendments ratified at special election.....Aug. 11, 1891

Experiments in rain-making by explosives.....Aug. 18-26, 1891

Horace Chilton appointed, qualifies as United States Senator....Dec. 7, 1891

A small force of United States cavalry and infantry attack and break up the camp of Catarino Garza, Mexican revolutionist, at Retampal Springs
Dec. 22, 1891

Roger Q. Mills chosen United States Senator by the legislature, March 22, qualifies.....March 30, 1892

A band of revolutionists under Garza cross the border, burn a Mexican barrack, and return to Texas.....Dec. 12, 1892

Town of Cisco destroyed by a tornado; thirty killed.....April 29, 1893

The Austin Dam completed..May 2, 1893

[Colorado River Dam, near Austin, destroyed by a flood, with loss of fifty lives and \$3,000,000 in property.]

Land Commissioner W. L. McGaughey impeached, April 6; acquitted
May 5, 1893

Great reunion of Confederate veterans at Houston.....May 22, 1895

Great floods; over 200 negroes drowned
July 4, 1899

Monument to the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836, presented by Henry Rosenberg, unveiled at Galveston
April 21, 1900

Monument erected by school-children of the State unveiled on the site where independence was proclaimed..April 21, 1900

Great tornado at Galveston, with loss of 1,000 lives and \$30,000,000 in property
Sept. 8, 1900

UTAH

Utah, a State of the United States, the forty-fifth in admission, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, east by Wyoming and Colorado, south by Arizona, and west by Nevada. Area, 84,970 square miles, lying between long. 109° and 114° W., and north of lat. 37° N.

Population, 1890, 207,905; 1900, 276,749. Capital, Salt Lake City.

Franciscan friars Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, looking for a route from Santa Fé to Monterey, Cal., reach Utah and Sevier lakes.....September, 1776

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—UTAH

- Great Salt Lake discovered by James Bridger.....1825
- One hundred and twenty men, under William H. Ashley, come to Utah Lake from St. Louis through South Pass, and build Fort Ashley.....1825
- Jedediah S. Smith and fifteen trappers march from Great Salt Lake to Utah Lake, and thence to San Gabriel Mission, Cal., 1826; return to Utah.....1827
- J. Bartleson and twenty-seven emigrants for California proceed from Soda Springs to Corrine and thence into Nevada.....August, 1841
- Marcus Whitman and A. L. Lovejoy, on their way from Oregon to the United States, pass through Utah.....1842
- Col. John C. Frémont, with Kit Carson and three others, explores Great Salt Lake in a rubber boat.....Sept. 8, 1843
- Brigham Young and 142 Mormons, in search of a location for their new Zion, arrive at the site of Salt Lake City
July 21, 1847
- Mormons to the number of 1,553, with 580 wagons, leave Council Bluffs, July 4, and reach Salt Lake.....September, 1847
- Utah included in the cession by Mexico to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.....Feb. 2, 1848
- James Brown purchases the tract where Ogden now stands from Miles M. Good-year, who held it by Spanish grant as early as 1841.....June 6, 1848
- Provisional government for the State of Deseret, with capital at Salt Lake City, formed by a convention which met at Salt Lake City, March 4, and chose Brigham Young governor, March 12. First General Assembly convenes.....July 2, 1849
- Perpetual Emigration Fund Company organized at Salt Lake.....Oct. 6, 1849
- City of Provo founded.....1849
- First number of the Deseret *News* published at Salt Lake City....June 15, 1850
- City of Ogden laid out.....August, 1850
- Territory of Utah created by act of Congress.....Sept. 9, 1850
- Salt Lake City incorporated
January, 1851
- Coal discovered on Coal Creek at Cedar City.....May, 1851
- Capt. J. W. Gunnison massacred by the Pah-Utes while exploring Lake Sevier, with five out of ten companions
Oct. 26, 1853
- Armed Mormons compel Associate-Judge W. W. Drummond, of the United States district court, who had become unpopular, to adjourn his court *sine die*
February, 1856
- First "hand-cart" emigrants reach Great Salt Lake on foot from Iowa
Sept. 26, 1856
- Judge Drummond resigns
March 30, 1857
- Army of Utah, sent by President Buchanan as a *posse comitatus* to sustain the governor, begins to assemble at Fort Leavenworth.....June, 1857
- Nauvoo Legion, organized in 1840, is re-organized in Utah.....July, 1857
- Alfred Cumming appointed governor of Utah.....July 11, 1857
- Mountain Meadows massacre, about 30 miles southwest from Cedar City; Arkansas emigrants—thirty families—are fired upon by Indians, Sept. 7; forming a corral, after a siege of four days they surrender to John D. Lee, who promises protection, but all except seventeen children under seven years of age are massacred by Indians and Mormons
Sept. 11, 1857
- Brigham Young by proclamation forbids armed forces to enter Salt Lake City, directs the troops in the Territory to repel such invasion, and declares martial law.....Sept. 15, 1857
- Mormons under Maj. Lot Smith destroy on the Green River and Big Sandy three or more supply-trains destined for the army of Utah.....Oct. 5-6, 1857
- Army of Utah, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, is ordered to Fort Badger, and into winter-quarters at Camp Scott, 2 or 3 miles from Fort Badger and 115 from Salt Lake City..November, 1857
- Governor Cumming at Camp Scott proclaims the Territory in rebellion
Nov. 27, 1857
- Col. Thomas L. Kane arrives at Salt Lake City as a peacemaker, with credentials from President Buchanan
Feb. 25, 1858
- Governor Cumming visits Salt Lake City with Colonel Kane, leaving Camp Scott.....April 5, 1858
- A constitution for the State of Deseret, formed by a people's convention at Salt Lake City in March, 1856, is tabled in the United States Senate..April 20, 1858

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—UTAH

Proclamation by President Buchanan offering amnesty to Mormons who submit to federal authority, issued April 6, is accepted by the Mormon leaders

June 2, 1858

Van of the army of Utah finds Salt Lake City deserted; 30,000 Mormons had moved southward.....June 26, 1858

Governor Cumming resigns and leaves Salt Lake City.....May, 1861

Another convention meets, Jan. 20, finishes a constitution for the State of Deseret, Jan. 23, ratified by the people

March 3, 1862

Act of Congress passed to punish and prevent polygamy in the Territories

July 1, 1862

Mormon apostates, known as Morrisites, indicted for armed resistance to law, when summoned to surrender by the sheriff resist for three days—June 13-16, 1862—until their leader, Joseph Morris, and others are killed; tried before Judge Kinney, seven are convicted of murder in the second degree.....March, 1863

Gov. James Duane Doty dies

June 13, 1865

University of Deseret at Salt Lake City, chartered 1850, organized

March 8, 1869

Gov. J. Wilson Shaffer by proclamation forbids the review of the Nauvoo Legion of 13,000 men.....Sept. 15, 1870

Vernon H. Vaughan succeeds Governor Shaffer, who dies.....October, 1870

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution incorporated.....Dec. 1, 1870

Companies of the Nauvoo Legion are dispersed by federal authority

July 4, 1871

Brigham Young, ordered to be tried for bigamy, escapes.....1871

Brigham Young surrenders for trial; proceedings annulled by the Supreme Court1872

Brigham Young resigns temporal power

April 10, 1873

Brigham Young again indicted for polygamy.....October, 1874

Adjudged to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce, March; imprisoned in his own house for non-compliance, November; discharged

December, 1875

John D. Lee, convicted of murder in the first degree for the Mountain Mead-

ows massacre, Sept. 11, 1857, is shot on the site of it.....March 23, 1877

Brigham Young dies....Aug. 29, 1877

School districts formed and a tax levied for school buildings.....1880

Edmunds law against polygamy, amending law of 1862.....March 22, 1882

Congress authorizes an industrial home at Salt Lake City for women renouncing polygamy, and for their children....1886

Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy law approved.....March 3, 1887

Gentiles for the first time control a municipal election in Salt Lake City

Feb. 10, 1890

New free-school law, a territorial bureau of statistics established, and 8 per cent. made the legal rate of interest by legislature at session

Jan. 13-March 13, 1890

Mormon Church renounces polygamy at a general conference in Salt Lake City

Oct. 6, 1890

New school law making public schools free.....1890

Methodist University at Ogden founded

1890

Territorial reform school destroyed by fire.....June 24, 1891

First election under national party lines; Mormon Republican and Democratic votes about equal.....Aug. 4, 1891

Irrigation convention at Salt Lake City

Sept. 15, 1891

Cap-stone of temple in Salt Lake City laid by President Woodruff..April 6, 1892

Congress abolishes the Utah commission of five, under act of March 22, 1882, and transfers their duties to the governor, chief-justice, and secretary of Utah

July 14, 1892

President issues a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy.....Jan. 4, 1893

New temple at Salt Lake City, begun forty years before, dedicated; cost, \$12-000,000.....April 6, 1893

Trans-Mississippi congress held in Ogden.....April 24, 1893

Act permitting Utah to hold a constitutional convention and become a State, signed.....July 17, 1893

Acting-Gov. Charles C. Richards issues a proclamation, ordering an election of delegates to the constitutional convention

Aug. 1, 1894

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—UTAH

President Grover Cleveland issues a proclamation granting pardon and restoring civil rights to all persons who were disfranchised by the anti-polygamy laws, excepting those who had not complied with the proclamation issued by President Harrison in January, 1893

Sept. 27, 1894

At the general election in Utah the Republicans elect Frank J. Cannon delegate to Congress, also sixty of 107 delegates to the constitutional convention

Nov. 6, 1894

The board of education inaugurates compulsory education in Salt Lake City

Jan. 10, 1895

Utah's seventh constitutional convention convenes in Salt Lake City

March 4, 1895

The constitutional convention (the seventh) adopts the woman-suffrage clause

April 5, 1895

After adopting the constitution, the convention adjourns, after a session of sixty-six days, *sine die*.... May 8, 1895

The Republicans elect Congressman Clarence E. Allen, a majority of the legislature, and the entire State ticket

Nov. 5, 1895

President Grover Cleveland signs the proclamation admitting Utah into the Union..... Jan. 4, 1896

The State officers are installed. George M. Cannon, president of the Senate, and Presley Denney, speaker of the lower House..... Jan. 6, 1896

The pioneer jubilee festivities. The pioneer monument is dedicated and surviving pioneers are decorated with golden badges..... July 20, 1897

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the pioneers into Great Salt Lake Valley is celebrated..... July 24, 1897

The two batteries (A and B) of Utah's volunteer artillery are mustered into service at Fort Douglas..... May 9, 1898

A troop of volunteer cavalry, subsequently known as Troop I of the 2d United States Cavalry, is organized in Salt Lake City, with John Q. Cannon captain..... May 15, 1898

Willard Young, son of President Brigham Young, is appointed by President McKinley colonel of the 2d Regiment of United States volunteer engineers

May 31, 1898

The Utah batteries (A and B) sail for Manila, Philippines..... June 15, 1898

A company of Utah United States volunteer engineers leave Salt Lake City for San Francisco *en route* to the Philippine Islands..... July 10, 1898

Battery C (Utah volunteers) is organized and sworn into United States service
July 14, 1898

Memorial services are held in honor of the American sailors who lost their lives by the explosion of the *Maine*

July 24, 1898

President Wilford Woodruff, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dies..... Sept. 2, 1898

Lorenzo Snow chosen president of the Mormon Church..... Sept. 13, 1898

The legislature adjourns *sine die* without electing a United States Senator

March 9, 1899

The Utah volunteers return from the Philippine Islands..... Aug. 19, 1899

Congressman B. H. Roberts, of Utah, by a vote of 280 to 50, is excluded from the House of Representatives

Jan. 25, 1900

The Mothers' Congress held at Salt Lake City..... April, 1900

A terrific explosion in the mines at Scofield, Utah, does much damage to life and property..... May 1, 1900

Monument to the pioneers of Utah unveiled..... July 25, 1900

Salt Lake City library receives \$100,000 for grounds and building from John Q. Packard 1900

The legislature passes an anti-compulsory vaccination bill over the governor's veto..... Feb. 21, 1901

George Q. Cannon, first counsellor to President Lorenzo Snow, and prominent in the history of the State, dies

April 12, 1901

Memorial services are held at Salt Lake City in honor of President McKinley

Sept. 19, 1901

President Lorenzo Snow, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dies

Oct. 10, 1901

The first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is re-organized, with Joseph F. Smith as president, and John R. Winder, first, and Anthon H. Lund, second counsellor

Oct. 17, 1901

VERMONT

Vermont, a New England State, is bounded on the north by the province of Quebec, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, and west by New York and Lake Champlain. It lies between 42° 44' to 45° 43' N. lat., and 71° 38' to 73° 25' W. long. Area, 9,565 square miles, in fourteen counties. Population, 1890, 332,422; 1900, 343,641. Capital, Montpelier.

Samuel de Champlain explores the lake bearing his name.....1609

About 44,000 acres in southern Vermont, granted to the colony of Connecticut, in 1715, as an equivalent for lands granted by Massachusetts in Connecticut territory, transferred to William Dummer, Anthony Stoddard, William Brattle, and John White.....1716

Fort Dummer built by the colony of Massachusetts on the Connecticut River at Brattleboro.....1724

French settle at Chimney Point, Addison township, Vt.....1730

Township Number One, now Westminster, laid out between the great falls and the land grant of 1716, by the General Court of Massachusetts....Nov. 19, 1736

Grant of Walloomsac, 1,200 acres mostly in New York, but extending into the township of Bennington.....1739

Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, makes a grant of Bennington...1749

Bennington settled.....1761

Proclamation by Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of New York, claiming the territory west of the Connecticut, now Vermont, under grants from Charles II. to the Duke of York, and ordering the sheriff to return the names of those who had settled on it under titles from New Hampshire.....Dec. 28, 1763

[This claim was not settled until 1790.]

Northern boundary of Vermont fixed at lat. 45° N.....1763

Governor Wentworth, after granting about 130 townships west of the Connecticut, proclaims the claims of New York obsolete, and jurisdiction belongs to New Hampshire.....March 13, 1764

New York appeals to the King, who decides the Connecticut River to be the eastern boundary of New York...July 20, 1764

Lieutenant-Governor Colden proclaims Vermont annexed to New York

April 10, 1765

First New York patent for lands in Vermont, under Colden's proclamation, for 26,000 acres, called Princetown, in the valley of the Battenkill, between Arlington and Dorset.....May 21, 1765

Samuel Robinson, appointed by 1,000 settlers under the New Hampshire grants to present their petition to the King, sails from New York for England..Dec. 25, 1766

King George III. forbids New York, until authorized, to grant land in Vermont.....July 24, 1767

Lieutenant-Governor Colden disregards the order, and between September, 1769, and October, 1770, grants 600,000 acres

1769-70

New-Yorkers, claiming the farm of James Breakenridge in the township of Bennington (part of the Walloomsac grant of 1739), send commissioners and surveyors who are dispersed by friends of Breakenridge.....Oct. 19, 1769

Ejectment suits for lands claimed by New York at Albany are decided against settlers under New Hampshire grants

June, 1770

Sheriff Ten Eyck, with a posse of about 300 citizens of Albany, attempts to take Breakenridge's farm for New York claimants, but are driven off by armed settlers

July 19, 1771

Organization of the "Green Mountain Boys" under command of Col. Ethan Allen, for opposing "the Yorkers"...1771

Jehiel Hawley and James Breakenridge appointed by deputies of Bennington at Manchester, Oct. 21, to petition the King to confirm their grants from New Hampshire.....Oct. 21, 1772

Green Mountain Boys visit Durham (Clarendon) twice, armed and with threats, to compel the inhabitants to acknowledge the New Hampshire title

October-November, 1773

Governor Tryon, of New York, by proclamation, commands Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, Silvanus Brown, James Breakenridge, and John Smith

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VERMONT

to surrender within thirty days, offering £150 for capture of Allen, and £50 each for capture of the others....March 9, 1774

Convention at Manchester resolves that whoever takes a commission of the peace from New York will be deemed an enemy to his country and the common cause

April 12-13, 1774

Benjamin Hough, an inhabitant of New Hampshire Grants, favoring New York, procures a commission as justice of the peace. He is found guilty of violating the resolution of April, 1774, publicly whipped, and sent to New York.....Jan. 30, 1775

People, to resist the holding of court under royal authority at Westminster appointed for March 14, 1775, assemble at the court-house, March 13. A guard left during the night is fired upon by Sheriff Patterson and his posse a little before midnight, wounding ten, two mortally, and seven are taken prisoners. In the morning court is opened, but the judge and officers are imprisoned at Northampton by the mob.....March 14, 1775

Ethan Allen, with eighty-three men, captures Fort Ticonderoga...May 10, 1775

Ethan Allen and thirty-eight men, captured in an attack on Montreal, sent in irons to England.....Sept. 25, 1775

Convention of the New Hampshire grants at Dorset; fifty-six delegates from thirty-three towns, to form a separate State.....Sept. 25, 1776

Convention at Westminster declares Vermont "a separate, free, and independent jurisdiction or State, as 'New Connecticut,'".....Jan. 17, 1777

Convention at Windsor names the State Vermont, adopts a constitution, and appoints a provisional council of safety for the State.....July 2-8, 1777

British troops under Generals Fraser and Riedesel disperse the rear guard of St. Clair's army under Colonels Francis and Warner at Hubbardton.....July 7, 1777

Council of Vermont appoints "commissioners of sequestration" to seize the property of "all persons in the State who had repaired to the enemy"...July 28, 1777

Battle of Bennington; General Burgoyne sends about 1,000 German troops under Colonels Baume and Breyman to seize provisions at Bennington; they are routed by Americans under General Stark

Aug. 16, 1777

Legislature at Windsor divides the State into two counties: one east of the Green Mountains, called Cumberland, and another west, called Bennington

March 12, 1778

Stockade fort and block-house erected at Rutland.....April, 1778

Col. Ethan Allen, prisoner of the British since 1775, exchanged, is welcomed to Bennington by a salute of fourteen guns, "one for young Vermont"...May 31, 1778

Convention of towns on both sides of the Connecticut River, including eight from Vermont, at Cornish, N. H., proposes to form a State, with capital on the Connecticut.....Dec. 9, 1778

Assembly of Vermont declares the union of 1778, with the sixteen towns east of the Connecticut, null and void...Feb. 12, 1779

Legislature of New York refers to Congress to determine equitably the controversy between New York and Vermont

Oct. 21, 1779

Town of Royalton attacked by 300 Indians from Canada; many buildings burnedOct. 16, 1780

Massachusetts assents to the independence of Vermont.....March, 1781

Towns east of the Connecticut annexed to Vermont at their request...April, 1781

Col. Ira Allen, commissioner to exchange prisoners with the British, reaches Île aux Noix, a few miles north of the Canadian line, about May 8, and spends seventeen days in conference; a union of Vermont with the British is proposed, under instructions from General Haldimand, by encouraging which Allen effects an exchange of prisoners and cessation of hostilities on the border.....May, 1781

Jonas Fay, Ira Allen, and Bazaleel Woodward sent by the legislature to represent the cause of Vermont to the Continental Congress.....June 22, 1781

First newspaper in Vermont, the *Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post-boy*, printed at Westminster by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green

1781

Congress resolves that an indispensable preliminary to the admission of Vermont as a State should be the relinquishing of territory east of the Connecticut and west of the present New York State line, Aug. 20, 1781; the legislature dissolves its eastern and western unions..Feb. 22, 1782

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VERMONT

Residents of Brattleboro, Guilford, and Halifax, in a petition prepared by Charles Phelps to Governor Clinton, of New York, complain of the Vermont government, and ask New York to assume jurisdiction over Windham county

April 30, 1782

Governor Chittenden commissions Gen. Ethan Allen, Sept. 2, to raise 250 volunteers, and march into Windham county as a *posse comitatus* to enforce Vermont laws. This force, doubled by volunteers from Windham county, arrests some twenty leaders of the rebellion, Charles Phelps escaping, Sept. 10; these leaders are tried at Westminster and banished from the State.....Sept. 11, 1782

First school law; towns are empowered to form school districts and to elect trusteesOct. 22, 1782

Legislature establishes post-offices and a postmaster-general; "the rates of postage to be the same as in the United States"1784

Grant to Reuben Harmon, Jr., of Rupert, of the exclusive privilege of coining copper for a limited period.....1785

As provided by State constitution, the first council of censors meets and suggests changes in the constitution, and calls a convention.....1785

Constitution framed by a convention, July 4, 1786, is adopted by the legislature and declared.....March, 1787

Ethan Allen, born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737, dies at Burlington

Feb. 12, 1789

New York consents to the admission of Vermont into the Union, renouncing her claims for \$30,000, and the legislature of Vermont ratifies the agreement

Oct. 28, 1790

Vermont adopts the Constitution of the United States without amendments

Jan. 10, 1791

Vermont admitted by act of Congress of Feb. 18, to take effect....March 4, 1791

Constitutional convention meets at Windsor, July 4; completes its labors

July 9, 1793

Constitution of 1793 adopted by the legislature.....Nov. 2, 1796

Gov. Thomas Chittenden resigns on account of failing health (1797), and dies at Williston.....Aug. 25, 1797

University of Vermont and State

agricultural school at Burlington, chartered 1791, opened.....1800
Steamboat *The Vermont* launched at Burlington by John and James Winans

1809

Flag-ship *Saratoga*, of twenty-six guns, and several small vessels, built upon Otter Creek during the winter of 1813-14, under Thomas Macdonough, engage in the battle of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain; Americans victorious

Sept. 11, 1814

President James Monroe makes a tour through Vermont1817

Norwich University founded at Norwich

1819

Resolutions of the Vermont legislature presented in the United States Senate, declaring slavery a moral and political evil, and that Congress has the right to prohibit its extension.....Dec. 9, 1820

General Lafayette lays the corner-stone of the new university building at Burlington, to replace that destroyed by fire in 1824.....June 29, 1825

Act for the establishment of common schools.....1827

Anti-masonic governor, William A. Palmer, elected.....1831

House of Representatives divided into a Senate and General Assembly.....1836

Vermont asylum for the insane at Brattleboro, incorporated November, 1834, is opened.....December, 1836

Legislature adopts anti-slavery resolutions.....1837

State capitol at Montpelier completed

1837

Small band of Vermont patriots, organized on the Canada side of the Vermont line to invade the province, threatened by 1,600 or 1,700 Canadian troops, decide to return to Vermont, but are compelled to surrender by General Wool

December, 1838

Marble first quarried at Rutland...1844

License law passed.....1844

School fund abolished to pay the State debt.....1845

First slate quarry in the State opened at Fairhaven.....1845

Act providing State superintendent of common schools, with town superintendents and district committees

Nov. 5, 1845

Local option law passed.....1846

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA

Two brass field-pieces, captured at Bennington, given to Vermont by Congress

July 10, 1848

Jacob Collamer appointed Postmaster-General.....March 8, 1849

Railroad jubilee at Burlington, celebrating the union of the lakes and the Atlantic by railroad through Vermont

June 25, 1850

Vermont State Teachers' Association organized.....1850

Maine prohibition law passed

Dec. 20, 1852

State board of education established.1856

Capitol at Montpelier burned

Jan. 6, 1857

Personal liberty bill, "to secure freedom to all persons within the State," passed.....Nov. 25, 1858

Under the call of President Lincoln and Governor Fairbanks, April 15, the first Vermont regiment reaches New York City.....May 10, 1861

Personal liberty bill of 1858 repealed as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.....1861

Southern refugees in Canada, under Lieut. Bennett H. Young, rob the banks of St. Albans, escaping into Canada with over \$200,000.....Oct. 19, 1864

Norwich University removed to Northfield.....1866

Vermont ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment.....Nov. 9, 1866

Vermont ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.....Oct. 21, 1869

Gov. P. J. Washburn dies; Lieut.-Gov. W. Hendee succeeds.....Feb. 7, 1870

Five hundred Fenians, marshalled and armed at Fairfield, invade Canada and are driven back by Canadian militia

May, 1870

State constitution amended: council of censors abolished; legislative sessions and State elections made biennial.....1871

Board of education abolished and the office of State superintendent of education created.....1874

State reform school at Waterbury destroyed by fire.....Feb. 12, 1874

Celebration at Bennington of one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bennington.....Aug. 15-16, 1877

Revision of State laws of Vermont under act of 1878 completed.....1880

Manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited.....1882

State soldiers' home located at Bennington.....Feb. 5, 1887

One hundred thousand dollars appropriated for a State insane asylum at Waterbury.....1888

State board of trade organized....1888

Redfield Proctor appointed Secretary of War.....March 5, 1889

Australian ballot law passed at session Oct. 1-Nov. 25, 1890

George F. Edmunds resigns from the United States Senate, to take effect Nov. 1 April 6, 1891

Ex-Gov. Paul Dillingham dies at Waterbury.....July 26, 1891

Celebration of centennial of admission of Vermont into the Union and dedication of the battle monument (308 feet high) at Bennington.....Aug. 19, 1891

Legislature called in special session concerning direct-tax money refunded by Congress.....Aug. 25, 1891

Ex-Gov. John Gregory Smith dies at St. Albans.....Nov. 6, 1891

Redfield Proctor appointed United States Senator, Aug. 25; qualifies

Dec. 7, 1891

Redfield Proctor elected United States Senator.....Oct. 19, 1892

Justin S. Morrill dies at Washington, D. C.....Dec. 28, 1898

Merchants' National Bank, Rutland, failed.....March 26, 1900

VIRGINIA

Virginia, one of the thirteen original States of the United States, lies between lat. 36° 30' and 30° 40' N., and long. 75° 25' and 83° 34' W. It is bounded on the north and west by Kentucky and West Virginia, on the north and east by Maryland, Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic

Ocean, and on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee. It is 425 miles in length east and west and 205 miles in breadth north and south. Area, 40,125 square miles in 100 counties. Population in 1890, 1,655,980; 1900, 1,854,154. Capital, Richmond.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA

Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's supposed entry of the James River.....1527

Capt. Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow leave the Thames in two small vessels fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh

April 27, 1584

They enter Ocracock Inlet and land on the island of Wocoken in Albemarle Sound

July 13, 1584

After exploring Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and the island of Roanoke, they take two natives, Manteo and Wauchese, to England.....September, 1584

[This country lying between 34° and 45° of N. lat., called Virginia, in honor of Queen Elizabeth.]

Sir Walter Raleigh despatches seven vessels from Plymouth under Sir Richard Grenville to plant settlements in the territory.....April 9, 1585

Grenville lands on the island of Wocoken.....July 26, 1585

Leaving 108 men under Ralph Lane as colonists, Grenville returns to England

Aug. 25, 1585

Sir Francis Drake, with twenty-three ships, anchors outside of Roanoke Inlet

June 10, 1586

Drake sails for England with all the colonists, who had become very depondent, thus ending the first settlement of the English in America

June 19, 1586

Another ship of 100 tons, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh at his own expense with supplies, arrives at Roanoke a few days later; finding the colonists gone, she returns to England.....June, 1586

Sir Richard Grenville, with three ships, visits Roanoke about fifteen days after the departure of Drake and leaves fifteen men plentifully supplied for two years to keep the land.....1586

New colony of 150, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh in charge of John White, leaves Plymouth.....May 26, 1587

They reach Roanoke to find that the men left by Grenville have been murdered by Indians.....July 22, 1587

Eleanor Dare gives birth to the first English child on American soil (named Virginia Dare).....Aug. 18, 1587

John White returns to England at request of colonists for supplies, leaving behind eighty-nine men, seventeen women, and two children.....Aug. 27 1587

John White returns to Roanoke

Aug. 9, 1590

[He found the settlement deserted. Its fate is conjectural.]

James I. of England grants the London company, including Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hakluyt, and Edward M. Wingfield the exclusive right to occupy the land from lat. 34° to 38° N.

April 10, 1606

Three vessels—*Susan Constant*, of 100 tons, Capt. Christopher Newport; *Good-speed*, of forty tons, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold; and *Discovery*, twenty tons, Capt. John Ratcliffe—with 105 emigrants, sail from the Downs, England, destined for Virginia.....Dec. 19, 1606

They enter Chesapeake Bay, naming the capes at its entrance Charles and Henry, after the sons of King James

April 26, 1607

They enter the James River and land at a place they name Jamestown. May 13, 1607

Edward M. Wingfield chosen president
1607

Christopher Newport sails to England for provisions and more settlers

June 15, 1607

Bartholomew Gosnold, the projector of the settlement, dies and is buried at Jamestown.....Aug. 22, 1607

Before autumn fifty more die; Wingfield is deposed and John Ratcliffe chosen president, whose incompetence gives the control to Capt. John Smith during the autumn of1607

Capt. John Smith, in exploring the Chickahominy, is attacked by Indians and captured; his companions killed

December, 1607

Condemned to death by Powhatan, he is saved by his daughter Pocahontas

December, 1607

Captain Newport returns with supplies and 120 immigrants.....Jan. 8, 1608

Newport returns to England with a shipload of worthless earth, supposed to contain gold.....April 10, 1608

Capt. John Smith explores the region of the Chesapeake Bay, nearly 3,000 square miles, as far north as Wyoming Valley

July 24, 1608

Newport arrives with supplies and about seventy immigrants, among them two women, the first in this colony

September, 1608



SCENE ON A COLONIAL PLANTATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA

- Smith returns to Jamestown Sept. 7, 1608
- He is made president of the council Sept. 10, 1608
- Smith compels the colonists to labor six hours each day.....1608-9
- New charter granted the London Company under the title of "Adventurers and Planters of the City of London," with ample privileges.....May 23, 1609
- Nine vessels, with more than 500 emigrants, many swine, and a few horses, sail from England for Virginia June 12, 1609
- Capt. John Smith, disabled by an explosion of gunpowder, embarks for England about.....Sept. 29, 1609
- Colony reduced from 490 to sixty in six months.....1609-10
- [This is known in Virginia history as "the starving time."]
- Sir Thomas Gates and the passengers wrecked on the Bermudas construct two vessels and reach Jamestown May 24, 1610
- In their destitution the whole colony leave Jamestown for Newfoundland in their few small vessels; near the mouth of the river they meet a boat of Lord Delaware's, whose ships had just arrived with more colonists and supplies, and together they return to Jamestown..June 8, 1610
- Lord Delaware the first executive of Virginia called governor; owing to ill-health he embarks for England March 28, 1611
- Sir Thomas Dale reaches Jamestown from England with three vessels and ample supplies, and assumes the government.....May 12, 1611
- Sir Thomas Gates, with his wife and daughters, bringing in six ships 300 settlers, 100 cows and other cattle, and an abundant supply of provisions, arrives at Jamestown early in.....August, 1611
- Third charter granted transfers the control from the council or the King to the London Company.....March 12, 1612
- Capt. Samuel Argall, in a foraging expedition, entices Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, on his vessel and takes her to Jamestown1612
- Marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe by the Rev. Alexander Whitaker at Jamestown.....April 5, 1613
- First establishment of fixed property in the soil; the company granting fifty acres to every freeman in fee-simple.....1615
- Sir Thomas Dale embarks with John Rolfe and his wife Pocahontas, reaching Plymouth.....June 12, 1616
- [Pocahontas soon after presented at the Court of James.]
- Pocahontas dies at Gravesend, Kent, when about to embark for Virginia, aged twenty-two, leaving one child March 21, 1617
- Capt. Samuel Argall returns to Virginia as deputy-governor with 100 settlers, and John Rolfe as secretary May 15, 1617
- First seal (colonial) of Virginia..1617
- Lord Delaware embarks in the *Neptune* with 200 settlers and supplies; he dies on the passage.....April 18, 1618
- Powhatan dies.....1618
- Deputy-Governor Argall, convicted of malfeasance and oppressive exaction, escapes.....April 9, 1619
- Sir George Yeardley succeeds Lord Delaware as governor, and arrives at Jamestown.....April 19, 1619
- First representative legislative assembly ever held in America meets at Jamestown.....July 30, 1619
- Dutch man-of-war sells colonists at Jamestown twenty negroes..August, 1619
- [This is the epoch of the introduction of negro slavery in the English colonies.]
- Earl of Southampton, the early patron of Shakespeare, elected treasurer of the London Company.....June 28, 1620
- Population estimated at 4,000, and 40,000 pounds of tobacco shipped to England 1620
- England claims a monopoly of trade of her plantations.....October, 1621
- London Company begins to ship respectable young women to supply the colonists with wives.....1621
- [They were sold for 120 lbs. of tobacco each, or the cost of bringing them over.]
- Sir Francis Wyatt chosen governor, and with nine ships, with emigrants and supplies, reaches Virginia.....October, 1621
- Cotton-seed planted as an experiment for the first time.....1621
- Indians rise and massacre the whites at nearly all the plantations, extending 140 miles on both sides of the river; only Jamestown and the nearest settlements

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA

saved, a converted Indian revealing the plot.....March 22, 1622

Dissensions arising in the Virginia Company, King James appoints commissioners to investigate it, who advise a dissolution.....May, 1623

Charter annulled by the King's Bench June 16, 1624

Sir Francis Wyatt succeeded by Sir George Yeardley as governor..May, 1626

Governor Yeardley dies..Nov. 14, 1627

Council elects Francis West, a younger brother of Lord Delaware, governor Nov. 15, 1627

Governor West goes to England, Dr. John Potts succeeds.....March 5, 1628

Population, 5,000.....1629

George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, arrives in Virginia in the autumn of..1629

Ministers of the gospel are ordered to conform in all things to the canons of the Church of England.....1629-30

Governor Potts superseded as governor by Sir John Harvey.....March, 1630

Trouble with Maryland as to land titles 1632-44

Virginia divided into eight counties or shires, viz., Elizabeth City, Warwick, James City, Charles City, Henrico, Isle of Wight, York, and Accomac.....1634

William Clayborne, a Virginian contestant, sent to England by Governor Harvey to answer for attempting to establish his claim against Maryland 1635

Governor Harvey deposed by the Virginia Assembly, and commissioners appointed to impeach him in England. He accompanies the commission.....1635

John West acting governor during the absence of Governor Harvey....1635-36

Harvey, reinstated by Charles, returns 1637

Sir Francis Wyatt succeeds Harvey as governor.....November, 1639

Sir William Berkeley appointed governor, and arrives in Virginia February, 1642

Massachusetts sends three clergymen to Virginia at the request of Puritans there 1642

Virginia Assembly enacts that all ministers in the colony shall conform to the order and constitution of the Church of England or depart.....1643

Indians, incited by Opechancanough.

sachem of the Powhatans, massacre 300 colonists.....April 18, 1644

Indians are quickly overcome, and the aged Opechancanough is captured and dies in prison.....1644

Governor Berkeley sails for England, and leaves Richard Kemp as deputy June, 1644

Virginia in sympathy with the Cavaliers of England. Population consists of 20,000 whites and 300 negroes; average yearly export of tobacco, 1,500,000 lbs. 1648

Dissenters having increased to 118, encounter all the rigor of colonial authority, and are suppressed by imprisonment and banishment.....1648

Virginians continue their allegiance to Charles II. after the execution of Charles I.....Jan. 30, 1649

Three hundred and thirty adherents of Charles I. come to Virginia near the close of.....1649

Governor Berkeley sends Col. Henry Norwood to Breda to invite Charles II. to Virginia.....1650

King Charles II. sends a new commission to Berkeley as governor, dated June 3, 1650

Capt. Robert Dennis, one of the commissioners of the commonwealth to reduce Virginia, arrives at Jamestown March, 1652

Colony surrenders....March 12, 1652

Provisional government organized, Richard Bennett governor..April 30, 1652

Richard Bennett succeeded by Edward Digges as governor.....1655

Col. Edward Hill attacks the Indians at the falls of James River and is repulsed with loss.....1656

Samuel Matthews succeeds Edward Digges as governor.....1657

Governor Matthews dies..January, 1659

Sir William Berkeley elected governor March 23, 1660

Charles II. monarchy re-established in England.....May 29, 1660

New commission as governor transmitted to Berkeley by Charles II. July 31, 1660

Governor Berkeley goes to England to defend the colony against the navigation act.....April 30, 1661

Col. Francis Morrison acting governor 1661-62

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Quakers and other separatists persecuted by fines and banishment.....1662

Virginia assigned for thirty-one years to Lords Arlington and Culpeper by Charles II., at the yearly rental of forty shillings.....1673

Colonists become dissatisfied with their oppressive and unequal taxes....1674-75

Susquehanna Indians, driven from the head of the Chesapeake, commence depredations on the colonists.....1675

These Indians are attacked in their fort, near the present site of Washington, by 1,000 men from Virginia and Maryland, under Col. John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington.....1675

Six Indian chiefs, sent out of the fort for a parley, are killed.....1675

Indians escape from the fort and spread dismay and havoc upon the plantations along the James and Rappahannock.1675

Assembly meets and declares war against them. Five hundred men gathered under Sir Henry Chicheley...March, 1676

When about to march, Governor Berkeley orders the force disbanded.....1676

Alarmed colonists choose Nathaniel Bacon (born in Suffolk, England) as their leader; he, failing to procure a commission from the governor, marches against the Indians without one and defeats them

May, 1676

Governor Berkeley proclaims Bacon a rebel.....May 29, 1676

Bacon elected a member of the new Assembly.....1676

He is captured on his way to Jamestown, tried before the governor and council, and released on parole....June, 1676

Bacon before the Assembly asks the governor for pardon, which is granted

June 5, 1676

Bacon leaves Jamestown....June, 1676

He returns with 600 men and again demands a commission against the Indians. He is made commander-in-chief and authorized by the Assembly to raise 1,000 men, and this is ratified by the governor

June, 1676

Bacon, while engaged in a successful campaign against the Indians, is again proclaimed a rebel and a traitor by Governor Berkeley.....July 29, 1676

Governor, unable to resist Bacon, is compelled to retreat to Accomac

August, 1676

Gathering some vessels and about 1,000 men, the governor returns to Jamestown

Sept. 7, 1676

Bacon marches to Jamestown and drives out the governor and his followers

Sept. 18, 1676

He burns Jamestown.....Sept. 19, 1676

Governor Berkeley retires again to Accomac, while Bacon suddenly sickens of a malignant fever, a result of exposure and anxiety, and dies.....Oct. 28, 1676

News of this rebellion in England prevents the issue of the promised liberal charter, just ready to pass the seals

October, 1676

Three commissioners despatched to Virginia and one regiment of soldiers arrive

Feb. 29, 1677

Governor Berkeley, being recalled by the King, sails for England. April 27, 1677

Governor Berkeley succeeded by Sir Herbert Jeffreys, who dies

December, 1678

William Byrd builds a mill and trading-house upon the present site of Richmond, the place known as "Byrd's Warehouse"

1679

Sir Henry Chicheley governor until

May 10, 1680

[Succeeded by Lord Culpeper.]

John Buckner brings a printing-press to Virginia and prints the session laws, but is obliged to give bonds to print nothing more till the King's pleasure be known; all printing forbidden in the colony..1682

Lord Culpeper succeeded by Lord Howard, of Effingham.....1684

Governor Effingham visits Governor Dongan, of New York, and at Albany concludes a treaty with the Iroquois chiefs.....July, 1684

Many persons engaged in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth transported to Virginia.....1685

Governor Effingham embarks for England, and the Assembly sends Colonel Ludwell to lay the grievances of the colony before the English government.....1688

Huguenots of France first come to Virginia.....1690

Francis Nicholson, formerly governor of New York, appointed governor of Virginia.....June 3, 1690

First Assembly under William and Mary at Jamestown.....April, 1691

Rev. James Blair obtains from William

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA

- and Mary a daughter Sir William and Mary
 comes at Williamsburg. February, 1692
- Sir Edmund Andros, formerly governor
 of New York and New England, succeeds
 Nicholson as governor of Virginia.
 February, 1692
- Francis Nicholson again governor of
 Virginia. November, 1695
- Williamsburg settled. 1699
- First commencement at William and
 Mary College. 1700
- Williamsburg made the capital. 1700
- Edward Nott appointed lieutenant-gov-
 ernor. Aug. 13, 1704
- Governor Nicholson recalled. 1705
- George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, ap-
 pointed governor of Virginia. 1705
- From this time the office became a pen-
 sionary sinecure, the governor residing
 in England, and out of a salary of £2,000
 paid his deputy, the actual governor,
 £200.
- Affairs of the colony managed by the
 council, Edward Jennings president.
 1705-10
- Edward Nott dies in office.
 August, 1706
- Robert Hunter appointed lieutenant-
 governor, but is captured on the voyage
 by the French. 1708
- Col. Alexander Spotswood arrives in
 Virginia as lieutenant-governor.
 June, 1710
- Governor Spotswood explores the coun-
 try west as far as the Shenandoah Valley,
 crossing the Blue Ridge; the expedition
 occupies six weeks.
- August-September, 1716
- Governor Spotswood sends Lieutenant
 Maynard of the British navy with two
 small vessels into Pamlico Bay in pursuit
 of the pirate John Teach, or "Black-
 beard". Nov. 21, 1718
- Maynard sailed back with the head of
 the pirate chief as a trophy. Thirteen
 captured pirates hanged at Williamsburg.
- Governor Spotswood effects a treaty
 with the Inquios. 1722
- Governor Spotswood succeeded by Hugh
 Drysdale. 1722
- Governor Drysdale succeeded by Will-
 iam Gooch. 1727
- Boundary established between Virginia
 and North Carolina. 1728
- Alexander Spotswood appointed deputy
 postmaster-general of the colony, and
 through him Benjamin Franklin is ap-
 pointed postmaster of Pennsylvania. 1730
- First settler in the Shenandoah Valley,
 Just Hite, who takes up 40,000 acres and
 enters upon possession with a party from
 Pennsylvania. 1732
- Richard Henry Lee, born at Stratford,
 on the Potomac. Jan. 20, 1732
- George Washington, born at Westmore-
 land county. Feb. 22, 1732
- Patrick Henry, born at Studley, Han-
 over county. May 29, 1736
- First newspaper in Virginia, the Vir-
 ginia Gazette, published by William
 Parks, appears at Williamsburg.
 August, 1736
- Richmond settled by William Byrd.
 1739
- Virginia raises a regiment to assist in
 the reduction of Carthagea, West Indies.
 Lawrence Washington, half-brother of
 George Washington, is a captain in it,
 embarking. 1740
- Mount Vernon, named by Lawrence
 Washington after Admiral Vernon, who
 commanded the fleet against Carthagea.
 1740
- George Whitefield comes to Virginia.
 1740
- Richmond incorporated. 1742
- Augustine Washington, father of George
 Washington, dies. April, 1743
- Thomas Jefferson born in Albemarle
 county. April 2, 1743
- Dr. Thomas Walker, of the council of
 Virginia, crosses and names the Cumber-
 land Mountains. 1747
- Harper's Ferry, named after Robert
 Harper, an English millwright, who ob-
 tains a grant of it from Lord Fairfax.
 1748
- Thomas Lee, of the council, proposes to
 form the Ohio Company, consisting of him-
 self and twelve others, among them Law-
 rence and Augustine Washington. 1748
- They obtain a grant of 600,000 acres
 west of the mountains and south of the
 Ohio River between the Monongahela and
 the Kanawha. March, 1749
- William Gooch, governor of Virginia for
 twenty-two years, retires to England.
 August, 1749
- Christopher Gist is sent to explore the
 Ohio country as far as the falls of the
 Ohio by the Ohio Company. 1750-51
- John Robinson, president of the council,

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acting governor, dying, is succeeded first by Thomas Lee, then by Lewis Burwell

1750-51

Robert Dinwiddie appointed lieutenant-governor, and arrives in Virginia early in

1752

By treaty the western Indians at Logstown, a trading-post about 17 miles northwest from Pittsburg, agree not to molest any settlement on the south side of the Ohio.....June 13, 1752

Governor Dinwiddie sends Washington (then twenty-one years old) as a commissioner to investigate the proceedings of the French on the Ohio; Washington leaves Williamsburg with a few attendants.....Oct. 30, 1753

Christopher Gist meets Washington at Cumberland and accompanies him

Nov. 14, 1753

They arrive at Logstown..Nov. 24, 1753

They reach Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, Pa., about 15 miles south of Lake Erie.....Dec. 11, 1753

Deliver Governor Dinwiddie's letter to St. Pierre, commandant at Le Bœuf, receive a written reply, and return

Dec. 16, 1753

Reach Williamsburg in eleven weeks, after a journey of 1,500 miles through an almost trackless wilderness..Jan. 16, 1754

[The answer of the French was evasive and unsatisfactory.]

Assembly vote £10,000 for an expedition to protect the Ohio Company in settling the territory on the Ohio and building fortifications.....February, 1754

Gen. Edward Braddock arrives in Virginia as commander-in-chief of all the forces in America.....February, 1754

Washington, with two companies, sent by Governor Dinwiddie to the Great Meadows.....April, 1754

Washington attacks a small party of French near the Great Meadows

May 28, 1754

General Braddock starts from Fort Cumberland for Fort Duquesne with 2,150 men.....June 7-8-10, 1754

Washington surrenders Fort Necessity, a rude stockade at the Great Meadows, to the French after a spirited defence, and with military honors leads out its garrison.....July 3, 1754

Fort Cumberland, about 55 miles northwest of Winchester, built.....1754

Consternation on the western frontier of Virginia in consequence of Braddock's defeat.....1754

Virginia Assembly votes £40,000 for the public service; calls out 1,500 men for active duty, and appoints Washington commander-in-chief.....August, 1754

Assembly allows Washington £300 as a compensation for his losses at the battle of Monongahela.....August, 1754

Washington visits Governor Shirley at Boston to deliver to him a memorial from the officers of the Virginia regiment asking King's commissions, and also to acquaint himself with the governor's military plans.....February-March, 1756

Winchester, incorporated 1752, the only settlement not deserted west of the Blue Ridge.....1756

Gov. Robert Dinwiddie retires

January, 1758

[John Blair, president of the council, acting governor.]

Francis Fauquier, appointed governor, arrives.....June 7, 1758

Gen. John Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne.....July, 1758

Washington commands a regiment, and from it garrisons Fort Pitt, then considered within the jurisdiction of Virginia. He marches back to Winchester and takes his seat in the Assembly, resigning his commission after more than five years' continuous service

December, 1758

He marries Martha, widow of John Parke Custis.....Jan. 6, 1759

Patrick Henry's speech in the "Parsons' case".....Dec. 1, 1763

Stamp Act approved by the King

March 22, 1765

Patrick Henry introduces in the Virginia Assembly five resolutions against the Stamp Act.....May 30, 1765

Virginia prevented by Governor Fauquier from sending delegates to the congress in New York to oppose the Stamp Act.....October, 1765

George Mercer appointed distributor of stamps, but not permitted to serve

October, 1765

Repeal of the Stamp Act...March, 1766

Governor Fauquier dies.....1768

Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Boute-tourt, arrives in Virginia as governor

November, 1768

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- Governor Dunmore Dies** October, 1776
Patrick Henry president of the convention meeting at Richmond June, 1776
John Murray Esq. of Dunmore, governor arrives at Williamsburg 1776
Virginia House of Assembly appoints a committee of correspondence, and communicates similar appointments to the other colonies in friendly terms 1776
March, 1773
Governor Dunmore dissolves the House of Burgesses for setting apart June 1 as a day of fasting and prayer, in sympathy with the people of Boston. May 25, 1774
First Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph of Virginia president Sept. 5, 1774
Indian War 1774
Battle of Point Pleasant, at the junction of the Great Kanawha and Ohio, opposite the present town of Gallipolis, O. Oct. 10, 1774
Speech of Patrick Henry before the convention in the old church at Richmond, urging resistance to England 1775
March 20, 1775
Governor Dunmore removes the gunpowder at Williamsburg to a British man-of-war in the James River. April 20, 1775
Governor Dunmore leaves Williamsburg, taking refuge on board the *Forcy*, a British ship, at Yorktown. June 8, 1775
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces by Congress June 15, 1775
Virginia convention appoints a committee of safety, with Edmund Pendleton president. July, 1775
This convention appoints Patrick Henry commander-in-chief of the Virginian forces 1775
Rattle of Great Bridge, near the Dismal Swamp, 12 miles from Norfolk Dec. 9, 1775
Lord Dunmore burns Norfolk Jan. 1, 1776
Patrick Henry, feeling slighted, resigns as commander-in-chief. February, 1776
Patrick Henry elected a delegate to the convention. April, 1776
Convention instructs her delegates to Congress to advocate independence May 15, 1776
Declaration of rights by George Mason adopted by the convention. June 12, 1776
Patrick Henry elected governor of Virginia June, 1776
State constitution adopted, and colonial government ceases in Virginia June 29, 1776
Kentucky made a county of Virginia 1776
Henry Clay born in "The Slashes," Hanover county. April 12, 1777
Maj. George Rogers Clarke sent by Governor Henry with an expedition against the British fort at Kaskaskia (now in Illinois), and captures it. July 4, 1778
He also occupies Vincennes August, 1778
All territory northwest of the Ohio River occupied by Clarke is made by the Virginia Assembly into the county of Illinois. October, 1778
Col. John Todd appointed its county lieutenant. Dec. 12, 1778
Richmond becomes the capital of the State. 1779
Virginia tenders to Congress the entire region beyond the Ohio. 1780
Virginia charts the town of Louisville, Ky. 1780
Virginia issues \$30,000,000, and makes it legal tender at \$40 for \$1. 1780
Benedict Arnold, with 1,600 men, enters the James River by order of Sir Henry Clinton. Jan. 2, 1781
He plunders Richmond and destroys stores. Jan. 5-6, 1781
He fixes headquarters at Portsmouth March 20, 1781
General Phillips, with 2,000 men, reinforces him. March 27, 1781
Phillips and Arnold leave Portsmouth April 18 and occupy Petersburg, driving out Baron Steuben and General Nelson April 24, 1781
General Lafayette approaches Petersburg. May 11, 1781
General Phillips dies at Petersburg May 13, 1781
Lord Cornwallis reaches Petersburg May 19, 1781
Cornwallis sends Arnold to New York May, 1781
Cornwallis starts in pursuit of Lafayette May, 1781
Lafayette and Wayne unite their forces June 7, 1781
Cornwallis retires to Williamsburg June 25, 1781

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Lafayette attacks Cornwallis near Green Springs, and is repulsed....July 6, 1781
Cornwallis crosses the James and reaches Portsmouth.....July 9, 1781

Cornwallis retires with his army to Yorktown.....Aug. 4, 1781
General Lafayette at the forks of the Pamunky and Mattaponey...Aug. 13, 1781
American and French army starts for Yorktown, Va., from the Hudson River Aug. 25, 1781

Count de Grasse arrives in the Chesapeake with twenty-six French ships of the line.....Aug. 30, 1781

Combined army passes Philadelphia on the way to Yorktown.....Sept. 2, 1781

Count de St. Simon lands 3,200 French at Jamestown Island, and Lafayette joins him at Green Spring.....Sept. 3, 1781

They occupy Williamsburg, about 15 miles from Yorktown.....Sept. 5, 1781

British fleet under Admiral Graves appears off the Chesapeake, and skirmishes with the French fleet.....Sept. 7, 1781

Washington reaches Williamsburg

Sept. 14, 1781

He visits Count de Grasse to plan the siege.....Sept. 18, 1781

French and American army (about 16,000) advances within 2 miles of the British outposts.....Sept. 28, 1781

First parallel of the American army opened on Yorktown.....Oct. 5-6, 1781

Storming parties (American under Col. Alexander Hamilton and French under Baron de Viomenil) carry two British redoubts.....Oct. 14, 1781

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie vainly assaults the French batteries on the morning of.....Oct. 18, 1781

Cornwallis attempts to escape across the river to Gloucester Point on the night of.....Oct. 18, 1781

Negotiations for capitulation begin

Oct. 17, 1781

Cornwallis surrenders 7,247 men, seventy-five brass guns, sixty-nine iron guns

Oct. 19, 1781

Admiral Digby appears off the capes of the Chesapeake with twenty-five ships of the line, two 50-gun ships, and eight frigates, carrying Sir Henry Clinton and 7,000 troops.....Oct. 24, 1781

Learning of the surrender, he returns to New York.....Oct. 29, 1781

Thomas Fairfax, sixth Lord and Baron

of Cameron, dies at his lodge, Greenway Court, Frederick county, aged ninety years
Dec. 12, 1781

Northwestern Territory, ceded by Virginia to the United States, accepted by Congress.....1784

Religious freedom act passed.....1785

It is made treason to erect a new State in the territory of Virginia without permission from the Assembly...October, 1785

Legislature authorizes the five counties of Kentucky to elect five delegates each to consider an independent government

November, 1785

James Rumsey moves a boat by steam on the Potomac.....March, 1786

Lynchburg, on the James River, laid out.....1786

Kentucky favors separation at a convention held at Danville....Sept. 7, 1787

Convention at Richmond on the federal Constitution.....June 2, 1788

Patrick Henry, James Monroe, George Mason, etc., oppose it; James Madison, Edmund Pendleton, John Marshall, etc., advocate it. It is ratified, 89 to 79

June 25, 1788

Virginia cedes 40 square miles south of the Potomac to the United States for a federal district.....1790

[This land was restored to Virginia by Congress in July, 1846.]

Government armory and manufactory located at Harper's Ferry...March 4, 1798

Patrick Henry dies.....June 6, 1799

George Washington dies...Dec. 14, 1799

Insurrection of the negroes under one Gabriel, slave of a planter near Richmond
1800

John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed chief-justice of the Supreme Court

Jan. 31, 1801

Richmond *Enquirer* appears at Richmond.....March 9, 1804

Trial of Aaron Burr for high treason at Richmond.....Sept. 1, 1807

Verdict, not proven.....Sept. 9, 1807

Theatre at Richmond burned

Dec. 26, 1811

[Seventy perished, among them the governor, George W. Smith.]

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company chartered.....Jan. 27, 1824

University of Virginia opened

March 25, 1825

[It was chartered 1819.]

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The *Whig*, newspaper, appears in Richmond1826

Assembly condemns the tariff as unconstitutional.....Feb. 21, 1829

Geological survey of Virginia ordered (completed in six years).....1836

Sixty gold-mines or "diggings" worked in Virginia (twenty-six in Spottsylvania and fifteen in Orange county).....1839

John Brown, with several men, rents a small farm near Harper's Ferry

June, 1859

Brown, with sixteen whites and six blacks, captures the United States armory building at Harper's Ferry on the night of

Oct. 16, 1859

Attacked by United States troops under Col. Robert E. Lee, he is captured with the survivors.....Oct. 18, 1859

He is hung at Charleston, Va.

Dec. 2, 1859

Governor Letcher calls an extra session of the legislature, which orders a convention.....Jan. 13, 1861

Convention rejects an ordinance of secession, 89 to 45.....April 4, 1861

It chooses three commissioners to ask of the President his policy towards the Confederate States.....April 4, 1861

First shot at Fort Sumter from Stevens's battery, fired by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, at his earnest request

April 12, 1861

Virginian commissioners present their credentials to the President. April 13, 1861

President answers the commissioners, refusing to acknowledge the Confederate States.....April 15, 1861

Governor Letcher refuses to furnish troops at the call of the President

April 16, 1861

Virginia State convention passes a secession ordinance, 88 to 55, subject to a vote of the people.....April 17, 1861

Governor Letcher by proclamation recognizes the Confederacy...April 17, 1861

Norfolk Harbor obstructed by sinking vessels, by order of Governor Letcher

April 17, 1861

Gen. W. B. Talieferro assigned to the command of the Virginia troops at NorfolkApril 18, 1861

Harper's Ferry, threatened by Virginia militia, is evacuated by Lieutenant Jones and forty-five regulars, after destroying public property.....April 18, 1861

Norfolk navy-yard evacuated and property destroyed.....April 29, 1861

Robert E. Lee nominated by the governor and confirmed by the convention as commander of the State forces

April 21, 1861

Virginia convention sends commissioners to Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, to treat for the annexation of Virginia....April 24, 1861

Governor's proclamation that Virginia is a member of the Confederacy (subject to popular vote in May)...April 25, 1861

Richmond becomes the capital of the Confederacy and general rendezvous of Southern troopsMay, 1861

Virginia incorporated with the Confederacy, and Gen. Robert E. Lee in command of the Virginia Confederate forces

May 6, 1861

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler takes command at Fortress Monroe... May 22, 1861

People confirm the secession ordinance

May 23, 1861

First advance of the Federals into VirginiaMay 24, 1861

Col. E. E. Ellsworth enters Alexandria in command of the New York Fire Zouaves, and is shot by Jackson, a hotel-keeper at Alexandria, while taking down a Confederate flag.....May 24, 1861

Slaves around Fortress Monroe entering the Federal lines are declared "contraband" by Gen. B. F. Butler

May 27, 1861

Occupation of Newport News by the FederalsMay 27-29, 1861

Federal troops cross the Ohio at Wheeling and at Parkersburg....May 27, 1861

Occupy Grafton, W. Va....May 30, 1861

Affair at Philippi, Confederates retreat to Beverly.....June 3, 1861

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard proclaims to the people of Loudoun, Fairfax, and Prince William counties that the Federals are warring for "beauty and booty"

June 5, 1861

Virginia troops transferred to the Confederate government by the governor

June 8, 1861

Affair at Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe.....June 10, 1861

General Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport.....July 2, 1861

Affair at Rich Mountain, W. Va.; the Confederates under Col. George H. Pegram

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- defeated by the Federals under General Rosecrans.....July 11, 1861
- Battle at Carricksford, W. Va.; Confederates defeated, with the loss of their general, Robert S. Garnett
July 14, 1861
- Battle of Bull Run.....July 21, 1861
- General Patterson relieves Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in command of the Department of the Shenandoah
July 25, 1861
- Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan appointed to the Army of the Potomac
July 27, 1861
- Holding or accepting office under the federal government declared treason by the State.....Aug. 1, 1861
- Battle of Ball's Bluff.....Oct. 21, 1861
- West Virginia votes for a separation from Virginia; vote substantially unanimousOct. 24, 1861
- Confederate armies in Virginia reorganized under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston
Nov. 9, 1861
- Union troops occupy Big Bethel
Jan. 3, 1862
- At Hampton Roads the Confederate ram *Merrimac*, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, sinks the Federal ship *Cumberland*, captures the *Congress*, and forces the *Minnesota* agroundMarch 8, 1862
- Battle between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, Lieutenant Worden commander; *Merrimac* retires.....March 9, 1862
- Manassas Junction evacuated by the Confederates.....March 10, 1862
- Battle of Winchester, or Kernstown, Gen. James Shields commanding Federal forces; Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, Confederates; Confederates retire
March 23, 1862
- Peninsular campaign in Virginia begun
March 23, 1862
- Norfolk reoccupied by Union troops
May 11, 1862
- Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson drive General Banks from Winchester
May 25, 1862
- Gen. Robert E. Lee assumes command of the Confederate forces in Virginia
June 3, 1862
- Battle of Cross-Keys; General Frémont attacks a part of Jackson's command under General Ewell, but retires
June 8, 1862
- Battle of Port Republic; the Federals with two brigades (3,000) defeated by "Stonewall" Jackson (8,000)
June 9, 1862
- Maj.-Gen. John Pope appointed to the Army of Virginia.....June 26, 1862
- Lee advances into Maryland; "Stonewall" Jackson crosses the Potomac at White's Ford, near Leesburg
Sept. 5, 1862
- "Stonewall" Jackson captures Harper's Ferry.....Sept. 15, 1862
- Battle of Fredericksburg..Dec. 13, 1862
- Battle of Chancellorsville
May 2-4, 1863
- Federals under Millroy driven out of Winchester by the Confederate General Ewell.....June 15, 1863
- Grant's campaign in Virginia begins
May 4, 1864
- Gen. B. F. Butler forbids civil government in Norfolk by F. H. Pierpont as loyal governor of Virginia...June 30, 1864
- Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan appointed to the Army of the Shenandoah
Aug. 7, 1864
- Battle of Winchester....Sept. 19, 1864
- Battle of Fisher's Hill..Sept. 22, 1864
- Battle of Cedar Creek....Oct. 19, 1864
- Confederates abandon and partly burn RichmondApril 2, 1865
- Surrender of Lee at Appomattox
April 9, 1865
- Francis H. Pierpont recognized as governor of Virginia by a proclamation of President Johnson.....May 9, 1865
- Governor Pierpont assumes office
May 26, 1865
- Fourteenth Amendment rejected by Virginia1866
- By act of Congress the federal government assumes the government of Virginia
March 2, 1867
- General Schofield assigned to the 1st Military District.....March 13, 1867
- General Schofield prescribes regulations for registering voters for a State convention.....May 13, 1867
- Election for a convention to frame a constitution.....Oct. 22, 1867
- [Vote for, 107,342; against, 61,887.]
- Convention meets Dec. 3, adjourns Dec. 20, 1867, to.....Jan. 2, 1868
- Convention reassembles...Jan. 2, 1868
- Convention adopts a constitution by 51 to 36.....April 17, 1868
- General Schofield relieved, and Gen.

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- George Stoneman assigned to the command.....June 1, 1868
 Gen. George Stoneman relieved, and
 Gen. E. R. S. Canby assumes command
 April 20, 1869
 Virginia adopts new constitution by a
 majority of 39,957.....July 6, 1869
 [Gilbert C. Walker elected governor.]
 Legislature assembles at Richmond
 Oct. 5, 1869
 Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments
 ratified.....Oct. 8, 1869
 Act admitting Virginia into the Union
 without further conditions, approved
 Jan. 26, 1870
 General Canby turns the State over to
 the civil authorities.....Jan. 27, 1870
 Governor Walker proclaims the final re-
 construction of the State....Feb. 8, 1870
 Capitol at Richmond falls, the galleries
 giving way; about sixty persons killed and
 120 injured.....April 27, 1870
 Freshets in the James and Shenandoah
 valleys; \$5,000,000 worth of property de-
 stroyedSeptember, 1870
 Burning of the Spotswood Hotel at
 Richmond.....Dec. 25, 1870
 State board of health organized in Vir-
 ginia1872
 General Grant has a majority for Presi-
 dent of 1,975 over Horace Greeley..1872
 State board of immigration established
 1873
 Completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio
 Railroad between Richmond and Hunting-
 ton on the Ohio, length 421 miles....1873
 Richmond and Atlantic "Air Line"
 Railroad opened1873
 James River free bridge at Richmond
 completed1873
 Constitutional amendment abolishing
 the township system ratified.....1874
 Educational convention (colored) meets
 at Richmond.....Aug. 24, 1875
 Statue of Gen. Thomas ("Stonewall")
 Jackson unveiled on Capitol Square at
 Richmond.....Oct. 26, 1875
 Violent earthquake shock at Richmond
 Dec. 22, 1875
 Readjusters, formerly Democrats, or-
 ganize as a party.....Feb. 25, 1879
 Readjusters hold a State convention at
 Richmond.....July 7, 1880
 One hundredth anniversary of the sur-
 render of Cornwallis celebrated at York-
 town.....Oct. 19, 1881
 Act passed making receivable for taxes
 only gold, silver, United States treasury
 notes, national bank notes, and currency
 (excluding coupons on State bonds)
 Jan. 26, 1882
 Riddleberger act passed, offering terms
 of settlement with State bond-holders
 Feb. 14, 1882
 All acts for punishment by stripes re-
 pealed, and other punishment substituted
 1882
 Legislature meets in extra session
 March 7—April 22, 1882
 Amendment to State constitution abro-
 gating capitation tax as a condition of
 voting ratified by vote, 107,303 to 66,131,
 at election.....November, 1882
 Extra session of the legislature
 August—December, 1884
 United States Supreme Court decides
 that coupons are a good tender in payment
 of taxes in Virginia.....April 20, 1885
 Act to establish an agricultural experi-
 ment station at the Virginia Agricultural
 and Mechanical College at Blacksburg; one
 appointing a commission to fix the bound-
 ary-line with North Carolina, and a local
 option act passed by legislature, which
 adjourns.....March 5, 1886
 Legislature convenes in extra session,
 March 16, 1887; among other acts passes
 one to punish persons fraudulently using
 coupons, and adjourns.....May 24, 1887
 Board of agriculture established by
 legislature, which adjourns March 5, 1888
 College of William and Mary becomes
 State Male Normal College by act ap-
 proved.....March 5, 1888
 Jan. 19 (Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday)
 made a legal holiday by legislature at
 session ending.....March 1, 1890
 Mercie's equestrian statue of Gen. Robert
 E. Lee unveiled at Richmond..May 29, 1890
 Monument to the Confederate dead un-
 veiled at Fredericksburg....June 10, 1891
 Statue of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson un-
 veiled at Lexington; 15,000 Confederate
 veterans present; oration by General Early
 July 21, 1891
 Thomas W. Bocoek, born in 1815, for
 fourteen years a Congressman and for
 four years speaker of the Confederate con-
 gress, dies in Appomattox county
 Aug. 5, 1891
 Appomattox Court-house building de-
 stroyed by fire.....Feb. 3, 1892

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WASHINGTON

Legislature ratifies a final settlement of the State debt with the bond-holders. Nineteen million dollars in bonds, to run 100 years, at 2 per cent. for ten years and 3 per cent. for ninety years, to be issued for the \$28,000,000 outstanding

February, 1892

Senator John S. Barbour dies suddenly in Washington.....May 14, 1892

Eppa Hunton, of Warrenton, under executive appointment, May 28, qualifies as United States Senator.....June 1, 1892

Convention of Southern governors meet at Richmond in the interest of the South

April 12, 1893

Remains of Jefferson Davis, brought from New Orleans, buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond.....May 31, 1893

Monument to Confederate dead unveiled at Portsmouth.....June 15, 1893

Riot at Roanoke, eighteen killed, twenty-seven wounded.....Sept. 20, 1893

Jubal A. Early, Confederate general, dies at Lynchburg.....March 2, 1894

Monument at Fredericksburg, erected to the memory of the mother of Washington, unveiled.....May 10, 1894

University of Virginia partly destroyed by fire.....Oct. 27, 1895

Confederate States' Museum at Richmond dedicated.....Feb. 22, 1896

Monument to Confederate dead unveiled at Charlottesville....June 7, 1897

Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," dies at Narraganset Pier

Sept. 18, 1898

The Dismal Swamp opened. Oct. 14, 1899

Memorial to Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," unveiled at Richmond, Va.....Nov. 8, 1899

The fence law declared constitutional

February, 1900

Ex-Gov. Henry H. Walls dies at Palmyra, N. Y.....Feb. 12, 1900

Monument to the Confederate dead unveiled at Charles City.....Nov. 21, 1900

William Wirt Henry, historian, dies at Richmond.....Dec. 5, 1900

WASHINGTON

Washington, a Western frontier State of the United States, between lat. 45° 40' and 49° N., and long. 117° and 124° W., is bounded on the north by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and British America, east by Idaho, south by Oregon, and west by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 69,180 square miles, in thirty-six counties. Population in 1890, 349,390; 1900, 518,103. Capital, Olympia.

Juan Perez, in the ship *Santiago*, coasts the shore of Washington and discovers Mount Olympus, naming it Santa Rosalia

Aug. 10-11, 1774

Bruno Heceta, at the head of a Spanish expedition, discovers the mouth of the Columbia River.....1775

Strait of Juan de Fuca explored and named by Captain Meares after a Greek mariner of that name.....1788

Captain Meares sails from Nootka southward, rediscovers and names Mount Olympus, and discovers and names Shoalwater Bay.....July 5, 1788

Capt. Robert Gray discovers Gray Harbor, which he names Bulfinch Harbor, and Columbia River, which he enters

May 11, 1792

Lieutenant Broughton, of the British navy, ascends Columbia River about 100 miles.....October-November, 1792

Puget Sound discovered, named, and explored by George Vancouver

April-July, 1792

Lewis and Clarke United States government exploring expedition descends the Columbia River, reaching its mouth

Nov. 5, 1805

Capt. Meriwether Lewis explores the coast from Columbia River to Shoalwater Bay.....Nov. 18, 1805

Astoria, first American settlement on Pacific coast, established by John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company

April 12, 1811

Fort Okanagan, built by David Stuart on the Okanagan, a branch of the Columbia.....August, 1811

Pierre Dorion and two others massacred by Indians on the Snake River

January, 1814

Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia River, built by the Hudson Bay Company

1818

Exploring party under James McMillan leaves Astoria, Nov. 18, 1824; ascends the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WASHINGTON

Chehalis River to Black River, thence to Tumwater Lake; thence by an Indian portage it descends the Eld Inlet to Puget Sound.....December, 1824

Convention with Russia at St. Petersburg, April 5-7, 1824, regulating fishing and trading on the Pacific coast, and fixing 54° 40' as the northern boundary of the United States, ratified.....Jan. 12, 1825

Dr. John McLoughlin, of the Hudson Bay Company, moves headquarters from Astoria to Vancouver, which thus becomes first settlement in present State of Washington.....1825

Fort Colville built by the Hudson Bay Company at Kettle Falls, on the Columbia.....1825

Nathaniel J. Wyeth, with twenty-one men, starts from Boston overland for Oregon, and with a remnant of his party descends the Columbia, arriving at Fort Vancouver.....Oct. 29, 1832

Fort Nisqually built by Archibald McDonald 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of the Nisqually River.....1833

Mission station established at Waiilatpu, near Walla Walla, by the Revs. Whitman, Spaulding, and Gray.....1836

Lieut. R. E. Johnson, of the United States exploring expedition, with three men from Nisqually, visits Forts Okanagan, Colville, Lapwai, and Walla Walla, and returns by Yakima River.....May-July, 1841

Michael T. Simmons, with five families, settles at Tumwater, at the head of Budd Inlet, naming it New Market.....October, 1845

Congress notifies Great Britain that the conventions of 1818 and 1827, for joint occupation of Oregon Territory (including Washington) will terminate after twelve months.....Feb. 9, 1846

Smithfield, afterwards (1850) Olympia, founded by Levi L. Smith and Edmund Sylvester.....1846

Indian massacre at the Presbyterian mission at Waiilatpu; Dr. M. Whitman and family killed.....Nov. 29, 1847

Fort Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, established.....July, 1849

Convention of twenty-six delegates at Cowlitz Landing memorializes Congress for a separate government for "Columbia" (Oregon north of the Columbia).....Aug. 29, 1851

Seattle founded; named from a noted Indian chief.....1852

Coal discovered near Bellingham Bay by William Pattle.....1852

First number of the *Columbian*, a weekly newspaper, issued at Olympia.....Sept. 11, 1852

Congress establishes a territorial government for Washington (Oregon north of the Columbia), and confirms titles of lands held by missionary stations before the establishment of Oregon, not exceeding 640 acres each, to their religious societies.....March 2, 1853

T. J. Dryer and party ascend Mount St. Helen, which they discover to be an expiring volcano.....1853

Wagon-road opened over the Cascade Mountains, and thirty-five wagons, with 100 or 200 emigrants, reach Puget Sound.....1853

Henry L. Yesler builds Puget Sound's first steam saw-mill at Seattle.....1853

I. I. Stevens, appointed governor of the Territory, arrives at Olympia, Nov. 26, and organizes the government....Nov. 28, 1853

First federal court held in Washington at Cowlitz Landing by Judge Monroe.....Jan. 2, 1854

Treaty at Point Elliott, near the mouth of Snohomish River, with 2,500 Indians, agreeing upon a reservation on the Lummi River, Jan. 22, and later with the tribes farther north, selecting a reservation about the head of Hood Canal....January, 1854

Capital fixed at Olympia by act of legislature.....1854

Gold discovered near Fort Colville.....1855

Treaty with the Nez Percés, Cayuses, Walla Wallas, and Yakimas at Waiilatpu, by commissioners from Governor Stevens.....June 11, 1855

Indian war begins; Indians attack eighty-four soldiers under Maj. G. O. Haller, sent from Fort Dalles, Oct. 3, for the Yakima country.....Oct. 6, 1855

Three families massacred by Indians in White River Valley.....Oct. 28, 1855

Indians under Leschi, Owhi, and Tecumseh, attacking Seattle, dispersed by shells from the sloop-of-war *Decatur*.....Jan. 26, 1856

Indians defeated in an attack on troops at White River.....March 8, 1856

Yakimas and Klikitats sweep down.....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WASHINGTON

upon the Cascades, massacre the family of B. W. Brown, March 28, and besiege the garrison until relieved by troops under Colonel Wright.....March 28, 1856

Leschi, arrested November, 1856, is three times tried for murder and condemned, and is finally hanged.....Feb. 19, 1858

Col. George Wright subdues the Cœur d'Alènes and Spokanes, and executes treaties of peace at the mission on a branch of the Cœur d'Alènes

Sept. 17-23, 1858

Light-house on Cape Shoalwater, first illuminated.....Oct. 1, 1858

First vessel direct from China to enter Puget Sound, the *Lizzie Jarvis*, arrives and secures a cargo of spars

October, 1858

That part of Oregon Territory not included in the State is added to Washington Territory by Congress.Feb. 14, 1859

Fort Colville established a few miles east of the old Hudson Bay Company's fort.....June 20, 1859

First cargo of yellow-fir spars shipped to Atlantic ports of the United States from Port Gamble, in the *Lawson*, of Bath, Me.....1860

University of Washington at Seattle, chartered 1861, opened.....1862

Act of Congress approved, organizing as the Territory of Idaho that part of Washington east of Oregon and of the 117th meridian of west longitude

March 3, 1863

Capitol at Olympia completed.....1863

Tacoma, on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, selected as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.....1872

[Then the site of a saw-mill and a few cabins.]

Emperor William I. of Germany, as arbitrator, decides San Juan dispute, giving islands involved to United States

Oct. 21, 1872

Walla Walla volunteers go to Idaho to help United States troops in Nez Percé Indian war.....July, 1877

First settler at Spokane Falls....1878

Constitutional convention meets at Walla Walla, June 11, 1878, sits twenty-four days. Constitution ratified by the people.....November, 1878

Citizens generally participate in gold-spike celebration of completion of Northern Pacific Railroad.....September, 1883

Attempts of Knights of Labor to expel the Chinese from Washington lead to riots. Governor Squire, by proclamation, calls on citizens to preserve peace, Nov. 5, 1885; and a riot occurring in Seattle, Feb. 7, 1886, he declares martial law

Feb. 8, 1886

State school for defective youth established at Vancouver.....Jan. 26, 1888

Washington admitted to the Union

1889

Constitution framed by a convention which meets at Olympia, July 3; ratified by the people, 40,152 to 11,879. Articles for woman suffrage and prohibition are rejected.....Oct. 1, 1889

President proclaims Washington a State from.....Nov. 11, 1889

Cities of Seattle, Spokane, Ellensburg, and Vancouver visited by disastrous fires

1889

New insane asylum at Medical Lake erected.....1889-90

Legislature passes the Australian ballot bill.....March 19, 1890

State normal school established at Cheney.....March 22, 1890

Soldiers' home established at Orting

March 28, 1890

Reform school established at Chehalis

March 28, 1890

State normal school established at Ellensburg.....March 28, 1890

Forty-five men buried under 20,000 cubic feet of rock by the premature explosion of a blast at Spokane Falls..Sept. 7, 1890

New legislative apportionment law, on the census of 1890, enacted by the legislature at special session..Sept. 3-11, 1890

Work begun at excavating for commerce a solid deposit of borax in Douglas county, 8½ feet thick, 1½ miles long, and ½ mile wide, discovered in 1875.....1891

Washington Agricultural College and School of Science established at Pullman

March 9, 1891

New United States naval station established at Port Orchard..September, 1891

Centennial of the discovery of Puget Sound celebrated at Port Townsend

May 7, 1892

Legislative deadlock over election of United States Senator.....1893

State expended about \$200,000 for magnificent display at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.....1893

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WEST VIRGINIA

- University of Washington reorganized and relocated on new campus of 355 acres within city limits of Seattle
March 14, 1893
- Office for engineer corps of United States army located at Seattle, having jurisdiction of Washington, Alaska, northern Idaho, and western Montana
1896
- Office of quartermaster's department of the United States army located at Seattle
1896
- New United States army posts located at Spokane and Seattle.....1896
- President Cleveland, by proclamation, increased the forest reserve area in this State to 8,110,080 acres....Feb. 22, 1897
- Arrival of steamship *Portland* at Seattle with \$750,000 in Alaska gold-dust precipitated the Klondike gold rush
July, 1897
- Governor Rogers called for the State's quota (one regiment) of volunteers in the American-Spanish War, which regiment later achieved a fine reputation in the Philippines.....May, 1898
- United States assay office located at Seattle.....July, 1898
- Mount Rainier National Park created
1899
- Power of Snoqualmie Falls brought by electricity to Seattle and Tacoma...1900
- Pay office of the United States navy established at Seattle.....1901
- Port Orchard naval station, enlarged, becomes Puget Sound navy-yard
July, 1901
- First contracts let for work on the United States government canal between Puget Sound and Lake Washington.....1901
- State undertakes work of making a geological survey under auspices of scientists in State University and State Agricultural College.....1901
- Eighteen salmon fish-hatcheries established and maintained by the State
1891-1901

WEST VIRGINIA

- West Virginia**, a State of the United States formed from Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains, is of irregular shape, a narrow strip known as the Panhandle extending north between Pennsylvania and Ohio some 70 miles, and Maryland cutting a triangle out of the north-eastern portion. It lies between lat. 37° 5' and 40° 37' N., and long. 77° 4' and 82° 40' W. Its general boundary is Pennsylvania and Maryland on the north, Virginia on the east and south, and Kentucky and Ohio on the west. Area, 24,780 square miles in fifty-four counties. Population, 1890, 762,794; 1900, 958,800. Capital, Charleston.
- Harper's Ferry established as a ferry
1748
- Baptist church formed at Opequon, Berkeley county, under charge of Rev. John Gerard, from New England....1754
- Battle of the Trough, near Moorefield. A small band of settlers pursuing Indians under Kill Buck are hemmed in between mountain and river, and obliged to retreat with loss of half their number
spring of 1756
- Massacre of the garrison of Fort Seybert, 12 miles from site of Franklin, by Indians.....May, 1758
- Romney laid out and named by Lord Fairfax.....November, 1762
- Capt. William Arbuckle, the first white man to traverse the Kanawha Valley, reaches the site of Point Pleasant...1764
- English exploring expedition under Colonel Crogan descends the Ohio, encamping at West Columbia and Little Guyandotte River.....May, 1765
- George Washington, on a surveying expedition to the Ohio, passes through Romney.....Oct. 9, 1770
- Indians attack the crew of a trading canoe from Pittsburg on the Ohio, near Wheeling, killing one man, thus breaking a ten years' truce, April 16. The settlers declare war and engage in a battle near the mouth of Captina Creek....April 27, 1774
- Fort Union built on site of Lewisburg
1774
- Fort Fincastle, afterwards Fort Henry, at Wheeling, built.....1774
- Battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.....Oct. 10, 1774
- Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant, begun.....Oct. 10, 1774

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WEST VIRGINIA

John Harvie and John Nevill, chosen to represent western Virginia in the Virginia convention, are admitted to seats

March 21, 1775

Convention of Virginia frontiersmen west of the Alleghany Mountains at Pittsburg elects John Harvie and George Rodes delegates to Continental Congress

May 16, 1775

Tory insurrection under John Claypole, a resident of Hardy county, suppressed by troops under General Morgan

June, 1775

Captain Foreman and twenty-one men massacred by Indians about 4 miles from Moundsville.....

Sept. 25, 1777

Fort Henry unsuccessfully besieged by Indians under Simon Girty

Sept. 27-28, 1777

Cornstalk, Shawnee chief, murdered at Point Pleasant.....

Nov. 10, 1777

Fort Randolph besieged by Indians

May, 1778

Attack by the Indians on Donnally's Fort, 10 miles northwest of Lewisburg

May, 1778

By grant of William Penn in 1681, the western boundary of Pennsylvania is the meridian 5 degrees west of the Delaware. Virginia in ceding to the United States lands beyond the Ohio, in 1784, reserved a strip about 70 miles long upon the Ohio west of Pennsylvania, now known as the Panhandle.....

March 1, 1784

General Assembly directs the establishment of Morgantown.....

October, 1785

Wheeling laid out in town lots by Col. Ebenezer Zane.....

1793

Charleston created by act of legislature.....

Dec. 19, 1794

Aaron Burr visits Herman Blennerhassett at his island in the Ohio, 2 miles below Parkersburg.....

1805

First steamboat on the Great Kanawha, the *Robert Thompson*, ascends the river from Point Pleasant to Red House shoals

1819

John Brown, seeking "to free the slaves," captures Harper's Ferry

Oct. 16-17, 1859

Petroleum discovered at Burning Springs, on the north bank of the Kanawha.....

1860

First public Union meeting in West Virginia, declaring against secession, held at Preston.....

Nov. 12, 1860

Forty-six delegates from what is now West Virginia, vote on the ordinance of secession; 9 for, 29 against; seven are absent, one excused.....

April 17, 1861

Garrison at Harper's Ferry burn the arsenal and flee into Maryland

April 21, 1861

West Virginia declares for the Union

April 21, 1861

First Wheeling convention on the future of western Virginia meets in Washington Hall, Wheeling.....

May 13, 1861

First Virginia Federal Infantry mustered in on Wheeling Island by Major Oaks.....

May 15, 1861

Second Wheeling convention meets at Washington Hall, Wheeling, June 11, 1861; adopts a declaration of rights, June 13; an ordinance to reorganize the State government, June 19; and elects Francis H. Pierpont governor.....

June 20, 1861

General Rosecrans defeats Confederates under Gen. R. S. Garnett, in the battle of Rich Mountain.....

July 11, 1861

Battle of Carnifex Ferry; Confederates under Gen. H. A. Wise attacked by Federals under Rosecrans.....

Sept. 10, 1861

General Reynolds repulses Confederates under Lee in battle at Cheat Mountain

Sept. 12-14, 1861

Convention at Wheeling passes an ordinance to form a new State in western Virginia called Kanawha, Aug. 20, 1861; ordinance ratified by popular vote of 18,408 to 781.....

Oct. 24, 1861

Federals burn Guyandotte

Nov. 11, 1861

Constitution for a new State, named West Virginia, framed by convention which meets at Wheeling, Nov. 26, 1861, and completes its labors, Feb. 18; constitution ratified by popular vote of 18,862 to 514.....

April, 1862

General Assembly of reorganized Virginia at Wheeling assents to the erection of the new State of West Virginia

May 12, 1862

Harper's Ferry surrendered by Gen. Dixon H. Miles to Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson.....

Sept. 15, 1862

Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn retreats through the Kanawha Valley, pursued by Confederates under General Loring.....

1862

Congress admits West Virginia into the Union from June 20, 1863

Dec. 31, 1862

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WISCONSIN

- Confederates under General Jones burn 100,000 barrels of petroleum at Burning Springs.....May 9, 1863
- Inauguration of new State government takes place at Wheeling
June 20, 1863
- Supreme Court of Appeals organized at Wheeling.....July 9, 1863
- Gen. W. W. Averill defeats Maj. John Echols in battle of Droop Mountain
Nov. 6, 1863
- Transfer of the counties of Berkeley (Aug. 5, 1863) and Jefferson (Nov. 2, 1863) from the State of Virginia to West Virginia is recognized by joint resolution of Congress.....March 10, 1866
- Amendments to State constitution ratified, excluding from citizenship all who had, subsequent to June, 1861, given voluntary aid to the Southern Confederacy
May 24, 1866
- Legislature ratifies the Fourteenth Amendment.....Jan. 16, 1867
- West Virginia University at Morgantown opened.....June 17, 1867
- Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.....March 3, 1869
- Charleston chosen as seat of government by legislature, Feb. 20, 1869, from
April 30, 1870
- Amendment to article iii., section 1 of the State constitution, rehabilitating citizens disfranchised, ratified by the people
April 27, 1871
- Constitution framed by a convention which meets at Charleston, Jan. 16, 1872, and completes its labors, April 9, 1872; ratified by the people.....Aug. 22, 1872
- Legislature meets at Wheeling as temporary seat of government by act of Feb. 20, 1875.....Nov. 10, 1875
- Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad begun at Martinsburg.....July 16, 1877
- At election held by act of Feb. 21, 1877, to locate the State capital after May 1, 1885, Charleston has 41,288 votes, Clarksburg, 30,812; Martinsburg, 8,049
Aug. 7, 1877
- Nathan Goff, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Navy.....Jan. 6, 1881
- Act striking the word "white" out of the Woods jury law of 1872-73.....1881
- Act passed establishing a State board of health.....June 11, 1881
- West Virginia normal and classical academy at Buckhannon opened.....1882
- West Virginia Immigration and Development Association organized at Wheeling.....Feb. 29, 1888
- Returns of election for governor in November, 1888, were: Nathan Goff, Republican, 78,714; A. B. Fleming, Democrat, 78,604. Fleming contests for fraudulent returns, and is declared elected by a party vote of the legislature, 43 to 40
Feb. 4, 1890
- Hatfield-McCoy feud ended by a marriage.....March 21, 1891
- First State board of agriculture meets at Charleston.....May 4, 1891
- Stephen B. Elkins qualifies as United States Secretary of War.....Dec. 24, 1891
- Coal miners went on strike July 2, 1897 [Ended by compromise, Sept. 11.]
- Ex-Senator W. T. Willey dies at Morgantown.....May 2, 1900
- Ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson dies at Lexington, Va.....Oct. 17, 1900

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin, one of the Western States of the United States, lying between lat. 42° 27' and 47° N. and long. 86° 53' and 92° 53' W., is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and Michigan, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and west by Iowa and Minnesota, the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers marking almost the entire boundary-line on the west. Area, 56,040 square miles, in sixty-eight counties. Population in 1890, 1,686,880; 1900, 2,069,042. Capital, Madison.

Jean Nicolet, interpreter at Three Rivers, explores the Fox River.....1634

Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, French traders, winter in the Green Bay country1658

Radisson and Groseilliers ascend the Fox River1659

Radisson and Groseilliers build a stockade on Chequamegon Bay, where Ashland now is.....1661

Jesuit missionary to the Hurons, René Ménard, loses his life near the Black RiverJune, 1662

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WISCONSIN

- Father Claude Allouez establishes a mission at La Pointe, on Chequamegon Bay1665
- Mission established at the Rapids de Père on the Fox River, near Green Bay, by Father Allouez.....1670
- Father Marquette and M. Joliet from Michilimackinac enter Green Bay and pass Fox River portage to the Wisconsin River, June 10, and down the Wisconsin, discovering the Mississippi. June 17, 1673
- Marquette coasts Lake Michigan from Green Bay, reaching the site of Chicago Dec. 4, 1674
- La Salle, leaving his ship the *Griffin* at Green Bay, sails up the coast of Lake Michigan1679
- Daniel Greysolon Duluth ascends the Bois Brulé from Lake Superior, and descends the St. Croix to the Mississippi River.....1680
- Father Louis Hennepin, with Duluth, journeys from Lake St. Francis to Green Bay by way of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers1680
- Pierre le Seuer reaches the Mississippi River *via* the Fox and Wisconsin....1683
- Nicholas Perrot, appointed commandant of the West, winters near Trempeleau, which he reaches *via* the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from Green Bay.....1685
- Father St. Cosme visits site of Milwaukee on his way by boat from Green Bay to the Mississippi River..Oct. 7, 1699
- Le Seuer discovers lead mines in southwestern Wisconsin1700
- Marin, the French leader, sent by the Quebec government, attacks the Fox Indians at Winnebago Rapids (Neenah) winter of 1706-7
- De Louvigny, sent to destroy the Fox tribes, leaves Quebec, March 14; fights the battle of Buttes des Morts on the Fox River, and reaches Quebec again Oct. 12, 1716
- Francis Renault engages in mining on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin1719
- De Lignery makes a treaty with the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, by which the French may cross Wisconsin to trade with the Sioux on Lake Pepin June 7, 1726
- Cardinell, a French soldier, and his wife, settle at Prairie du Chien.....1726
- Fort Beauharnois, on Lake Pepin, established by the French, with Sieur de la Perrière as commandant.....1727
- Fort St. Francis, at Green Bay, on site of Fort Howard about 1718-21, is destroyed, to keep it from the Indians.1728
- Expedition fitted against the Fox Indians by the Marquis de Beauharnois ascends the Fox River, burning deserted Indian villages.....August, 1728
- Expedition against the Fox Indians under De Villiers.....1730
- Fort La Baye built by the French on the site of Fort Howard.....1730
- Expedition against the Sacs and Foxes by the French under De Noyelle....1735
- Legardeur Saint Pierre, commandant at Lake Pepin, evacuates his post, fearing massacre by the Indians.....1737
- Massacre of eleven Frenchmen at Green Bay, by the Menomonee Indians.....1758
- Wisconsin becomes English territory Sept. 8, 1760
- Captain Belfour and Lieutenant Gorrell with English troops occupy Green Bay, which Belfour names Fort Edward Augustus.....Oct. 12, 1761
- English abandon Fort Edward Augustus on account of the Pontiac War, cross Lake Michigan to L'Arbre Croche and thence to Montreal.....June 21, 1763
- Trade with the Chippewas at Chequamegon Bay reopened by Henry, an English trader1765
- Augustin de Langlade and his son Charles Michel settle permanently at Green Bay1766
- Jonathan Carver, exploring the northwest, by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, reaches Prairie du Chien.....Oct. 15, 1766
- John Long, an English trader, visits Green Bay and Prairie du Chien June, 1780
- Bazil Girard, Augustin Angi, and Pierre Antaya settle Prairie du Chien.....1781
- Laurent Barth engages in the carrying trade at the portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin rivers.....1793
- Trading posts established at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee, by Jacques Vieau.....1795
- Western posts surrendered by England to the United States.....June 1, 1796
- Wisconsin included in the Territory of Indiana, created by act approved May 7, 1800

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WISCONSIN

Judge Charles Reaume appointed justice of the peace at Green Bay by Gov. William Henry Harrison, of Indiana.....1803

By treaty of St. Louis the united Sacs and Foxes cede to the United States land, a portion of which lies in southern Wisconsin.....Nov. 3, 1804

Wisconsin included in the Territory of Illinois, created by act approved

Feb. 3, 1809

Thomas Nuttall and John Bradbury, naturalists, explore Wisconsin.....1809

Governor Clarke takes possession of Prairie du Chien and builds Fort Shelby.....1813

Fort Shelby surrendered to the British under Colonel McKay.....July 19, 1814

United States troops occupy Prairie du Chien and commence Fort Crawford on the site of Fort McKay, formerly Fort Shelby.....June, 1816

Fort Howard, on Green Bay, built and garrisoned by American troops under Col. John Miller.....1816

First grist-mill in western Wisconsin built at Prairie du Chien by John Shaw.....1818

Solomon Juneau arrives at Milwaukee Sept. 14, 1818

Wisconsin attached to Michigan Territory upon admission of Illinois into the Union.....Dec. 3, 1818

Winnebago Indians massacre three whites at Prairie du Chien...June 28, 1827

Treaty concluded with the Menomonee and other Indian tribes at Butte des Morts Aug. 11, 1827

Fort Winnebago built at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers..1828

Battle of Wisconsin Heights; Black Hawk attacked by Illinois troops under Gen. James D. Henry, and Wisconsin rangers under Maj. Henry Dodge.....July 21, 1832

Black Hawk's band destroyed by United States troops and crew of government steamboat *Warrior*, at mouth of Bad Axe River.....Aug. 2, 1832

Black Hawk delivered to General Street, agent of the Winnebagoes, by his captors, Cha-e-tar and One-eyed Decorra.....Aug. 27, 1832

Treaty with the Winnebagoes at Rock Island, ceding to the United States their lands east of the Mississippi and west of Green Bay.....Sept. 15, 1832

First newspaper, the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, published at Green Bay

Dec. 11, 1833

Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.....1834

Military road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford begun.....June 1, 1835

First steamboat makes port at Milwaukee.....June 17, 1835

Territory of Wisconsin created by act of April 20, and government organized at Mineral Point.....April 20, 1836

Milwaukee Advertiser published at Milwaukee.....July 14, 1836

First session of the Assembly held at Belmont, Iowa county.....Oct. 25, 1836

Real-estate speculation at Kewaunee, owing to discovery of gold, at its height.....1836

First permanent settlement of Madison April, 1837

Corner-stone of capital at Madison laid July 4, 1837

Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, by treaty with the Ojibways at Fort Snelling, obtains cession to the United States of the pine forests of the valley of the St. Croix and its tributaries July 29, 1837

Assembly meets at Burlington, Des Moines county.....Nov. 6, 1837

Legislature assembles at Madison Nov. 26, 1838

Portage canal, connecting Wisconsin and Fox rivers, begun by the United States.....1838

Mitchell's bank at Milwaukee established.....1839

"The Wisconsin Phalanx," a community on Fourier's system, established at Ceresco, now Ripon.....May, 1844

Mormon colony, an offshoot from Nauvoo, led by James Jesse Strang, is founded on White River at Voree.....1845

Enabling act for the State of Wisconsin passed by Congress.....Aug. 6, 1846

State constitution prohibiting banks and banking, framed by a convention at Madison, Oct. 5-Dec. 16, 1846, is rejected by the people.....April, 1847

Troops from Michigan and Wisconsin leave Detroit by boat for Vera Cruz, enlisted in the Mexican War..April 24, 1847

First railroad charter in Wisconsin granted to the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad Company.....1847

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WISCONSIN

Convention assembles at Madison, Dec. 15, 1847; frames a constitution and adjourns, Feb. 1, 1848. Constitution ratified by a popular vote of 16,442 to 6,149

March 13, 1848

Wisconsin admitted into the Union by act approved.....May 29, 1848

First State legislature convenes June 5, and officers take the oath.....June 7, 1848

First telegram received at Milwaukee from Chicago.....Jan. 17, 1849

State Historical Society organized at Madison.....Jan. 30, 1849

Amendment to the constitution conferring suffrage on colored men receives a majority of votes cast, but not a majority of all who voted for State officers, and the canvassers declare it rejected

Nov. 6, 1849

Lawrence University at Appleton chartered and opened.....1849

University of Wisconsin at Madison, chartered 1848, opened.....1849

First railroad train between Milwaukee and Waukesha.....February, 1851

Question of banks or no banks submitted to the people of Wisconsin by act of March 5, 1851, 31,219 votes in favor to 9,126 opposed.....1851

Capital punishment in Wisconsin abolished.....July, 1853

Meeting at Ripon, called by A. E. Bovay, Jediah Bowen, and others to organize the Republican party, and Mr. Bovay suggests the name "Republican"

Feb. 28, 1854

Title "Republican" adopted for the party at a mass convention in Capitol Park at Madison.....July 13, 1854

Act passed to extinguish the title of the Chippewa Indians to lands owned and claimed by them in Wisconsin and the Territory of Minnesota.....Dec. 19, 1854

A negro, Joshua Glover, claimed as a slave by a Missourian named Garland, being forcibly released from prison in Milwaukee, federal and State authorities dispute on the legality of the fugitive slave law1854

Sherman M. Booth, of Milwaukee, convicted in the federal district court of Wisconsin of violating the fugitive slave law by aiding in the liberation of Glover, and fined and imprisoned, is discharged by the Supreme Court, which pronounces the law unconstitutional....Feb. 3, 1855

IX.—2 N

William A. Barstow, Democrat, ex-governor, and Coles Bashford, Republican, each claiming to be elected governor by the people, take the oath of office, the one at the capitol, the other in the Supreme Court room.....Jan. 7, 1856

Assembly recognizes Barstow as governor and the Senate as governor *de facto* Jan. 10, 1856

Supreme Court of Wisconsin summons Barstow to show by what authority he claims to hold the office....Jan. 17, 1856

Supreme Court decides that Barstow has been counted in upon fraudulent returns; Lieutenant-Governor McArthur fills the office for four days, when Coles Bashford assumes office.....March 21, 1856

First railway reaches the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien..April 15, 1857

First Wisconsin Regiment mustered into service.....May 17, 1861

About 700 Confederate prisoners are received at Camp Randall, Madison

April, 1862

Governor Harvey dies on his way to the battle-field of Shiloh to look after the welfare of Wisconsin soldiers

April, 1862

Personal liberty law repealed

July, 1862

Negro-suffrage amendment to the constitution rejected by vote of 55,591 to 46,588.....November, 1865

Home for soldiers' orphans opened Jan. 1, 1866; established by private subscription, becomes a State institution

March 31, 1866

Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry mustered out after a service of five years and one day, the longest term on record of a volunteer organization

May 28, 1866

Alexander W. Randall appointed Postmaster-General.....July 25, 1866

Supreme Court sustains the amendment to the constitution giving suffrage to colored men, as ratified by the people in 1849 1866

Northern University at Watertown, opened 1865, chartered.....1867

Legislature ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.....March 9, 1869

Northwestern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Milwaukee, dedicated..October, 1869

A "whirlwind of fire" 10 miles in width

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WISCONSIN

- sweeps over the counties bordering on Green Bay. Loss of life, 1,000 persons, burned, drowned, or smothered; of property, over \$3,000,000.....Oct. 8-9, 1871
- State board of charities and reform appointed by Governor Fairchild; four men and one woman.....1871
- Act punishing intoxication by fine and imprisonment.....1872
- First State meeting of the American Constitutional Union, 666 delegates, at Milwaukee.....Aug. 7, 1873
- Potter railroad law, relating to railroads, express, and telegraph companies, fixing rates of transportation, and providing for railroad commissioners
March 11, 1874
- St. Paul and Northern railroads announce to the governor that they cannot obey the Potter law.....April 27, 1874
- Supreme Court sustains the Potter law
September, 1874
- Real estate of soldiers' orphans' home transferred to the regents of the State University for a medical college....1875
- Supreme Court rejects the application of Miss Lavinia Goodell for admission to the bar, as a calling inconsistent with the duties of the sex.....January, 1876
- Potter railroad law of 1874 made much less stringent.....Feb. 18, 1876
- Legislature enables women to practise law.....1877
- State park established in Lincoln county by act of legislature.....1878
- National German - American teachers' seminary at Milwaukee opened.....1878
- Legislature passes a compulsory education law.....1879
- Death of "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, belonging to company C, 8th Wisconsin Infantry.....March, 1881
- Timothy O. Howe appointed Postmaster-General.....Dec. 20, 1881
- Milwaukee day school for the deaf at Milwaukee opened.....1883
- Science Hall of the State University destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000. Dec. 1, 1884
- William F. Vilas appointed Postmaster-General.....March 6, 1885
- Women empowered to vote at school elections.....1885
- Legislature appropriates \$5,000 yearly to hold farmers' institutes.....1885
- Anarchist riots in Milwaukee
May 5, 1886
- William F. Vilas appointed Secretary of the Interior.....Jan. 16, 1888
- Jeremiah M. Rusk appointed Secretary of Agriculture.....March 5, 1889
- Annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Milwaukee
Aug. 27, 1889
- Acts passed to secure a secret ballot at elections.....1889
- Local option law passed, providing for a vote on the question of license on petition of 10 per cent. of the voters in any town or village.....1889
- Ex-Secretary Vilas chosen United States Senator.....Jan. 27, 1891
- Bennett school law of 1889, requiring schools recognized by the State to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in English, is repealed
1891
- Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington dies at Milwaukee, aged seventy-eight
June 17, 1891
- Charles Kendall Adams, ex-president of Cornell University, accepts the presidency of the University of Wisconsin
July 30, 1892
- Legislature in special session to reapportion the State.....Oct. 17, 1892
- Destructive fire in Milwaukee; over 300 buildings destroyed and ten lives lost; less of property over \$5,000,000
Oct. 28, 1892
- R. L. D. Potter, author of Potter railroad law, dies.....Nov. 9, 1893
- Ex-Gov. J. M. Rusk dies at his home in Viroqua.....Nov. 21, 1893
- War history of Wisconsin completed
1893
- Panic resulting by failure of Plankinton and other banks in Milwaukee.....1893
- Experience Estabrook, one of the framers of the Wisconsin constitution, dies
March 26, 1894
- Disastrous forest fires in northern Wisconsin.....1894
- Peter Parkinson, last survivor of Black Hawk War, dies.....March 30, 1895
- Chief-Justice Harlow S. Orton dies
July 4, 1895
- Milwaukee celebrates its semi-centennial
Oct. 16, 1895
- State census taken, giving Wisconsin a population of 1,937,915.....1895
- Gen. Lucius Fairchild dies
May 23, 1896

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WYOMING

Milwaukee celebrates centennial year of her settlement. Free travelling library system initiated by Senator J. H. Stout

1896

The great Yerkes telescope dedicated at Lake Geneva, Wis. Oct. 21, 1897

Semi-centennial of Wisconsin as a State celebrated. June 28, 1898

Wisconsin raises and equips four regiments for American-Spanish War. . . 1898

Great strike of wood-workers at Oshkosh, accompanied by rioting and bloodshed. 1898

Disastrous forest fires in northern Wisconsin during September; many lives lost

1898

Milwaukee public museum opened in new building. Jan. 23, 1899

Wisconsin Historical Society celebrates fiftieth anniversary. Feb. 22, 1899

Tornado in Minnesota and Wisconsin (over 250 persons killed at New Richmond, Wis.) June 12, 1899

J. V. Quarles elected United States Senator. 1899

Gen. Henry Harnden, capturer of Jefferson Davis, dies at Madison. March 17, 1900

Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer dies at Oshkosh. March 29, 1900

"Belle Boyd," the woman spy in the Civil War, dies at Kilbourn. June 12, 1900

Wisconsin State Historical library building dedicated. Oct. 19, 1900

David Giddings, member of Wisconsin Constitutional Convention, dies

Oct. 24, 1900

WYOMING

Wyoming, a Western inland State of the United States, lying between lat. 41° and 45° N., and long. 104° and 111° W., is bounded on the north by Montana, east by South Dakota and Nebraska, south by Colorado and Utah, and west by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Area, 97,890 square miles, in twelve counties. Population, 1890, 60,705; 1900, 92,531. Capital, Cheyenne.

Sieur de la Verendrye and his sons, from Canada, travel as far south as Wind River. 1843-44

John Colter winters on the headwaters of Pryor's Fork, 1806; visits Shoshone Lake, crosses the Rocky Mountains to the head of Green River, and returns to the head of Wind River and Pryor's Fork

1807

Ezekiel Williams, trapper, wanders from the Yellowstone to the South Platte through Wyoming. 1807

First recorded expedition from the east, the Pacific Fur Company, on the way to Oregon under Wilson Price Hunt, passes through Wyoming, crossing Powder River Valley and Big Horn Mountains to the Wind River, thence to the Snake River

1811

William H. Ashley, of the North American Fur Company, with 300 men, explores the Sweetwater and Green rivers. . . 1824

Capt. E. L. Bonneville leads the first caravan, 110 trappers and twenty wagons, from the Platte through South Pass to the

Green River. At the junction of Lead Creek he builds a fort. 1832

William Sublette and Robert Campbell erect a fort on Laramie Fork, which they name Fort William, since Fort Laramie. 1834

First emigrant train for Oregon and California crosses Wyoming. 1841

Fort Bridger erected on Green River by James Bridger, a famous trapper. . . 1842

Col. J. C. Frémont, with a government exploring expedition, ascends and names Frémont's Peak. 1842

Mormon pioneers, led by Brigham Young, pass Fort Laramie on their way to Great Salt Lake through South Pass

June 1, 1847

Part of Wyoming is included in the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Feb. 2, 1848

Fort Laramie transferred to the United States. 1849

Fort Bridger sold for \$8,000 to the Mormons. 1853

Sioux Indian war begins; Lieutenant Grattan and twenty-eight men sent from Fort Laramie to arrest an Indian who had shot a cow of a Mormon emigrant. The Indians refusing to give up the culprit, Grattan fires, and the whole party are killed. summer of 1854

Sir George Gore, of Sligo, Ireland, with his private hunting expedition, winters at

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—WYOMING

- Fort Laramie, 1854, and with James Bridger as guide travels north to Powder River.....1855
- Oil is collected from a spring near Poison Spider Creek, and sold along the Mormon trail for axle-grease.....1863
- Bill introduced in Congress by James M. Ashley, of Ohio, to provide a temporary government for "the Territory of Wyoming".....1865
- Massacre of United States troops by the Indians in a sortie, under Colonel Fetterman, from Fort Philip Kearny, near Big Horn; three officers and ninety men killed and scalped.....Dec. 21, 1866
- Cheyenne first settled, July, 1867, and a city government established, with H. M. Hook as mayor.....August, 1867
- First newspaper published in the Territory, the *Cheyenne Evening Leader*, Sept. 19; *Daily Argus*, Oct. 25; and *Rocky Mountain Star*, Dec. 8.....1867
- First passenger train from Omaha arrives at Cheyenne.....Nov. 13, 1867
- Gold discovered on the sources of the Sweetwater.....1867
- Laramie City located on the Union Pacific Railroad.....April, 1868
- Territory of Wyoming organized by act of Congress out of parts of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho.....July 25, 1868
- Coal discovered three miles from Evans-ton, 1868, and first mine opened.....1869
- Cheyenne designated as the capital of Wyoming, and first territorial court held there.....Sept. 7, 1869
- Act approved giving women the right to vote and hold office in Wyoming
Dec. 10, 1869
- Grand jury of men and women impan-elled at Laramie.....March 7, 1870
- Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane makes a recon-naissance from Fort Ellis, Montana, to Yellowstone Lake, via Gallatin River. 1870
- Act of Congress approved setting apart 3,575 square miles near the headwaters of the Yellowstone as a public park
March 1, 1872
- Military expedition under Captain Jones proceeds north from Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad, through the Wind River Valley and the Yellowstone National Park, to Fort Ellis.....1873
- Gov. William Hale dies. Jan. 13, 1885
- Two hundred miners attack 400 Chinese, imported to work in the Union Pacific Railroad coal-mines, and drive them to the hills, massacring many..Sept. 2, 1885
- Treaty concluded with the Shoshones and Bannocks at Fort Bridger, setting apart a reservation in Wyoming
July 3, 1886
- Laramie Glass Company inaugurate the first window-glass factory west of Illinois
April 6, 1887
- University of Wyoming at Laramie chartered 1886; corner-stone laid Sept. 27, 1886; and opened.....September, 1887
- New capitol at Cheyenne occupied by the legislature.....1888
- Constitutional convention assembles at Cheyenne, Sept. 3-30; constitution sub-mitted to the people, and ratified by a vote of 6,272 to 1,923.....November, 1889
- Wyoming admitted to the Union by act of Congress approved.....July 10, 1890
- Francis E. Warren inaugurated first governor of the State of Wyoming
Oct. 14, 1890
- First State legislature convenes at Cheyenne.....Nov. 13, 1890
- Legislature passes the Australian ballot law.....1890
- Forest reservation in Wyoming adja-cent to Yellowstone Park set apart by proclamation of President Harrison
March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891
- Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians cede to the United States 1,000,000 acres of land at 55 cents per acre....Oct. 16, 1891
- Five hundred cowboys set out to exter-minate the cattle thieves in Wyoming and Montana.....April 10, 1892
- United States troops called out to sup-press the cowboy disturbance
April 13, 1892
- All persons engaged in resisting the laws and processes of the United States courts in Wyoming commanded to desist, by pro-clamation of President Harrison
July 30, 1892
- Shoshone Indian reservation ceded to the United States.....1893
- Wyoming was without representation in the United States Senate from 1893. C. D. Clark, Republican, and F. E. Warren, Democrat, elected.....June 22, 1895
- Legislature provides for a State militia and encouragement of beet-sugar industry
1897
- C. D. Clark re-elected United States Senator.....Jan. 25, 1899

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

United States Sanitary Commission. See SANITARY COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES.

United States Senate, the higher branch of the Congress; composed of two Senators from each State, irrespective of the population therein, who are elected by the State legislatures. Some of the most important functions of the Senate, as distinct from the House, are the supervision of the Presidential appointments of the highest grade of public officers, the passing of judgment on all treaties contracted with foreign powers, and the sole power to try all impeachments. In the latter case impeachment proceedings must originate in the House, which presents the charges to the Senate, which, in turn, acts as the court. The Vice-President of the United States is president of the Senate, but has no vote therein excepting in the case of a tie, and is really an officer with very limited power. It is customary, after the Vice-President has been installed as presiding officer of the Senate, for him to preside over a few sessions of that body and then ask for a leave of absence, when the Senate elects one of its own members as president *pro tem.*, and the member so chosen acts as presiding officer whenever the Vice-President does not wish to exercise that privilege. In the Fifty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1901–March 4, 1903) there are

ninety Senators, of whom fifty-three are Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, four Populists, one Independent Republican, one Silver party, and two Independents. See CONGRESS, *National (The Fifty-seventh Congress)*.

United States Signal Service. See SIGNAL CORPS.

United States Supreme Court. See SUPREME COURT.

United States War-ships. See NAVY.

United Workmen, ANCIENT ORDER OF, a fraternal and benevolent organization; founded in 1868; reported in 1900, grand-lodges, 37; sub-lodges, 5,300; members, 410,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$103,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$8,000,000; master workman, W. A. Walker, Milwaukee, Wis.; recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; receiver, John J. Acker, Albany, N. Y.

Universalists, a sect who believe in the final salvation of all. James Relly, who published his *Union* in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Great Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect barely exists in Great Britain, but flourishes in the United States. In 1818 Hosea Ballou taught that retribution is confined to this life, and those who could not accept this doctrine formed a distinct sect and took the name of Universal Restorationists at Mendon, Mass., Aug. 17, 1831.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

University and College Education in the United States, THE TREND OF. The following monograph upon the history and present status of the university development in the United States was prepared by President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago:

Purpose and Definition.—Many striking changes have taken place in the educational and religious worlds during the past quarter of a century. It is impossible to separate the history of education in America from the history of the Church. Changes in one have affected the other.

The purpose of this statement is not to present statistics with reference to particular institutions, but to make an effort

within brief space to show how certain great factors have been worked out, together with the results of this working. The term "university" has many usages in this country. In the proper sense of the word it designates not a college or institution doing college work; not an institution made up of a college and of professional schools in which the latter are of the same grade as the college. A college of arts and a college of medicine are to be treated as of the same grade provided the students in the two institutions are of the same degree of maturity and preparation. The term is rather to be used of institutions in which work of a more advanced character than college work is offered to students, and in which

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

emphasis is placed upon research and the training of students for research. In this last and highest sense, the term is properly applied to an institution which has only a single faculty of instruction and a comparatively small number of students. The only question in a given case is this: Is the institution intended as a training school for the development of character, or are the students of the institution those who have had no previous college training? In either of these cases the institution cannot be called a university in the largest and best sense of the word. It is unnecessary at this point to indicate the line which separates the college from the university. From my own point of view, I would draw such a line at the end of the sophomore year in college work. There is something to be said on both sides of this question, but it is a question which need not here be discussed.

What makes a University?—Two things combine to make possible the existence of a university. The first is opportunity for research and investigation; the second is freedom to enjoy this opportunity. Either without the other is, of course, of little value. Among the elements which go to make the opportunity for investigation are the factors connected with (1) libraries and laboratories; (2) preliminary training of a satisfactory character; (3) flexibility in the constitution of the immediate environment; (4) a sufficient number of students possessed of the proper spirit of inquiry. Other factors might be included, but these are the most fundamental.

Freedom to enjoy the opportunities for research is dependent largely upon the organization of the institution. If it were possible to trace the history of the birth of the university, and to examine closely the inherent characteristics of which it was possessed at the time of birth, three things would be noted: (1) the right to govern itself; (2) freedom from control of State or Church; (3) the right of free utterance. Without these characteristics in an institution of learning, whatever may be its name, it cannot

be a university. All universities are of necessity "privileged," and in one form or another supported by the people. It is natural that universities should be influenced by the changes which are going on among the people. But when for any reason the administration of a university, or the instruction in any one of its departments, is changed by an influence from without; whenever an effort is made to dislodge an officer or a professor because the political or theological sentiment of the majority has undergone a change, at that moment the institution has ceased to be a university, and it cannot again take its place in the rank of universities so long as there continues to exist, to any appreciable extent, the factor of coercion. Neither State nor Church nor private patron has any right to interfere with the search for truth, or with its promulgation when found. With schools and colleges organized for the training of youthful minds it is entirely different; and here, if nowhere else, may be drawn sharply the line of differentiation between college and university. An institution under State control almost inevitably withholds freedom of research in certain subjects; an institution under Church control in certain other subjects; while, indeed, an institution under the control of a board of trustees and upon private foundation is not infrequently limited by the prejudices of the trustees.

A good definition for a university is the following: "A self-governing association of men for the purpose of study; an institution privileged by the State for the guidance of the people; an agency recognized by the people for solving the problems of civilization which present themselves in the development of civilization." A university touches every phase of life at every point; it enters into every field of thought to which the human mind addresses itself. It has no fixed abode far away from man, for it goes to those who cannot go to it. It is shut in behind no lofty battlement, for it has no enemy which it would ward off. Strangely enough, it vanquishes its enemies by inviting them into close association with itself. The university is a democratic institution, constituted by the people and for the people.

* See article by the writer on *The University and Democracy*, the *Cosmopolitan*, April, 1896.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

University Education in the Past.—University education, in the sense defined above, has come into existence very largely since the War of the Rebellion. A university could hardly be said to have existed in this country before 1870. Let us consider briefly the situation as it presented itself:

1. In even the largest institutions, the library was scarcely of sufficient size or value to deserve the name. It was open for consultation during perhaps one hour a day of two days in the week. The better class of students, it was understood, had no time for reading. In fact, reading was a degradation. William Frederick Poole, the late librarian of the Newberry Library, a few months before his death made this statement: "To those of us who graduated thirty or forty or more years ago, books outside of the text-book used had no part in our education; they were never quoted, recommended, nor mentioned by the instructor in the class-room. As I remember it, Yale College library might as well have been in Waterville or Bridgeport as in New Haven, so far as the students in those days were concerned." It is only in comparatively recent years that the largest institutions have had a librarian giving his entire time to the care of the library. And the laboratory occupied as small a place in the situation of forty years ago as did the library. It was something unknown to a college graduate of thirty years ago. The first chemical laboratory in Germany was built by Liebig at Giessen in 1826. This factor, which to-day takes its place side by side with the library, is something which formed no part of education in days past. An institution of higher learning with no library worth mentioning, and with no laboratories, could scarcely be called a university.

2. The curriculum of study in those days dealt wholly with the past. It was largely Latin, Greek, mathematics, and philosophy. Questions of living interest could gain no recognition. The study of English literature, and indeed of modern literature of any kind, was rigidly excluded until within two or three decades. The attention of the students was directed to the past. The method employed was in large measure the *a*

priori method. As Professor Remsen has described it:*

"When the philosopher in those days wished to solve a problem, his method was to sit down and think about it. He relied upon the working of his brain to frame a theory, and beautiful theories were undoubtedly formed. Many of these—probably all of those which had reference to natural phenomena—were far in advance of facts known, and even directly opposed to facts discovered later. Minds were not hampered by facts, and theories grew apace. The age was one of mental operations. A beautiful thought was regarded as something much superior to knowledge. We have not learned to think less of beautiful thoughts, or of mental processes, but we have learned to think more of facts, and to let our beautiful thoughts be guided by them."

3. Still further, the curriculum was not one of high standard, from the present point of view. It is probably a correct statement that the curriculum of Yale and Harvard sixty years ago was not much higher than the curriculum of the best grade of high schools to-day. It certainly was not as broad in the opportunities furnished for diversity of work. As late as the year 1843 the requirements for admission to the freshman class were as follows:

In Latin: Cicero's orations, Virgil, Sallust, Latin grammar and Latin prose, and Latin prosody. In Greek: Greek grammar and the reading of three books of the *Anabasis*. And in addition, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography.

Still later, at Harvard, 1850:

In Latin: Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero's select orations, with Latin grammar and prose. In Greek: Felton's Greek reader, "writing of Greek with the accents," Greek grammar. In mathematics: arithmetic, algebra, first lessons: introduction to geometry. Worcester's ancient geography and history.

4. The numbers in attendance were very small. A single case may be cited: In 1834 Harvard had 336 students in all departments; in 1840, 448 students; in 1850, 584 students; and in 1866-67, 950 students. No institution of learning up

* Address at the opening of Kent Chemical Laboratory, January, 1893

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

to the time of the close of the war had as large a number as 1,000 students. During Harvard's first sixty-five years of history there were graduated an average of eight students a year. During Yale's first 128 years, an average of between thirty-four and thirty-five students graduated each year. There was no such thing as a large college; the university was something not yet dreamed of.

5. The constituency of the college in those days was to a large extent students who were preparing themselves for the ministry. The college was practically a theological seminary. In Harvard, Hebrew was required of all students down to 1780. Those subjects which have found their way into the curriculum in more recent years, because demanded by men having in mind the profession of medicine or the profession of the law, or a business career, were entirely lacking. The percentage of graduates entering the ministry was as follows: At Yale, one student in every four graduated from 1702 to 1830 became a minister. At Harvard, during the first fifty years, one out of every two entered the ministry.

In a word, therefore, higher education in the past was intended largely for a single class of men. The numbers were consequently very small; and in the training of these men the entire emphasis was placed upon that which stood related to ancient times, rather than upon anything that concerned the times in which the men lived; and besides, those methods of work which to-day constitute the very essence of higher education, employed in connection with the library and the laboratory, our fathers utterly lacked.

In reference to the control of higher education in this early stage of its development, the following points deserve consideration:

1. Nearly all the institutions of higher learning were established by denominations. Harvard came first, in 1636, established by the Congregationalists. In 1693 the college of William and Mary was founded by the Church of England in the colony of Virginia. Yale followed in 1701, under the Congregationalists. Then in 1746 the Presbyterians established Princeton College, and this was followed in quick succession by Washington and

Lee University in 1749, under the Church of England; the university of Pennsylvania in 1751; Columbia University in 1754, under the Church of England; Brown University in 1764, in charge of the Baptists; Rutgers College in 1766, under the Dutch Reformed Church; Dartmouth College in 1770, by the Congregationalists; and Hampden-Sydney College in 1776, under the Presbyterians. It was not until long after this that the State universities were established. In the earlier times, when Church and State were one in the colonies, the State may have had to do with the maintenance of the college; but State foundations, in the realm of higher education, have come for the most part since 1840. Of the more prominent State universities, the following are the dates of establishment:

Pennsylvania*..	1740	Iowa	1847
Georgia	1785	Wisconsin	1848
Vermont	1791	Cornell	1868
Tennessee	1794	Colorado	1869
North Carolina..	1795	Illinois	1849
Indiana	1820	Minnesota	1849
Virginia	1825	Nebraska	1860
Michigan	1837	Texas	1883
Missouri	1840		

Higher education, until times comparatively recent, therefore, was the child of the Church, and in each particular case the special offspring of a denomination. It has been in accordance with this policy that everywhere throughout the Middle and Western States the different denominations of Christians have sought to strengthen their work by establishing colleges, the absolute control of which they have maintained. The debt of education to the several Christian denominations is something incalculable. It may almost be said that down to 1830 or 1840 there was no higher education except that which was provided for by the denominations.

2. In this period, likewise, the officers and the students of the college were very largely members of the particular denomination which controlled the college. This was a natural consequence of the fact that the majority of the students were preparing for the ministry. Just as to-day the staff of the theological seminaries must be composed of those who are communicants of the particular denomination in control of the seminary, so in those

* Not strictly a State university.

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days the staff of the college consisted exclusively of those who were members of the particular denomination in control of the college.

In many of the smaller institutions under denominational control this condition still exists, while in the larger institutions a survival of it is seen in such a charter as that of Yale, which requires a large proportion of the corporation to be Congregational clergymen of the State of Connecticut.

3. But it is to be noted that denominations in those days were what we would to-day call sects. Inasmuch as the distinctions between the denominations were more clearly marked and greater emphasis was placed relatively upon these distinctions, and since the spirit of those days was narrow as compared with that which frequently permits to-day the co-operation of different denominations in the same great work, the denominationalism of that time may fairly be called "an undue denominationalism"—that is, sectarianism. From the point of view in which these words are used, the difference between the spirit of sectarianism and the spirit of the denominationalism of to-day is something world-wide. In those times there had not yet sprung up these great modern movements like the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which have contributed so largely to broadening out the denominations and to placing emphasis upon the essentials of Christianity as distinct from the peculiarities of sects. Under these circumstances, the lines were drawn as strictly between the *colleges* of the several denominations as between the denominations themselves.

4. As a result of this narrow and sectarian control, and of the fact that the largest single factor in the student body was made up of those engaged in preparation for the ministry, there was a unity of plan and purpose, and a unity in teaching, which is to-day unknown in institutions of higher learning. Only that might be taught which was in strict accord with the tenets of the sect or denomination in control, and only that side of truth was presented which it was desired the student should accept. To have

placed before the student three or four points of view and to have allowed him to make choice for himself would have been regarded as a method of policy wholly disastrous in its effects. There was no choice of subject; there was no choice of opinion. The curriculum was a cast-iron curriculum, and the whole process consisted of a series of mechanical contrivances devised to make every student exactly like every other student, in order that each and every one might seem to have passed through the same mould, with each individual characteristic cut off. Time does not permit me to show the direct results of this kind of higher education. It is enough to say that it was characteristic of its times. The exclusive spirit still prevailed. In many sections of the country men were monarchists or aristocrats without knowing the fact. The principles of democracy had not yet exerted their full influence. The times were not yet ripe for the full fruitage in the educational field of democratic methods and democratic ideals. George Eliot's description in *Middlemarch* of certain English institutions would have been strictly applicable to these, for they were "institutions which sought to lift up the higher learning by making it exclusive."

New Factors in the Present Situation.—If, within fifty years, there have been changes in our industrial world; if, with the coming of the railroad and the telegraph-line methods of transportation have been revolutionized; if everywhere growth and development, which are only other words for expansion, have been phenomenal, just so in the field of higher education. The changes have been so great that one may hardly speak of evolution. It might almost be called revolution. Higher education, as it stands in relationship to the different denominations of the Church, finds itself to-day engaged in a serious struggle for the solution of the problems which arise out of this new and strange environment; and we should remember that these changes owe their origin to the same cause as do the changes in methods of transportation, business in general, and life at large.

The high school, called the people's college, is a development of twenty or twenty-five years. Much work done for-

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merly by colleges is now done by high schools; the course of study in many of these schools is more extensive and more thorough than was the course in many of the better colleges forty years ago, and many of the poorer colleges to-day. The educational policy involved in the maintenance and conduct of the high school is something very pleasing to the public, and everything points to a still higher development; for already in many States the high school is doing the work of the freshman year in college. Several things are to be considered:*

1. Much of the constituency of these schools is drawn directly from the college or the preparatory school connected with the college.

2. The graduates of these schools have distinct advantages in any effort to secure positions as teachers in the lower schools.

3. So strong is the work done in the high school that many parents who have the means to pay the tuition fee in a denominational institution prefer the high school; while the absence of any fee is a great incentive to many to patronize them.

4. The equipment for science is often far better than that possessed by the college, and the instruction is more modern.

5. Preparatory schools in the West and South are no longer crowded, because students are going to the high schools.

6. In a word, the high school is a distracting element to the friends of the college, which at one time controlled the situation.

Another factor of great importance is the development, especially in the Western States, of the State university. At first only a college, the State university has slowly gained ground, until in some States it has become almost impossible for the non-State colleges to continue their work with satisfaction. So strong has the antagonism come to be that in more than one State the smaller colleges have joined themselves together in an alliance the object of which is to meet the rapid encroachments of the State institution. In the whole Mississippi Valley there are not more than two or three non-State institutions which to-day do not stand in actual fear of the State institu-

tions. The explanation of this is clear. With a political influence which naturally lends itself to the State institution; with the large number of alumni occupying the chief positions as principals and teachers in high schools; with no tuition fee, because provision has been made by the State, and instruction is offered free; with excellent facilities for work in nearly every line; with fully equipped laboratories, and with libraries far more complete than any ordinary college can ever hope to possess, the State university presents an inducement to the prospective student which the smaller college cannot under any circumstances duplicate.

The introduction of the library and the laboratory into modern education presents other difficulties. These may be summed up in one word—lack of means. The work of the junior and senior years at college cannot in these days be properly done without large libraries and well-equipped laboratories. The modern method of teaching and of study rests absolutely upon principles which demand for their operation books and apparatus.

The introduction of the principle of election, which has now been universally adopted in so far as the financial resources of institutions make it possible, is a source of many changes and much embarrassment. The student-world is now least of all concerned in preparation for the ministry. The average class of even the smaller college turns out more men for medicine and law than for the ministry; while even a larger number, perhaps, of those who leave the college enter business. These, having in mind the careers which they are to follow, demand studies which shall bear directly on that career. Educators, for the most part, accept the doctrine that any ordinary subject, well studied, will produce discipline and furnish culture. Students wish modern literature, rather than ancient literature; modern history, rather than ancient history. They wish political economy and political science, and sociology, instead of philosophy. Many prefer French and German to Latin and Greek. So many subjects are demanded, libraries of such extent are needed, laboratories with such equipment are called for, that to-day \$1,000,000 will not suffice to meet the

* See *The Prospects of the Small College*.

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wants of an institution of higher learning which, twenty years ago, would have been amply provided for by \$100,000. The elective principle, which calls for large expenditure not only in the way of books and equipment, but also of increased instruction, is the rock on which many institutions are being dashed to pieces.

Added to this, there has come into existence, gradually but surely, what is called the university idea. As has been said, a university, in the proper sense of the term, was something which did not exist in the United States before the war. It might be said that this idea goes no farther back than three decades. All institutions before that time, and many of the larger institutions of to-day, are large colleges, but not universities.

Two years ago, in the city of Chicago, was organized an association of American universities. The association includes fourteen of the 480 colleges of the United States—one in thirty-four. In some of these institutions are gathered students the total number of whom would make thirty or forty colleges. This university spirit has now taken root and its most rapid development may be expected; for the same spirit which has drawn so large a portion of our population to the cities, where special advantages are thought to exist and special privileges may be secured, is drawing the best men to the larger institutions (State universities and institutions only nominally under denominational control) because of their larger libraries, their better equipped laboratories, and their more direct contact with life and modern civilization. This element in the present situation is one which the denominational college is compelled to face, and with which it has already entered into serious struggle.

The older institutions of higher education, the denominational colleges, are, therefore, confronted to-day by many changes from the earlier situation in which these colleges had birth and the first years of their growth. The difficulties which thus present themselves are many, and among them not the least is the greatly increased cost of maintenance. The number of denominational colleges with an endowment of less than \$100,000 is very large. These, for the most part,

have less than 100 to 150 college students. The total income from all sources of more than one-third of all the colleges and universities in the United States is in each case less than \$10,000. The cost per capita for high-school instruction in a city like Peoria, Ill., is larger than the cost per capita of instruction furnished in many of the colleges. The demands of modern methods have multiplied the cost of education many times, and at the same time the income on investments is steadily decreasing.

The denominations recognize the fact that, as such, they lack the means necessary to make provision for the work of higher education in the largest sense. No denomination, as such, has yet established and endowed an institution which has the rank of university. The denomination can provide for a college. It is not strong enough, and there is not sufficient interest, to secure means for the maintenance of a university. Universities on large foundations have come as a result, on one hand, of generous gifts from men of many denominations, including gifts from those who have had no denominational connection. (In this class will be placed Harvard, Yale, and Chicago.) Or by individual men, either out of touch with Christian work altogether, or without reference to it. (Here are to be placed Girard College and the Leland Stanford University.) Or by the collective strength of a State. (Here belong the State universities, especially of the Middle and Western States.)

A denomination, as such, cannot to-day furnish the faculty for a university. It would be literally impossible for even the strongest denomination in the United States to man a strong university. It would be difficult for any three denominations combined to do this. If such a university were organized and if its faculty were in large measure of a particular denomination, it would be still more difficult for that denomination to impress its particular doctrines upon the university. A denomination may establish a college, and, if it is a small college, may furnish the membership of its faculty. It may likewise furnish the largest number of the student body; and it might, although this is improbable, make a strenuous ef-

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—UPSHUR

fort to propagate through this institution its peculiar views. But to attempt this in the case of a university would be futile, and no body of men likely to be placed as trustees in control of a university, even if as individuals a majority of them are members of the same communion, will to-day, or in the future, make an effort to impress upon that institution a denominational point of view.

This, then, is the present—with, on the one hand, many new educational problems difficult of solution, and, on the other, a changed relationship between denominationalism and higher education. If the past was the period of denominational higher education, what shall we call the present?

In the field of activity, as in that of theological thought, and as in that of business, it is a period of transition; transition from a lower to a higher plane; from a narrower to a broader spirit; from a smaller to a larger work; a transition in process because we are now coming into a fuller knowledge, and understand the significance of the teachings of the great Teacher, Jesus Christ; because we are really just beginning to apply the principles of democracy to our religion and educational work; because the new century places before us possibilities of increase, of readjustment, and of realization even beyond our dreams.

University Extension. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The aim of university extension is: first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of every-day interest.

From Philadelphia the movement has extended into many sections of the country, being established mainly, however, in connection with colleges and universities.

University Settlements. See COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS.

Upchurch, JOHN JORDEN, mechanic; born in Franklin county, N. C., March 26, 1822; received a common school education. In 1868, while working in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shops at Mead-

ville, Pa., he drafted the first ritual and organized with fourteen members the first lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The first meeting was held Oct. 27, 1868, since which time the order has spread to every State and Territory, and in 1900 numbered over 400,000 members. He died at Steelville, Mo., Jan. 18, 1887.

Uphike, WILKINS, lawyer; born in Kingston, R. I., Jan. 8, 1784; admitted to the bar; was a member of the State legislature for many years; and author of *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar; History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett Pier, R. I.*, etc. He died in Kingston, R. I., Jan. 14, 1867.

Upham, CHARLES WENTWORTH, author; born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, May 4, 1802; graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and at its Divinity School in 1824; left the ministry on account of bronchial trouble in 1844; was president of the Massachusetts Senate in 1857-58; and member of Congress in 1853-55. His publications include *Lectures on Witchcraft, Comprising a History of the Salem Delusion, 1692; Life of John C. Frémont; Memoir of Francis Peabody; Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather, a Reply; Life of Sir Henry Vane*, etc. He died in Salem, Mass., June 14, 1875.

Upham, WARREN, geologist; born in Amherst, N. H., March 8, 1850; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871; served on the geological survey of Minnesota in 1879-85, and on the United States geological survey in 1885-95. He then became secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. His publications include *The Glacial Lake Agassiz; Greenland Ice-fields and Life in the North Atlantic, with a New Discussion of the Causes of the Ice Age* (with Prof. G. F. Wright), etc.

Upahur, ABEL PARKER, statesman; born in Northampton county, Va., June 17, 1790; admitted to the bar in 1810; practised in Richmond, Va., in 1810-24; judge of the General Court of Virginia in 1829-41; Secretary of the Navy in 1841-43. In the latter year he succeeded Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. He published *Brief Inquiry into the True Nature and Character of our Federal Gov-*

UPSON—UTAH

ernment; *Review of Judge Joseph Story's Commentaries on the Constitution*. He was killed with several others on the Potomac River, near Washington, by the explosion of a large wrought-iron gun on the United States steamer *Princeton*, the discharge of which he was witnessing, Feb. 28, 1844.

Upson, ANSON JUDD, educator; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1823; graduated at Hamilton College in 1843; Professor of Rhetoric at Hamilton College in 1853-70; ordained in the Presbyterian Church in 1868; pastor in Albany in 1870-80; Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1880-87. He was appointed chancellor of the University of New York in 1892.

Upton, EMORY, military officer; born in Batavia, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839; graduated at West Point in 1861, and was assigned to the artillery. He became aide to General Tyler, and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded a battery, and was active in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In the campaign against Richmond (1864) he commanded a brigade until assigned to the army under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was wounded in the battle of Winchester. Early in 1865 he commanded a division of cavalry in General Wilson's operations in Alabama and Georgia, and was distinguished in the capture of Selma. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, United States army, for "meritorious services during the Rebellion." He was the author of *Infantry Tactics for the United States Army*, adopted in 1867. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1881.

Urdaneta, ADRÉS, navigator; born in Villafranca, Guipuzcoa, Spain, in 1499. Urged by the council of the Indies, Philip II. decided, in 1558, to undertake the conquest of the Philippine Islands, and appointed Urdaneta chief pilot of the expedition, which left Acapulco Nov. 21, 1564, under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi. The latter took possession of the island of Cebu and conquered Mindoro. Urdaneta returned to Mexico, where he died June 3, 1568. He wrote several memoirs

and letters which are preserved in the archives of the Indies in Seville.

Usher, HEZEKIAH, patriot; born in England about 1615; established himself in Boston in 1646; was agent for the Society for Propagating the Gospel; purchased the press and type for printing Eliot's Indian Bible in 1657; and was one of the founders of the Old South Church in 1669. He died in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1676.

Usher, HEZEKIAH, patriot; born in Cambridge, Mass., June 6, 1639; son of the preceding; engaged in business in Boston. During the witchcraft excitement he was arrested but allowed to escape. He died in Boston, Mass., July 11, 1679.

Usher, JOHN, colonial executive; born in Boston, Mass., April 27, 1648; son of Hezekiah 1st; succeeded his father in business; was colonel of militia; treasurer of Massachusetts; agent in London for the Massachusetts colony for the purchase from Sir Ferdinando Gorges of the title for the district of Maine; and lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire in 1692-97, and from 1702 till his death, in Medford, Mass., Sept. 1, 1726.

Usher, JOHN PALMER, statesman; born in Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1816; settled in Indiana, where he studied law and practised; elected to the legislature and later was attorney-general. On March 20, 1862, he was made first assistant Secretary of the Interior, and on Jan. 8, 1863, succeeded to the post of Secretary of the Interior, which he resigned May 15, 1865; then resumed private practice and was made consulting attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1889.

Utah, STATE OF, formed a part of the territory acquired from Mexico in 1848. It was settled in 1847 by Mormons, led thither by Brigham Young. They formed an independent government and called it the State of Deseret—the land of the honey-bee—in March, 1849. This was superseded by a territorial government, organized by act of Congress, Sept. 9, 1850, under the name of Utah, the name of an Indian tribe. It then contained over 220,000 square miles, embracing portions of what are now Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming. In 1856, having a requisite number of in-

UTAH, STATE OF



ON THE SHORE OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

habitants, the legislature framed a constitution for the "State of Deseret," and application was afterwards frequently made for its admission into the Union, without success till 1896, when it was regularly admitted, with an area of 84,928 square miles.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Brigham Young	assumes office.....	1851
Alfred Cumming.....	"	1857
John W. Dawson.....	"	1861
Stephen S. Harding	"	1862
James Duane Doty.....	"	1863
Charles Durkee.....	"	1865
J. Wilson Shaffer.....	"	1870
Vernon H. Vaughn.....	"	1870
George L. Woods.....	"	1871
S. B. Axtell.....	"	1874
George W. Emery.....	"	1875
Eli H. Murray.....	"	1879
Caleb W. West.....	"	1886
Arthur L. Thomas.....	"	1889
Caleb W. West.....	"	1893

STATE GOVERNOR.

Heber M. Wells.....	assumes office.....	1896
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UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	No. of Congress.	Date.
Frank J. Cannon.....	54th to 55th	1896 to 1899
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	54th " "	1897 " "

The soil of the State is largely impregnated with salts, which makes it practically unfit for cultivation. There are, however, some portions which are cleared of alkali, and by means of irrigation there has grown up a considerable

agricultural industry. Manufacturing industries began early, owing to the distance and lack of communication with manufacturing centres, and now there are cotton-mills, tanneries, and machine-shops of different natures that thrive, and the beet-root sugar industry is comparatively large.

In 1857 an incident occurred that illustrates the wildness of the Territory less than fifty years ago. A party of emigrants going West were attacked by the Mormons and Indians at a place called



TERRITORIAL SEAL OF UTAH.

Mountain Meadow. Many emigrants were killed, others defended themselves bravely. Then two Mormons, named Lee and Haight, offered to help the emigrants eastward if they would follow their guidance.

UTE INDIANS

This being agreed to, the two Mormons led the men and women into an ambush and killed all but seventeen of them. It was not till 1874 that it became known that the Mormons and not the Indians were responsible for this. See **MORMONS; UNITED STATES, UTAH**, in this volume.

Ute Indians, a branch of the Shoshone stock of North American Indians, com-

at the Uintah and Ouray agencies in Utah; and a number of Pi-Utes and Pah-Utes on reservations in Oregon, Indian Territory, and Nevada.

Outbreak of 1879.—There seems to have been no real cause for this outbreak, though some years before the agency business was so grossly mismanaged that the Indians were very discontented. Nathan C. Meeker was appointed agent in

1878, and he was said to be both just and humane in all his dealings with the Indians. The ground of discontent at this time, however, seems to have been a general movement on the part of the white men to reduce the reservation of the Utes. In the spring of 1879 the Colorado legislature passed a memorial to Congress urging the opening of the reservation to white settlement, and the removal of the Indians therefrom. Of course, there were many white men ready for encroachment, whether it could be legally attempted or not, and many who did not hesitate to threaten the Indians with removal from their lands. Moreover, Mr. Meeker, believing that the wide extent of country used by the Indians



UTE INDIANS

prising fifteen families, and at one time occupying the central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portion of Utah, and extending into New Mexico on the south.

In 1899 there were 1,001 Moache, Capote, and Wiminuchie Utes at the southern Ute agency in California; 1,711 Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Utes

for hunting could not be permanently left them, with the tide of immigration pressing so closely up to its very borders, endeavored to induce the Indians under his charge to turn their attention to agriculture, supplying them with the necessary implements, and using all the compulsory means allowed him to force them to cultivate the lands. As might have been expect-

UTE INDIANS—UTICA

ed, the spirit of mutiny was aroused immediately. The Indians would not obey Mr. Meeker, and his attempts to enforce the rules he had prescribed only made matters worse. The Indians became more and more unruly, and at last, in July, the agent, feeling that he lost his power to control the rebellious spirit that had been aroused, wrote to the Indian bureau, begging that troops be sent to quiet the Indians. No



OURAY, CHIEF OF THE WHITE RIVER UTES.

attention was paid to his request at first, but at last, in September, an order was issued for the advance of a body of soldiers, under Major Thornburgh, from Fort Fred Steele to the White River agency "to inquire into the causes of trouble and to check further insubordination." It was intended that the Indians should not know of this advance until the arrival of the troops at the agency, but news of the movement flew on the wings of the wind, as it were, and with it the rumor that the white soldiers were coming to drive the Utes from their lands, and there was an instant uprising throughout the tribe. The advancing cavalry were attacked near the Milk River, on the north line of the reserva-

tion. Major Thornburgh and thirteen of his men were killed, and the rest were forced to intrench themselves as well as they could. Many were wounded, and their horses were all killed or captured. The soldiers were kept in a state of siege for some days, until another force under General Merritt reached and rescued them. On the same day that the attack was made on Major Thornburgh the Indians killed Mr. Meeker and all the male employes of the agency. The women and children were taken prisoners, but were not harmed and were released a few weeks later. Ouray, chief of the White River Utes, had always professed friendliness to the whites and to Mr. Meeker. He claimed that the attacks had been made without his previous knowledge, and immediately ordered his tribe to stop fighting. When General Merritt and his forces arrived at the agency Ouray met him and made such promises for the good behavior of his tribe that no attempt was made to punish those who had made the attack on Major Thornburgh, or the murderers of Mr. Meeker and his assistants, though a peace commission was sent out to investigate the matter, and Chief Ouray said that he would surrender the responsible actors in the agency murders if they could be taken to Washington for trial. The feeling against the Indians in Colorado was very strong, and had popular sentiment then had any influence in shaping matters there is no doubt that speedy justice would have been visited on the guilty parties. The fact that this would have led to a war in which scores of innocent beings would also have undoubtedly perished, is the justification for the temporizing policy which finally permitted the offenders to escape.

Utica, a city and county seat of Oneida county, N. Y.; on the Mohawk River. The city is in the centre of a dairying region and is the chief cheese market of central New York. During the colonial period the site of the city was called Old Fort Schuyler, from the fort which stood there. It was a part of 22,000 acres given to William Cosby, the colonial governor, in 1734, after which date the tract was known as Cosby's manor. Population in 1900, 56,383.

REFERENCE BOOK
DOES NOT CIRCULATE

